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VOLUME 106, NUMBER 16

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BY

ALEXANDER WETMORE

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution



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The species and subspecies of birds described in the present paper are found in collections made for the Smithsonian Institution from 1941 to 1946 in the Departamento de Magdalena and the Comisaría de Guajira in northeastern Colombia. They are based primarily on material in the United States National Museum, with additional comparisons in the American Museum of Natural History and the Chicago Natural History Museum. These previously unknown forms have been determined in connection with the preparation of a report on the complete collection, publication of which will be delayed as the work in the field still continues.

Family MOMOTIDAE

MOMOTUS MOMOTA SPATHA, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Momotus momota subrufescens* Sclater,¹ but paler above and below; under wing-coverts slightly paler; loreal feathers immediately behind nostril tawny olive, forming a small spot.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 368,925, male adult, collected at Nazaret, Guajira, Colombia, May 2, 1941, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 11,752). Sides of head, a very narrow line on forehead, and center of crown black, with the auricular feathers narrowed and elongated; loreal feathers immediately behind nostrils tawny olive, forming a partly concealed spot; forepart of crown Nile blue, extending back on either side to level of posterior margin of the eye; black feathers on lower margin of ramal area near center edged with Nile blue, producing a narrow line; upper margin of elongated auricular feathers edged with Nile blue, producing another narrow line; posterior margin of black pileum, from posterior margin of eye on either side, phenyl blue, forming a broad, well-marked band; sides of neck and hindneck old gold basally, with the tips of the feathers serpentine green, giving a greenish cast, most prominent on the hindneck; back and scapulars serpentine green, with a slight wash of old gold on the central portions of the distal barbs, giving a slight golden

¹ *Momotus subrufescens* Sclater, *Rev. Mag. Zool.*, ser. 2, vol. 5, November 1853, p. 489 (Santa Marta, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia).

wash; rump and upper tail-coverts deep dull yellow green, with the ends of the feathers washed with old gold; wing-coverts, innermost primaries, and secondaries elm green; alula and primary coverts Jouvence blue; outer webs of outer primaries motmot blue, inner webs zinc green, bordered internally with fuscous; basal half of rectrices dark yellowish green; on central pair shading at center over to dark Chessylite blue, with an overwash of yellowish green when viewed from certain angles, this color extending over the spatulate tips except for the distal ends, which are dull black; two adjacent pairs of rectrices dark yellowish green at base, and dark Chessylite blue for distal half, the longer pair tipped with dull black; under surface of body lighter than buckthorn brown, with the throat feathers washed with light Paris green; an elongate black spot in center of breast, edged with variscite green; under wing-coverts and inner webs of inner primaries and secondaries pinkish buff; edge of wing isabella color; ends of primaries on under surface dark mouse gray; under surface of tail sooty black, with all except the central rectrices tipped narrowly with mouse gray. Bill black, with a brownish tinge on mandible, especially at the base, tarsus and toes fuscous (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 7 specimens, wing 117.1-127.8 (124.5), tail 213-228 (222.3), culmen from base 35.9-39.8 (37.5), tarsus 26.0-27.8 (26.5) mm.

Females, 7 specimens, wing 120.0-129.1 (124.8), tail 213-235 (221.6, average of 6 individuals), culmen from base 33.5-37.5 (36.0), tarsus 24.3-27.8 (26.1) mm.

Type, male, wing 126.4, tail 218, culmen from base 37.5, tarsus 26.0 mm.

Range.—The lower levels of the Serranía de Macuire, Guajira, Colombia.

Remarks.—Motmots were an unexpected find in the lower levels of the Serranía de Macuire, our nearest other record for birds of this group being at Carraipía many miles to the west. The arid desert area of the Guajira Peninsula as a whole is unsuited to these forest inhabitants, which in the Macuire are encountered near the water-bearing arroyos in the foothills of the mountains.

The differences of paler coloration on which this subspecies is described are not great, but are sufficient to warrant separation, being very evident when series of the new form are laid out beside equal numbers of *subrufescens*. The buffy marking on the feathers immediately behind the nostrils is especially interesting, since it is lacking or, rarely, very faintly indicated, in the related form.

