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FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE BIRDS  
OF PANAMÁ AND COLOMBIA

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# FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE BIRDS OF PANAMÁ AND COLOMBIA

By ALEXANDER WETMORE

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During work of recent months on our extensive collections of birds from Panamá and northern Colombia, several hitherto unrecognized forms have been found that merit description to give better understanding of the geographic variation in the species concerned. With these I have included records of three others that have not been reported previously from Colombia.

## Family CRACIDAE

### **ORTALIS RUFICRISSA LAMPROPHONIA, new subspecies**

*Characters.*—Similar to *Ortalis ruficrissa ruficrissa* (Sclater and Salvin)<sup>1</sup> but smaller; feet smaller; tail shorter; lower breast and abdomen whiter; back and wings more grayish brown.

*Description.*—Male adult, U.S.N.M. No. 368535, from the Serranía de Macuire, above Nazaret, Guajira, Colombia, collected May 5, 1941, by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 11792). Crown chaetura drab, feathers of forehead edged with a wash of light olive-gray; ear coverts drab; remainder of side of head mouse gray, the feathers with fuscous shafts; hindneck deep mouse gray, shading into the color of the upper back; upper back and wings between olive-brown and deep olive; rump and upper tail coverts slightly darker than buffy brown; primaries light olive-brown, with a slight grayish wash on outer webs; central rectrices deep olive, tipped indefinitely with buffy brown; outer rectrices dark greenish olive (slightly iridescent), tipped widely with white; foreneck and sides of neck light grayish olive with a slight brownish wash; multiple line of feather shafts, extending longitudinally down center of bare throat, black, becoming fuscous where they merge with upper portion of feathered foreneck; webs of

<sup>1</sup> *Ortalida ruficrissa* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, November 1870, p. 538 (Valledupar, Magdalena, Colombia).

feathers bordering bare throat pale smoke gray; lower breast and upper abdomen white, washed with pinkish buff on upper portion of breast, this buffy wash extending down onto the sides; flanks and under tail coverts tawny; tibiae pinkish buff to cinnamon-buff; under wing coverts with outer half light grayish olive, inner half clay color. Tip of bill horn color; rest of distal half castor gray; basal half neutral gray; tarsus and toes fuscous; claws drab (from dried skin).

*Range.*—The Serranía de Macuire, at the eastern end of the Guajira Peninsula, Colombia.

*Measurements.*—Males (2 specimens): Wing 195-202 (198), tail 227-235 (230), culmen from base 25.7-27.2 (26.4), tarsus 64.0-65.4 (64.7) mm.

Females (2 specimens): Wing 195-200 (197), tail 217 (in both), culmen from base 25.8-26.0 (25.9), tarsus 59.5-62.3 (60.9) mm.

Type, male: Wing 202, tail 235, culmen from base 27.2, tarsus 65.4 mm.

*Remarks.*—*Ortalis ruficrissa ruficrissa*, named many years ago by Sclater and Salvin from Valledupar, was known prior to our work in northeastern Colombia from two specimens, the type in the British Museum and one from Dibulla on the north coast, about 35 miles west of Riohacha, in the Carnegie Museum. We found it first at Maicao, Guajira, and later Carriker secured a series that extend the range of the typical race from the western Guajira at Maicao, into northeastern Magdalena, from La Cueva in the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta southward, along the western base of the Sierra de Perijá, to Casacará. This excellent series is sufficient to demonstrate the distinctness of the isolated colony on the Serranía de Macuire, which is cut off by many miles of barren desert, where there is no suitable habitat for these birds, from the more-forested section of the western Guajira inhabited by *Ortalis ruficrissa ruficrissa*. Measurements of the typical race are as follows:

Males (7 specimens): Wing 206-238 (217), tail 240-272 (253), culmen from base 26.0-29.8 (27.8, average of 6), tarsus 64.0-73.1 (69.2) mm.

Females (5 specimens): Wing 196-217 (205), tail 230-253 (239), culmen from base 26.0-28.2 (26.7), tarsus 62.0-67.0 (64.1, average of 4) mm.

In the series of *ruficrissa* there is one bird in somewhat worn plumage, from Camperucho, Magdalena, that is as white on the breast as the four *lamprophonia*, but it has the upper breast and fore-neck and the dorsal surface darker, the feet larger, and the tail definitely longer.

