

DESCRIPTION OF A SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF ODONTOPHORUS
FROM SOUTHERN MEXICO,

BY

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ODONTOPHORUS CONSOBRINUS, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Most like *O. guttatus* Gould, but much darker and richer in general coloration, and differing positively in entire absence of any buff or tawny color in the crest.

Adult female (type, No. 44732, Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 5; Florentin Sartorius): Pileum, including entire crest and underlying feathers of occiput, uniform brownish black, fading to sepia-brown on forehead; superciliary and supra-auricular regions lighter sepia or bister-brown; ear coverts dark chocolate-brown, approaching black along the upper margin; continued from this dark auricular patch, down sides of neck, a broad stripe, more or less interrupted, of rich chestnut, mixed with blackish; cheeks (malar and subauricular regions), chin, and throat black, each feather marked with a mesial streak of white, these markings broader and of guttate form on the subauricular region. Hind neck, sides of neck (except as described), and back rather light bister-brown, mixed with olive, indistinctly mottled or vermiculated with dusky, the feathers of the back with narrow mesial streaks of buffy whitish; inner webs of scapulars with most of exposed portion black (producing large black spots or blotches), preceded by bars of black and tawny-chestnut; outer webs coarsely mottled with olive-grayish and buffy-whitish, and marked with zigzag bars of blackish; prevailing color of wing coverts mummy-brown, varied with zigzag markings of dusky and occasional transverse spots of black, most of the feathers marked with a terminal small guttate spot of light buff; outer webs of secondaries dusky, broken by broad bars of mottled russet; tertials mixed rusty brown or bright russet and dusky, each feather with a large and conspicuous subterminal irregular humle of black, the tip marked with a deltoid spot of deep buff; primaries dusky, their outer webs indistinctly flecked along the margin with buffy. Lower back light buffy olive-brown, indistinctly mottled with darker and with occasional small spots or flecks of black; rump similar, but rather darker, with more distinct dusky vermiculations; upper tail coverts with the same features still more pronounced. Tail

dull black, with outer webs (both webs of middle feathers) varied with narrow broken or zigzag bars of rusty brown. Under parts grading from rich, warm brown* on the chest to bright chestnut on flanks, each feather ornamented by a mesial guttate streak or spot of white, margined with black; anal and femoral regions light brownish, indistinctly barred with grayish dusky and olive-tawny; under tail coverts black, irregularly spotted, and barred with light olive-tawny. Bill black; "iris brown;" feet horn-color. Length (skin), about 10.00; wing, 5.60; tail, 2.90; exposed culmen, 0.73; depth of bill at base, 0.50; tarsus, 1.62; middle toe, 1.35.

An adult female from Protrero, Cordová (No. 41649, December 20, 1869, F. Sumichrast), is essentially like the one described, but presents the following slight differences: The top of the head is not nearly so dark, scarcely approaching black even on the longer feathers of the crest, while, except these latter, the feathers have distinct but narrow light brown shaft-streaks; the white streaks on cheeks and throat are broader; the under parts are somewhat less richly colored, with the white markings broader and less regular, while the rump and lower back are more distinctly vermiculated and freckled with dusky. Wing, 5.50; tail, 2.65; exposed culmen, 0.75; depth of bill at base, 0.50; tarsus, 1.62; middle toe, 1.50.

The seven specimens of *O. guttatus* Gould with which these two Mexican birds have been compared are all from Costa Rica, and all have the bright ochraceous crest (overlaid by dusky), as shown in Gould's plate. The birds described and figured by Gould are said to have come from Honduras. The male represented by him shows the conspicuous ochraceous crest and agrees otherwise with the Costa Rica bird; but the other figure, representing what Gould says is the female, is without any ochraceous, though not otherwise different; and he describes the female as different from the male "in having the crest of a uniform brown, and in the black of the throat being less extensive." I am not, however, inclined to credit the alleged sexual character of this difference in the color of the crest, since two of the seven Costa Rican specimens (one of them, moreover, an immature bird) are marked as females by the collectors and have the crest colored exactly as in the males.

*Intermediate between mummy-brown and Prout's brown.