Family TROCHILIDAE

METALLURA IRACUNDA, new species

Characters.—Generally similar to *Metallura tyrianthina* (Loddiges)² but decidedly larger; male very much darker throughout; wing-coverts copper color instead of green; female slightly darker above, with the wing-coverts likewise copper color instead of green.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 372,813, male adult, between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation above Airoca, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, collected May 4, 1942, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 2609). Crown shining cedar green; sides of neck, hindneck and back sooty black, becoming metallic dark green with occasional coppery reflections near the centers of some of the feathers when viewed at an angle; coppery reflections increasing on rump to cover the upper tail-coverts; wing-coverts dull copper; primaries and secondaries benzo brown with very faint greenish reflections on outer webs; rectrices very broad, brick red, with a coppery sheen; gorget shining cendre green; under surface chaetura black with faint bronzy reflections that become coppery on the sides; under wing-coverts greenish black; edge of wing ochraceous tawny; extensive fluffy tibial tufts white; under tail-coverts Hessian brown, broadly edged with drab. Bill, tarsus, and toes dull black (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 14 specimens, wing 60.1-65.9 (63.2), tail 42.0-47.2 (44.5), culmen from base 12.7-14.0 (13.5) mm.

Females, 5 specimens, wing 54.8-57.0 (56.0), tail 36.0-38.3 (37.8), culmen from base 13.0-14.0 (13.5) mm.

Type, male, wing 65.9, tail 47.2, culmen from base 12.7 mm.

Range.—Known from the high páramo region on Cerro Pintado (east of Valledupar), and Las Tres Tetras above Airoca (east of Casacará and southeast of Codazzi), in the Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, crossing into the adjacent sections of Venezuela.

Remarks.—This fine species suggests *Metallura tyrianthina* but differs definitely from all the component subspecies of that group of forms. It ranges in the Sierra de Perijá with *Metallura tyrianthina districta* Bangs (recorded here for the first time outside the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), which, aside from the evident differences in color and size, demonstrates that *tyrianthina* and *iracunda* are specifically distinct. In the color of the tail the new bird is more like

² *Trochilus tyrianthinus* Loddiges, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, March 29, 1832, p. 6 (Popayán, Colombia).

typical *tyrianthina* than it is like *districta*, but is even more coppery. The female of *iracunda* differs from the related forms clearly in decidedly larger size, while the coppery color of the wing-coverts, the copper tail, and the average duller, less bright green dorsal surface are also diagnostic.

Carriker found *Metallura iracunda* abundant in the higher open country which is found across the mountain tops along the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia. Though our specimens were collected in Colombia, as the approach to the high country was made from the western side of the range, there is no question but that the species ranges across the border into adjacent Venezuela.

Family FORMICARIIDAE

GRALLARIA RUFULA SALTUENSIS, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Grallaria rufula spatiator* Bangs³ but olive, rather than rufescent above; duller grayish brown below; lighter on throat and abdomen; flanks and under tail-coverts lighter.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 373,673, male adult, taken between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation, south of the south Teta above Airoca, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, May 4, 1942, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 2611). Entire dorsal surface between buffy brown and olive brown; feathers of forehead whitish at base; innermost primaries and secondaries with outer webs snuff brown; outer web of outer primaries avellaneous; tail snuff brown; base of upper loreal feathers deep olive buff making an indistinct spot; narrow indefinite eye circlet whitish; auricular region like crown, with a wash of wood brown in lower margin; under surface in general light wood brown, paling to whitish on throat, foreneck, and lower breast; abdomen and under tail-coverts dull white; sides, flanks, and tibiae buffy brown; under wing-coverts avellaneous, becoming olive brown externally; edge of wing whitish. Maxilla clove brown; mandible deep olive buff (tip broken); tarsus and toes olive brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 2 specimens, wing 78.6-80.2 (79.4), tail 36.9-39.9 (38.4), culmen from base 17.8-18.8 (18.3), tarsus 43.3-44.5 (43.9) mm.

Females, 2 specimens, 79.3-80.4 (79.8), tail 42.0-42.5 (42.2), culmen from base 19.1-19.4 (19.2), tarsus 44.8-45.8 (45.3) mm.

³ *Grallaria spatiator* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 12, June 3, 1898, p. 177 (Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Type, male, wing 80.2, tail 36.9, culmen from base 17.8, tarsus 43.3 mm.