The name for the new race is given because of the raucous voice that carries for long distances.

### Family BUCCONIDAE

#### NONNULA FRONTALIS STULTA, new subspecies

*Characters*.—Similar to *Nonnula frontalis frontalis* (Sclater),<sup>2</sup> but somewhat grayer, less rufescent above; crown duller brown; averaging very slightly duller brown on breast and foreneck.

*Description*.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 445077, male, El Uracillo, Province of Coclé, Panamá, February 23, 1952, A. Wetmore and W. M. Perrygo (orig. No. 16946). Forehead, sides of head extending to area above eye, and including the lores and erectile feathers above the anterior end of the eye, gray (dark gull gray); anterior portion of crown between verona brown and warm sepia, shading to bistre on nape; rest of upper surface, including wings and tail, sepia, with wing coverts, primaries, and secondaries edged lightly with Saccardo's umber, and the ends of the rectrices shading to clove brown; outermost rectrix drab, the second pair edged externally and tipped rather widely with drab, the others with the drab less extensive; extreme base of the feathers on chin at the base of the bill white; throat, foreneck, and breast between cinnamon and sayal brown; flanks clay color; abdomen whitish; under tail coverts white; edge of wing cinnamon; under wing coverts tawny-olive; inner webs of secondaries and inner primaries cinnamon-buff. Bill, tarsus, and toes blackish slate (from dried skin).

*Measurements*.—Males (12 specimens): Wing 55.2-58.8 (57.1), tail 52.3-58.7 (55.1), culmen from base 22.3-24.8 (23.5), tarsus 13.0-14.7 (13.6) mm.

Females (17 specimens): Wing 55.1-62.0 (58.1), tail 53.6-59.6 (57.1), culmen from base 22.4-25.6 (24.0), tarsus 12.2-14.2 (12.6) mm.

Type, male: Wing 55.7, tail 54.8, culmen from base 23.7, tarsus 13.5 mm.

*Range*.—Panamá from northeastern Coclé (El Uracillo) and the Canal Zone (Lion Hill) through eastern Province of Panamá (Tocumen, Pacora, Chepo), through Darién (Jesucito, Río Esnape, El Real, El Tigre, Boca de Cupe, Capetí, Cana) to extreme northern Chocó (Acandí), Colombia. Found mainly on the Pacific slope.

<sup>2</sup> *Malacoptila frontalis* P. L. Slater, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. 13, 1854, p. 479 (interior of Colombia).

*Remarks.*—This attractive little bird, while somewhat more active than the larger members of its family, shares with them the habit of resting quietly for long periods. I have found it in brushy areas or low down in tracts of gallery forest. In the main, in Panamá it ranges on the Pacific slope, thus far having been found in the Caribbean drainage near the head of canoe navigation on the Río Indio in northern Coclé, at Lion Hill (before the Panama Canal was constructed), and at Acanadí, Colombia, on the western shore of the Gulf of Urabá. Specimens from Unguía, Chocó, on the western side of the lower Río Atrato, are *N. f. pallescens*.

This species has two color phases, one rufescent, in which the dorsal surface is decidedly brown and where brown extends over the entire ventral side except the center of the abdomen and the lower tail coverts, and the other grayish, where the lower surface especially is paler, with the white of the abdomen more extensive.

*Nonnula f. stulta* differs from *pallescens* of extreme northern Colombia in being darker colored and also duller brown, less rufescent, above.

## Family TROCHILIDAE

### COELIGENA ORINA, new species

*Characters.*—Similar to *Coeligena bonapartei* (Boissoneau)<sup>3</sup> but crown uniform, without frontal spot; body color uniform dark green, without bronzy sheen on lower breast, under tail coverts and rump; under tail coverts uniform green, without cinnamon edgings; tail dark green without bronzy reflections; wings dull black (not fuscous); spot on foreneck decidedly brighter blue; under wing coverts darker green; bill more slender.