Range.—Known only from 9,500 to 10,600 feet elevation in the Sierra de Perijá (above Airoca and on Cerro Pintado), Depto. Magdalena, Colombia.

Remarks.—The form here described is placed as a subspecies of *Grallaria rufula* with some reservation, since it differs from the nearest races, typical *rufula* of farther south, and *spatiator* of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, in being olive in tone, with none of the brighter rufescent tints found in the duller colored of the populations that have been combined under the specific name in question. This is the more striking since from its geographic location *saltuensis* would be expected to resemble one or the other of the two races mentioned rather closely. In addition the new bird appears slighter in bulk, and the tarsi average somewhat more slender. It seems possible that it may be a distinct species, and that a true *rufula* may be found sometime ranging in the same area.

Family TYRANNIDAE

CNEMARCHUS ERYTHROPYGIUS ORINOMUS, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Cnemarchus erythropygius erythropygius* (Sclater),⁴ but brown of posterior lower surface and rump paler; brown area of dorsal surface confined to rump, and not extending so high on lower back; slightly grayer above; hindneck and back of head slightly darker; dark tips on lateral rectrices shorter; under wing-coverts paler.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 387,513, male adult taken between 11,400 and 12,000 feet elevation above Mamancanaca, February 23, 1946, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 7902). Forepart of crown dull white, with shafts of feathers mouse gray bordered by light mouse gray, producing streaks that are confined to the shaft on the forehead but become broader posteriorly until the white is completely replaced at the center of the crown, the white extending on sides to posterior margin of eye, forming a superciliary streak; posterior half of crown and upper hindneck light mouse gray; posterior half of lores dark mouse gray, the anterior half white merging with the white forehead; an indistinct streak of dull white beneath eye from rictus to auricular region; auricular area dark mouse gray; lower

⁴ *Taenioptera erythropygia* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851 (June 29, 1853), p. 193, pl. 41 (Ecuador).

hindneck and upper back deep mouse gray, becoming darker, almost chaetura drab, on central portion of back; rump and upper tail-coverts ochraceous tawny; wing-coverts chaetura drab; remiges chaetura black; outer webs of innermost secondaries edged broadly with white near center, forming a prominent elongated spot with indistinct markings of tawny olive on the anterior margin; rectrices ochraceous tawny, tipped with dull black, the central pair mainly black except for base of outer web; throat and foreneck dull white with shaft streakings of light mouse gray that become broader posteriorly; breast mouse gray, washed with smoke gray in center; sides and abdomen ochraceous tawny; under tail-coverts slightly paler; under wing-coverts ochraceous tawny, becoming cinnamon buff on distal part of edge of wing under the alula; inner base of primaries and secondaries pinkish buff for basal half. Bill, tarsus, and feet dull black (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 8 specimens, wing 141.7-146.1 (143.7), tail 103.7-112.0 (107.1), culmen from base 18.7-20.2 (19.6), tarsus 28.2-31.6 mm.

Females, 7 specimens, wing 141.0-145.4 (143.1), tail 106.5-109.4 (107.6), culmen from base 19.5-20.5 (20.2, average of 6 individuals), tarsus 29.2-30.6 (30.0) mm.

Type, male, wing 144.0, tail 108.0, culmen from base 18.7, tarsus 29.8 mm.

Range.—The high páramos of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, between 10,600 and 12,000 feet above sea level (recorded at present from Mamancanaca, including the Cucungaca Valley, and the head of the Río Guatipurí).

Remarks.—*Cnemarchus erythropygius* has not been recorded previously north of the Andes of Ecuador so that Carriker's discovery of this new race in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is a notable addition to our knowledge of these birds, and to the avifauna of Colombia. Earlier observers in this area either failed to cover the higher páramos thoroughly, or confused *Cnemarchus* with *Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis*, common in that area, which is similar in size and general coloration. It is difficult to understand how so conspicuous a bird could have been overlooked otherwise.

In size this northern race is similar to the typical form of Perú and Ecuador.

OCHTHOECA DIADEMA RUBELLULA, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Ochthoeca diadema diadema* (Hartlaub)⁵ but with crown lighter, more olive; back lighter, much more reddish brown; under parts paler yellow.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 373,844, male, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above Laguna de Junco, slopes of Cerro Pintado, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, taken July 11, 1942, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 3245). Crown and hindneck brownish olive; forehead, anterior part of lores and superciliary Strontian yellow, the latter changing above eye to reed yellow for posterior half; back, scapulars, lesser wing-coverts, rump, and upper tail-coverts brighter than snuff brown; middle and greater wing-coverts and upper surface of remiges, where exposed, dark mouse gray; middle and greater wing-coverts, inner secondaries and tertials edged broadly with sayal brown; rectrices slightly darker than deep mouse gray, with the outer webs edged with citrine drab, especially toward the base; posterior part of lores dusky neutral gray; line behind eye dark grayish olive, with the auricular area below this dark olive buff; throat deep colonial buff; upper breast, sides, and flanks light yellowish olive; lower breast and abdomen between straw yellow and amber yellow; under tail-coverts olive buff; inner under wing-coverts and axillars olive buff, becoming deep colonial buff centrally, and citrine drab externally; edge of wing dark olive buff; inner webs of innermost primaries and secondaries vinaceous buff on under surface. Under surface of mandible drab; rest of bill and feet fuscous black; tarsus drab (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 3 specimens, wing 65.1-66.7 (65.9), tail 55.4-55.7 (54.8), culmen from base 11.2-12.1 (11.7), tarsus 19.8-20.1 (19.9) mm.

Females, 3 specimens, wing 59.0-60.3 (59.6), tail 50.1-51.9 (50.8), culmen from base 10.8-11.3 (11.1), tarsus 18.5-19.5 (18.9) mm.

Type, male, wing 65.1, tail 54.4, culmen from base 11.8, tarsus 19.8 mm.

Range.—Known only from the type locality, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet elevation above Laguna de Junco on the slopes of Cerro Pintado, near the northern end of the Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia.

Remarks.—From *Ochthoeca diadema jesupi* Allen, this new form differs in being much browner on the back, in having brighter brown

⁵ *Myiobius diadema* Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., vol. 6, October 1843, p. 289 (Bogotá, Colombia).

edgings on the wing feathers, the forehead more broadly yellow, and the under surface lighter yellow. In a measure *rubellula* is intermediate between typical *diadema* and *jesupi* but is easily distinguished from either.

OCTHOECA RUFI-PECTORALIS RUBICUNDULUS, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rufopectus* (Lesson)⁶ but with back, rump, and scapulars distinctly brown; abdomen grayer; breast slightly lighter, brighter brown.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 373,864, male adult, taken above Airoca, between 9,500 and 10,000 feet elevation south of the south Teta, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, May 7, 1942, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 2648). Crown fuscous black becoming slightly paler on hindneck; prominent superciliary streak dull white, reaching posteriorly to sides of upper hindneck, this extending anteriorly, somewhat narrowed, to the base of the bill; back, scapulars, and rump between sepia and Saccardo's umber; upper tail-coverts fuscous; lesser and middle wing-coverts fuscous black, faintly margined with bister; greater wing-coverts dull black, tipped broadly with Mikado brown, producing a broad wing band that becomes narrower as it proceeds inward; primaries and secondaries dull black, the secondaries and innermost primaries edged narrowly on outer webs with dull white, this edging not extending to the tip; rectrices dull black, the outer web of the outer rectrix dull white; lores and margin immediately above eye blackish mouse gray; sides of head dark mouse gray; sides of neck deep mouse gray; throat grayish white; upper breast and foreneck sayal brown; lower breast and sides pale mouse gray; abdomen and under tail-coverts dull white; under wing-coverts dull white, mixed slightly with fuscous black on edge of wing. Bill dull black, becoming fuscous across base of mandible; tarsus and toes fuscous black (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 3 specimens, wing 71.0-75.4 (72.9), tail 61.3-62.8 (62.0), culmen from base 12.0-13.0 (12.6), tarsus 20.0-21.1 (20.6) mm.

Females, 3 specimens, wing 69.7-71.0 (70.4), tail 59.0-62.8 (61.4), culmen from base 12.0-13.0 (12.4), tarsus 19.5-20.2 (19.9) mm.

Type, male, adult, wing 75.4, tail 62.0, culmen from base 13.0, tarsus 21.1 mm.