*Description.*—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 436219, male adult, Páramo de Frontino, at 10,500 feet, Antioquia, Colombia, August 27, 1951, collected by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 21016). Feathers of crown, sides of head, and hindneck iridescent elm green, margined with black, the green being evident clearly only when viewed at an appropriate angle; back, and lesser and middle wing coverts iridescent spinach green; rump and upper tail coverts strongly iridescent, varying from lettuce green to Cosse green; remiges and greater wing coverts aniline black, with a faint violet-purple sheen, the inner greater coverts edged with shining lettuce green; outer primary margined lightly on external web with avellaneous; rectrices iridescent yellowish oil green, with lightly indicated edgings of dull black; chin chaetura black;

<sup>3</sup> *Ornismia bonapartei* [sic] Boissoneau, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 6 (Bogotá).

foreneck and upper breast iridescent spinach green, the feathers margined lightly with black; a spot of glittering sylvia blue on foreneck; lower breast, sides, flanks, and under tail coverts shining lettuce green; center of abdomen, in a small area, dull white; tibiae cinnamon-buff; under wing coverts iridescent elm green. Bill black, toes fuscous, claws black (from dried skin).

*Measurements.*—Male, type: Wing 75.2, tail 44.0, culmen from base 33.6 mm.

*Range.*—Known only from the Páramo de Frontino at 10,500 feet, above Urrao, Antioquia, Colombia.

*Remarks.*—The single male seen appears closer to *Coeligena bonapartei* than to others of the genus, and apparently is a representative of that group in the western Andes. It is so different, however, that I have no doubt as to its being a distinct species. The specimen appears fully adult, so that absence of the frontal spot may not be ascribed to immaturity. Compared to *C. bonapartei* the bill, in addition to being more slender, is longer.

This is one of the handsomest of the novelties obtained during the present ornithological exploration of Colombia. Carriker noted on the label that the bird was taken in forest below the open páramo.

#### Family TYRANNIDAE

##### MYIARCHUS FEROX AUDENS, new subspecies

*Characters.*—Similar to *Myiarchus ferox panamensis* Lawrence<sup>4</sup> but grayer above, with the crown more nearly uniform with the back; slightly paler yellow below.

*Description.*—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 443502, female, Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia, collected on March 5, 1951, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (orig. No. 19780). Crown and auricular area between hair brown and deep grayish olive, with an indefinite wash of chaetura drab on central portion along shafts; neck, back, lesser wing coverts, and upper tail coverts slightly darker than deep grayish olive; rump grayish olive; middle and greater wing coverts chaetura drab, tipped rather widely with grayish olive to produce two indistinct wing bars; primary coverts, primaries, secondaries, and rectrices chaetura drab; secondaries margined prominently and inner primaries lightly with dull white; outer rectrix with outer web dull buffy brown, the others edged with grayish olive, more prominently at the base, all tipped lightly with a wash of olive-buff; lores, and an indistinct line above

<sup>4</sup> *Myiarchus panamensis* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, May 1860, p. 284 (Atlantic slope of Canal Zone on the Panama Railroad).

eye pale olive-gray; a mixture of dull white immediately in front of eye, with whitish feathers extending back over the lower eyelid; chin indistinctly whitish; throat, foreneck, and upper breast light olive-gray, lined indistinctly with dull white on throat and upper foreneck; lower breast and abdomen chartreuse yellow; sides and under tail coverts sea-foam yellow; edge of wing and under wing coverts between Marguerite yellow and primrose yellow; inner webs of primaries and secondaries pale olive-buff toward base. Bill, tarsus, and feet dull black (from dried skin).

*Measurements.*—Female (3 specimens): Wing 86.0-91.1 (89.4), tail 78.2-86.4 (83.3), culmen from base 20.2-21.6 (20.8), tarsus 21.8-22.7 (22.2) mm.

Type, female: Wing 91.1, tail 86.4, culmen from base 21.6, tarsus 22.7 mm.

*Range.*—Known only from near Nuquí, Department of Chocó, northwestern Colombia.

*Remarks.*—The three skins on which this new race is based have been compared with a large series of *M. f. panamensis* covering the area from western Panamá across northern Colombia. They stand out clearly from all in the definitely gray coloration. The nearest specimens of *panamensis* seen are from Jaqué, Darién, across the border in Panamá, and from Nicoclí and Villa Artiaga, Antioquia, in Colombia. It is probable that the new race ranges immediately back of the beaches along the coast, as the species as a whole does not penetrate into heavy forests such as are found inland in the Chocó. Its distribution, therefore, may be through a relatively narrow belt, east and west.