⁶ *Tyrannulus rufopectus* Lesson, *Écho du Monde Savant*, vol. 11, No. 10, August 4, 1844, col. 233 (Bogotá, Colombia).

Range.—Known only from the higher elevations (9,500 to 10,600 feet) of the Sierra de Perijá (above Airoca, and on Cerro Pintado).

Remarks.—It is interesting that two species of *Ochthoeca*, namely *rufipectoralis* and *diadema*, found in the northern Perijá range should vary from their representatives in the Andes farther south in exactly the same way, both being definitely brighter brown on the back. The present race is closely similar in size to *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufopectus* except that the tarsus is slightly shorter, this measurement in *rufopectus* being from 18.0 to 18.5 mm. in 3 males and 16.5 mm. in one female.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE

THRYOPHILUS LEUCOTIS COLLINUS, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Thryophilus leucotis venezuelanus* Lafresnaye,⁷ but darker above; dark markings on auricular region slightly heavier; flanks and under tail-coverts slightly darker; under wing-coverts duller white; averaging very slightly larger.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 369,737, male adult, collected between 1,500 and 2,000 feet elevation near Nazaret, in the Serranía de Macuire, Guajira, Colombia, May 7, 1941, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 11,842). Crown, hindneck, and upper back snuff brown, changing across lower back to cinnamon brown on rump and upper tail-coverts; tertials and outer webs of secondaries, and inner primaries, slightly darker than sayal brown; outer webs of outermost primaries cinnamon, all barred narrowly with fuscous; inner webs of primaries and secondaries fuscous; rectrices cinnamon brown, with narrow wavy cross bars of dusky neutral gray; lores and superciliary white; auricular region grayish white, lined indefinitely with neutral gray; a narrow line of bister, edged with dusky neutral gray, behind eye, between the white superciliary and the auricular region; sides of neck olive gray; under surface generally white; sides light wood brown, becoming sayal brown on flanks and under tail-coverts; a faint wash of light wood brown across breast; under wing-coverts white, with a slight wash of cartridge buff; edge of wing white. Maxilla fuscous black, mandible smoke gray, becoming olive buff at base, tarsus and toes dusky neutral gray, claws fuscous (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 4 specimens, wing 64.3-66.5 (65.7), tail 38.6-46.3 (42.6), culmen from base 19.7-21.8 (20.5), tarsus 23.6-24.8 (24.0) mm.

⁷ *Thryothorus venezuelanus* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., pt. 1, 1850, p. 78 (Venezuela).

Females, 3 specimens, wing 58.0-60.9 (59.2), tail 37.8-39.8 (38.9), culmen from base 17.8-19.0 (18.5), tarsus 21.5-24.2 (23.0) mm.

Type, male, wing 64.3, tail 42.3, culmen from base 21.8, tarsus 24.8 mm.

Range.—Above 1,500 feet elevation in the Serranía de Macuire, Guajira, Colombia.

Remarks.—The present race is confined to the green island of the Serranía de Macuire rising in the eastern end of the arid Guajira Peninsula. Its differences in color and size are not great but are sufficient to set it off from the paler, slightly smaller *Thryophilus leucotis venezuelanus* that ranges generally through the lowlands of this area. This latter race shows the following measurements in our series from Maicao and Carraipía in the western Guajira, and El Conejo and Distracción, near Fonseca, in extreme northeastern Magdalena.

Males, 8 specimens, wing 60.9-64.3 (62.4), tail 41.0-45.9 (42.5), culmen from base 17.9-19.5 (18.6), tarsus 21.9-23.3 (22.5) mm.

Females, 5 specimens, wing 56.8-60.0 (58.2), tail 36.0-38.8 (37.6), culmen from base 17.0-18.5 (17.7, average of 4 specimens), tarsus 21.2-22.0 (21.7) mm.

Family TURDIDAE

TURDUS LEUCOMELAS CAUTOR, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Turdus leucomelas albiventer* Spix⁸ but darker on dorsal surface, with the head grayer, less brownish; smaller.