It is pertinent to add here that *Myiarchus ferox australis* Hellmayr is also to be included in the list of birds found in Colombia, as shown by a male in the U. S. National Museum taken at Villavicencio, Meta, by Hermano Nicéforo María in December 1939. Zimmer<sup>5</sup> records four specimens from this locality as intermediate between *M. f. ferox* and *australis*, but nearer *australis*. In a later paper by Zimmer and Phelps,<sup>6</sup> describing *M. f. brunnescens*, these four skins from Villavicencio were, through some error in printing, included under *brunnescens* instead of *australis* in their list of specimens examined. It was this, apparently, that caused De Schauensee<sup>7</sup> to include Villavicencio under the range he assigns to *brunnescens*, and to omit *australis* from his list.

<sup>5</sup> Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 994, June 2, 1938, pp. 12, 15.

<sup>6</sup> Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 1312, March 12, 1946, p. 11.

<sup>7</sup> Caldasia, vol. 5, No. 24, July 10, 1950, p. 826.



## PHAEOMYIAS MURINA EREMONOMA, new subspecies

*Characters.*—Similar to *Phaeomyias murina incomta* (Cabanis and Heine)<sup>8</sup> but dorsal surface lighter, grayer; slightly smaller in size.

*Description.*—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 400534, male, taken on the Rio Santa María, 4 miles north of París, Herrera, February 24, 1948, by A. Wetmore and W. M. Perrygo (orig. No. 13500). Crown, sides of head, hindneck, back, and lesser and middle wing coverts between drab and grayish olive; the feathers of the back becoming drab at the tips; rump and upper tail coverts drab; superciliary stripe, extending from the front of the eye back along the sides of the crown, and the feathers encircling the edge of the eyelids, dull white; lores light grayish olive; primaries, secondaries, and greater coverts dull hair brown; lesser wing coverts edged indefinitely with dull tulleul buff, forming an indistinct wing bar; middle and greater coverts tipped widely with somewhat dull pale pinkish buff, forming two prominent wing bars, in addition to the third indistinct one on the lesser coverts; inner secondaries margined and tipped broadly with dull white; outer webs of outer secondaries and primaries edged very narrowly with pale olive-buff; rectrices dull hair brown, tipped and margined narrowly on the external webs with pale olive-buff; throat and fore-neck dull white; upper breast and sides washed with pale smoke gray; lower breast and abdomen light primrose yellow; under tail coverts Marguerite yellow; under wing coverts light primrose yellow, lined with hair brown on bend of wing. Maxilla and tip of mandible fuscous-black; base of mandible light grayish olive; tarsus, toes, and claws black (from dried skin).

*Measurements.*—Male (16 specimens): Wing 54.8-60.5 (56.8), tail 48.7-56.2 (51.5), culmen from base 10.0-11.6 (10.8), tarsus 17.0-18.3 (17.7) mm.

Females (13 specimens): Wing 49.8-55.9 (52.8), tail 44.5-48.3 (46.7, average of 12), culmen from base 9.9-11.5 (10.4, average of 12), tarsus 15.8-18.3 (16.9) mm.

Type, male: Wing 55.8, tail 48.7, culmen from base 10.7, tarsus 17.5 mm.

*Range.*—Lowland areas of the Pacific slope of Panamá, from the valley of Río San Pablo in southern Veraguas (Soná, Río de Jesús), and the eastern side of the Azuero Peninsula (Los Santos, Parita, París, Potuga, El Barrero) through Coelé (Aguadulce) to the western section of the Province of Panamá (Nueva Gorgona, La Campana).

<sup>8</sup> *Elainea incomta* Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., vol. 2, 1859, p. 59 (Cartagena, Colombia).

*Remarks.*—Since 1948, when I first found this small flycatcher in the Provinces of Los Santos and Herrera on the eastern side of the Azuero Peninsula, I have been assembling material for comparison from elsewhere in Panamá, and from Colombia, since it seemed doubtful that the Panamanian birds, separated from the Colombian group by the whole of Darién and the lower Atrato basin, were the race *incomta*, named from Cartagena, to which they have been referred. It was found immediately that so many were in worn plumage, due to the intense light and lack of deep shade in their brushy haunts, that there was considerable fading in color. Finally, enough have been obtained to demonstrate the differences outlined above, through comparison of birds in reasonably fresh dress. Panamanian birds, in addition to being lighter, grayer above, average more yellow below. The latter difference however is variable from specimen to specimen, and is useful only in examining series, so that it is not included in the formal diagnosis.

The size difference between the newly described race and *incomta* is not great but is illustrated by examination of the following measurements of the latter form, from Colombian specimens.

Males (23 specimens): Wing 60.1-64.4 (62.2), tail 51.0-58.9 (54.9), culmen from base 10.3-11.7 (10.9), tarsus 16.4-19.4 (18.4) mm.

Females (16 specimens): Wing 55.5-60.1 (58.3), tail 46.5-53.5 (58.4), culmen from base 9.8-11.0 (10.4), tarsus 16.3-19.3 (17.1) mm.

Zimmer<sup>9</sup> has recorded one from Panamá from El Villano, a locality that I have not found on available maps.

In the field this species is liable to confusion with the beardless flycatcher (*Camptostoma obsoletum*), often encountered in the same localities, in spite of the larger size of *Phaeomyias murina*, because of similar habits.

#### PHYLLOMYIAS GRISEICEPS QUANTULUS, new subspecies

*Characters.*—Similar to *Phyllomyias griseiceps cristatus* Berlepsch,<sup>10</sup> but grayer, less greenish, on the back; pileum darker, more brownish; under surface slightly paler, the yellow of breast and abdomen being lighter, and the sides and upper breast paler, with less olive wash.

<sup>9</sup> Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 1109, May 15, 1941, p. 10.

<sup>10</sup> *Phyllomyias cristatus* Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., vol. 32, April 1884, p. 250 (Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia). This description was repeated on page 300 in the succeeding issue for July-October.

*Description.*—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 420014, male adult, Cana, 1,800 feet elevation, Darién, Panamá, June 1, 1912, E. A. Goldman (orig. No. 15783). Crown and hindneck fuscous-black; a narrow superciliary, extending from well behind eye to nostrils, dull white; lores chaetura drab; hindneck, back, and scapulars deep olive; rump and upper tail coverts citrine-drab; wing coverts hair brown, with very slight paler borders; primaries and secondaries chaetura drab, the innermost secondaries margined narrowly with pale olive-buff; rectrices hair brown, the outermost with slight tipping of pale olive-buff; sides of head chaetura drab, with the lower eyelid dull white, and numerous thin lines of dull white across auricular area; chin and throat dull white; rest of under surface in general reed yellow, becoming primrose yellow on the abdomen and under tail coverts; sides of breast lightly washed with citrine-drab; axillars barium yellow; under wing coverts primrose yellow; inner webs of primaries and secondaries edged prominently with Marguerite yellow. Bill fuscous, tarsus and toes fuscous-black (from dried skin).

*Measurements.*—Male, type: Wing 49.3, tail 43.1, culmen from base 9.7, tarsus 13.9 mm.

*Range.*—Known only from near Cana, Darién.

*Remarks.*—The single specimen on which this form was based was taken by E. A. Goldman toward the close of his work near Cana. While Nelson identified it correctly to species, later the skin was not entered in the museum catalog with the rest of Goldman's collection, coming to attention only recently in examining the rest of this series. It seems appropriate to describe it, since I find no duplication of its characters in more than 30 skins of *griseiceps* examined, including examples of the subspecies *griseiceps*, *cristatus*, *cauae*, and *pallidiceps*. It is the only record for the species in Panamá.

It is probable that a bird recorded by de Schauensee<sup>11</sup> from the Río Juradó, across the border in Chocó, Colombia, also belongs to this new race.

The name *quantulus*, "how small," is given because of the tiny size of these little flycatchers.

## Family FRINGILLIDAE

### SICALIS LUTEOLA EISENMANNI, new subspecies

*Characters.*—Male similar to that of *Sicalis luteola chrysops* Sclater<sup>12</sup> but clearer, brighter yellow on under surface; dark streaking

<sup>11</sup> *Caldasia*, vol. 5, No. 24, 1950, p. 864.

<sup>12</sup> *Sycalis chrysops* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861 (Feb. 1, 1862),

on back heavier; sides of head more greenish. Female like that of *S. l. chrysoptis*, but lighter, brighter yellow below and on rump; sides of head more grayish brown.