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 369,663, male adult, collected at 1,000 feet elevation in the Serranía de Macuire, above Nazaret, Guajira, Colombia, May 5, 1941, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 11,791). Crown and hindneck deep mouse gray; upper back hair brown; lower back and wing-coverts light sepia; rump light brownish olive; greater wing-coverts edged and tipped with clay color; secondaries and proximal three-quarters of primaries, except the two outermost, sepia, edged on outer web with Saccardo's umber; tips of primaries fuscous, the outermost edged narrowly on this distal area with ivory yellow; central rectrices fuscous becoming olive brown on two outermost; sides of head mouse gray, the auricular feathers with faint, very narrow shaft lines of pallid mouse gray; chin and throat white, the throat streaked prominently with deep mouse gray; breast and sides light mouse gray, with a faint wash of

⁸ *Turdus albiventer* Spix, Av. spec. nov. Brasiliam, vol. 1, 1824, p. 70, pl. 69, fig. 2 (Pará, Brazil).

light drab as edging, the breast color shading off to white on the abdomen and under tail-coverts; tibia mouse gray; under wing-coverts ochraceous tawny; edge of wing clay color; inner webs of remiges clay color. Bill fuscous, becoming drab at base of mandible; tarsus and toes hair brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 5 specimens, wing 111.4-114.6 (113.0), tail 86.9-97.1 (91.1), culmen from base 22.2-23.2 (22.7), tarsus 30.2-33.3 (31.7) mm.

Females, 2 specimens, wing 108.4-111.0 (109.7), tail 86.0-90.1 (88.1), culmen from base 22.4-23.8 (23.1), tarsus 31.4-31.5 (31.5) mm.

Type, male, wing 111.8, tail 87.4, culmen from base 22.4, tarsus 33.3 mm.

Range.—The higher forests of the Serranía de Macuire, Guajira, Colombia.

Remarks.—In its smaller size and brighter brown of the back this new form suggests typical *Turdus leucomelas leucomelas*, found from southern Brazil to eastern Perú and south into Paraguay. In color, however, *T. l. cautor* is distinctly grayer, especially on the head. The difference in size from *T. l. albiventer*, which ranges adjacent to the Guajira home of *cautor*, is very evident, the wing in 23 males of *albiventer* measuring from 117.7 to 125.1, and in 18 females from 114.5 to 126.3 mm.

The clay-colored spots on the end of the greater wing-coverts in the specimen selected as type are a trace of the juvenile wing markings, which in these thrushes frequently carry over into the succeeding adult plumage stage. This individual bird is fully adult as I determined personally through examination of the ossification of the cranium.

The subspecific name given to this new race indicates the shy, wary habit of this forest-dwelling species.

Family THRAUPIDAE

DUBUSIA CARRIKERI, new species

Characters.—Similar to *Dubusia taeniata* (Boissoneau),⁹ but with light brown of breast extending over upper breast and the lower part of the foreneck; blue of forepart of crown and lateral streaks more extensive; throat streaked with buff; blue of lesser and middle wing-coverts darker; tibia more bluish; smaller.

⁹ *Tanagra (Tachyphonus) taeniata* Boissoneau, Rev. Zool., vol. 3, March 1840, p. 67 (Bogotá, Colombia).

Description.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 388,179, male adult, between 8,500 and 9,500 feet on the south side of the main valley of the Río Guatapurí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia, taken March 28, 1946, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 8160). Sides of head and neck, center of crown and hindneck, lores and anterior line of forehead, including area across nostrils, deep black; forepart of crown and a broad streak on either side extending back onto sides of hindneck light forget-me-not blue; back, scapulars, rump, upper tail-coverts, outer webs of secondaries, and primaries deep slate blue; lesser and middle wing-coverts light Windsor blue; greater wing-coverts black basally, tipped with clear Windsor blue; primaries dark neutral gray, edged narrowly on external web with deep slate blue; rectrices dull black, with the exposed webs washed with deep slate blue on dorsal surface; throat and upper foreneck black streaked with cartridge buff, the light streaks becoming chamois posteriorly; upper breast and lower foreneck between cinnamon buff and clay color; lower breast, abdomen, and sides lemon chrome; crissum and under tail-coverts cinnamon buff; tibia dark Payne's gray. Bill, tarsus, and toes black (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 5 specimens, wing 82.1-88.2 (85.4), tail 78.8-82.6 (80.3), culmen from base 14.3-15.1 (14.7), tarsus 26.0-27.9 (26.9) mm.