*Description*.—Type, U.S.N.M. No. 449369, male adult, taken 2 miles east of Antón, Province of Coclé, Panamá, June 20, 1953, by A. Wetmore (orig. No. 18159). Forehead wax yellow, extending back over eye as an indefinitely delimited superciliary line, and shading posteriorly into the sulphine yellow of the crown; hindneck olive lake with a slight grayish overwash; crown, behind the level of the eyes, and hindneck streaked narrowly with chaetura drab; auricular region and side of neck yellowish citrine; lores wax yellow, feathers of the lower half and those behind rictus being white basally, forming an indefinite whitish spot; feathers of upper back chaetura black, edged with olive-yellow, producing heavy dark streaks outlined by narrower lighter ones; lower back yellowish citrine; rump and upper tail coverts slightly brighter than sulphine yellow; wing coverts in general chaetura drab; lesser coverts edged with light yellowish olive, which is more extensive on the inner feathers; middle coverts margined with deep olive-buff; greater coverts edged with pale olive-buff; primaries and secondaries chaetura drab; central portion of outer webs of primaries edged narrowly with olive-citrine, distal portion and secondaries margined with dull white; rectrices chaetura drab, edged basally with yellowish citrine; under surface lemon chrome, deepening on sides of throat and foreneck to apricot yellow; under tail coverts wax yellow; sides of upper breast washed with strontian yellow; under wing coverts lemon yellow; inner webs of primaries edged indistinctly with pale olive-buff. Maxilla and tip of mandible chaetura black; sides of mandible fuscous, base olive-buff; tarsus and toes clove brown (from dried skin).

*Measurements*.—Males (9 specimens): Wing 60.4-64.8 (62.8), tail 38.5-45.0 (41.3), culmen from base 8.9-10.0 (9.5, average of eight), tarsus 14.2-15.8 (15.0) mm.

Female (1 specimen): Wing 60.1, tail 37.3, culmen from base 9.3, tarsus 15.4 mm.

Type, male: Wing 62.3, tail 45.0, culmen from base 9.7, tarsus 14.9 mm.

*Range*.—The savannas of southern Coclé Province, Panamá; recorded to date from west of Río Hato to near Aguadulce, and north to Penonomé.

*Remarks.*—This interesting subspecies is described from 10 specimens taken near Antón and Penonomé. From the race of the species found in southern México, named *Sicalis luteola mexicana* by Brod-korb (in the reference cited above), which is known from Morelos and Puebla, the form described here is distinguished by brighter color, and by slightly smaller size. The Panamanian form furnishes an interesting link between the races of South America and those of the southern half of México.

This bird was first recorded through a sight observation near Penonomé late in January 1951, by Dr. R. T. Scholes, who recognized that it was unknown. Eugene Eisenmann and John Bull, in July 1952, found it fairly common, several small colonies being located. In crossing through this area in May 1953, I collected one near Antón, and later, on June 20, I secured the rest of the series from which this description was written. On the June excursion I had the pleasure of the company of Dr. Eisenmann, in whose honor the race is named in recognition of his studies of living Panamanian birds.

The birds are found in the nesting season in little colonies that may be overlooked because of the brilliant light of the savanna areas which often obscures the yellow breast color, so that the *Sicalis* may be confused with the seed-eaters that abound in the same habitat.

#### OTHER ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BIRDS RECORDED FROM COLOMBIA

*Crax daubentoni* Gray:

*Crax Daubentoni* G. R. Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus., pt. 5, Gallinae, 1867, p. 15 (Venezuela).

M. A. Carriker, Jr., found these birds fairly common in the forested foothills of the Sierra Negra, where he collected specimens near Monte Elías, Magdalena, August 13, and at El Bosque, Guajira, above Carraipía, in the Montés de Oca, June 10 and 14, 1941. The occurrence is to be expected since the species has been taken in the drainage of the Río Negro on the Venezuelan side of the Sierra de Perijá.

*Chaetura chapmani viridipennis* Cherrie:

*Chaetura chapmani viridipennis* Cherrie, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 35, May 20, 1916, p. 183 (Doze Octobre = Doze de Outubro, Mato Grosso, Brasil).

A female taken at El Real, on the Río Nechí, March 10, and a pair from Tarazá, shot April 28, 1948, constitute the second report

of this race since its description from specimens taken in Mato Grosso. Both of the Colombian localities are in Antioquia.

*Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis* Lawrence:

*Myiarchus venezuelensis* Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1865, p. 38 (Venezuela).

A female taken near Nazaret, Guajira, in the foothills of the Serranía de Macuire, on May 13, 1941, is a well-marked example of this race.