Females, 5 specimens, wing 81.7-86.7 (83.8), tail 77.7-80.7 (79.2), culmen from base 14.2-15.4 (14.9, average of 4 specimens), tarsus 25.6-27.7 (26.8) mm.

Type, male, wing 84.5, tail 80.8, culmen from base 15.1, tarsus 26.2 mm.

Range.—High forests between 8,000 and 10,000 feet elevation in the southeastern section of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Siminchucúá, and head of the Río Guatapurí), Depto. Magdalena, Colombia.

Remarks.—While this bird is evidently closely allied to *Dubusia taeniata* of the Andes to the south, the differences appear so great as to establish *carrikeri* as a distinct species. It seems to have a definitely restricted range. Male and female appear alike in color, and there is relatively little difference in size between them. An immature female taken at Siminchucúá February 7 has the black of the head duller, and the dorsal surface, except for the wing edgings, dusky olive green. The throat and foreneck are cream buff with indefinite markings of dull black, the upper breast olive ocher, and the abdomen and sides rather dull Strontian yellow.

The species is named for the collector, Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr., in recognition of his energy and skill in the investigation of the remote mountain region in which it is found.

Family FRINGILLIDAE

ARREMON SCHLEGELI FRATRUELIS, new subspecies

Characters.—Similar to *Arremon schlegeli schlegeli* Bonaparte¹⁰ but with larger bill; averaging slightly larger in other dimensions.

Description.—Type, male adult, collected May 6, 1941, between 1,500 and 2,000 feet elevation in the Serranía de Macuire, near Nazaret, Guajira, Colombia, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 11,812). Head, chin, upper parts of hindneck and an oblong patch on sides of neck extending down to upper breast deep black; upper back and lower hindneck pale neutral gray; back, scapulars, and rump warbler green; wing-coverts sulphine yellow, becoming empire yellow on bend of wing; edge of wing distal to this white; remiges and alula slate gray; greater wing-coverts slate gray externally and black basally; rectrices slate color, the shafts black; throat, breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts white; sides and flanks light neutral gray; under wing-coverts deep neutral gray, with a slight wash of pyrite yellow toward bend of wing; under side of rectrices blackish mouse gray. Bill colonial buff, fuscous black at base of culmen; tarsus and toes fuscous black; claw on hind toe cream buff, and on three anterior toes hair brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—Males, 7 specimens, wing 78.4-82.7 (81.2), tail 58.5-66.7 (62.9), culmen from base 16.5-17.3 (16.9), tarsus 24.7-26.6 (25.9) mm.

Females, 5 specimens, wing 70.5-76.3 (73.3), tail 52.0-57.0 (55.5), culmen from base 16.3-16.7 (16.5), tarsus 24.8-26.0 (25.4) mm.

Type, male, wing 81.7, tail 65.7, culmen from base 17.0, tarsus 26.0 mm.

Range.—The Serranía de Macuire, Guajira, Colombia, above 1,500 feet elevation.

Remarks.—The differences of size characterizing this bird are very evident in series, and are worthy of note when the uniformity of the typical race of *schlegeli* throughout its extensive range in northern Colombia and northern Venezuela is considered. The size of bill found in *fratrueles*, while approached closely by a few, is not actually

¹⁰ *Arremon schlegeli* Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, vol. 1, pt. 2, 1850, p. 488 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

attained by any individual in the extensive series of *schlegeli* that I have had available for comparison. The Macuire race *fratruehis* is found only in the higher forests of the mountain range in question and probably consists of only a small population. The nearest groups of *schlegeli* are found in the eastward extension of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (La Cueva and Los Gorros northwest of Barrancas) and the Sierra Negra (Tierra Nueva, east of Fonseca), separated by the entire extent of the arid Guajira Peninsula.

Following are measurements from a series of *Arremon schlegeli schlegeli* from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the Sierra Perijá, and Norte do Santander, Colombia:

Males, 19 specimens, wing 73.1-81.4 (76.3), tail 58.2-65.9 (61.2), culmen from base 14.7-16.4 (15.7), tarsus 22.0-25.6 (24.0) mm.

Females, 15 specimens, wing 66.3-73.4 (69.7), tail 52.0-57.7 (54.9), culmen from base 15.0-15.9 (15.4), tarsus 22.4-24.9 (23.8) mm.