

NEW SPECIES, ETC., OF AMERICAN BIRDS. — V. COR-
VIDÆ. — (Concluded.)

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Curator of the Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum.

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Xanthoura yncas galeata, subsp. nov. HELMETED INCA JAY.

Similar to *X. yncas* but larger, and with the erect nasal plumes greatly developed, forming a very conspicuous prefrontal crest; wing averaging 5.00, tail, 6.19, bill from nostril 0.71, tarsus 1.55, middle toe 0.95.¹

Western Colombia. (Type, No. 81879, U. S. Nat. Mus., Colombia.²)

This very easily recognized form has been confounded with both *P. yncas* and *P. y. cyanodorsalis*. It certainly intergrades with the last, as it probably does with the former also, though specimens are wanting from the district necessary to show whether this is the case or not. *P. y. cyanodorsalis* agrees with the present form in the conspicuous frontal crest, but differs in having the hindneck, occiput, and more or less of the crown bright blue, the back also being often strongly washed with blue.

Xanthoura yncas cyanodorsalis (*Dubois*). — This form, although most of the specimens seen, like a majority of those of the preceding, are labelled "Bogota," apparently belongs to the more eastern mountain ranges of Colombia, extending thence into western Venezuela as far as Merida, from which locality the National Museum possesses a specimen.

¹ Five adults; eleven adults of *X. yncas*, from Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, average as follows: wing, 4.86, tail, 5.79, bill from nostril 0.65, tarsus, 1.52, middle toe 0.92. Specimens from Peru, however, average decidedly larger than those from Ecuador or Bolivia, but they have the nasal plumes equally short and inconspicuous.

² The type specimen, with others, was part of a collection containing examples of *Cyanolyca armillata quindiana*, and therefore undoubtedly came from the same portion of Colombia as that inhabited by the latter.

Xanthoura yncas chloronota (*Wagler*). — Although Wagler's description includes two forms (his supposed young male being *X. luxuosa*), the principal description seems clearly to apply to this form only, since the erect frontal plumes, specially mentioned, would exclude the yellow-bellied *P. luxuosa guatemalensis*.

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens, subsp. nov. RIO GRANDE
GREEN JAY.

Similar to *X. luxuosa*, but smaller, paler, and duller, with less white on forehead, the back bluish green, more or less (usually extensively) tinged with pale blue; adult male averaging wing 4.46, tail 4.95, culmen 0.98, tarsus 1.48, middle toe 0.82.

Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Type, No. 70593, ♂ ad., Ft. Brown, Texas; Dr. J. C. Merrill, U. S. A.

Xanthoura luxuosa luxuosa (*Lesson*). GREEN JAY.

This, the central form of the species, inhabits the eastern portion of the Mexican plateau, from the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla north to the middle portion of the States of Tamaulipas (Alta Mira, Victoria, etc.) and Nuevo Leon (Monterey). It is intermediate in characters between *X. l. glaucescens* and *X. l. vivida*, with both of which it of course completely intergrades.

Xanthoura luxuosa vivida, subsp. nov. TEHUANTEPEC
GREEN JAY.

Similar to *X. luxuosa*, but larger and brighter colored, with under tail-coverts yellow or but slightly tinged with green (instead of wholly light green); differing from *X. l. guatemalensis* in being larger, brighter green above, and distinctly light yellowish green below, except on abdomen and under tail-coverts; adult male averaging wing 4.80, tail 5.37, culmen 1.10, tarsus 1.56, middle toe, 0.88.

Southern Mexico (States of Oaxaca, Guerrero?, Michoacan?, north-eastern Colima, Chiapas?) and northwestern Guatemala.

Type, No. 144810, U. S. Nat. Mus. (No. 2585, U. S. Biol. Surv.), ♂ ad., Pluma, Oaxaca, March 20, 1895; Nelson and Goldman.

X *nthoura luxuosa guatemalensis* (*Bonaparte*). GUATEMALA GREEN JAY.

This is a smaller form, with the under parts entirely pure yellow or but slightly tinged with green, and the green of back, etc., rather duller. It inhabits central and eastern Guatemala, Yucatan, and northern Honduras.

Dr. Sclater's argument that the name *X. guatemalensis* of Bonaparte cannot be used for this form because Bonaparte describes his bird as having the under parts pure yellow, will not hold, for the reason that all the Honduras specimens examined (three in number), most of those from Yucatan, and some from Guatemala, have the under parts exactly as pure yellow as in any of the South American forms.

Altogether, considerably more than one hundred specimens have been examined in connection with the preparation of the present paper.

NEW SPECIES, ETC., OF AMERICAN BIRDS.—VI.
FRINGILLIDÆ (Supplement).

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Melospiza melodia kenaiensis, subsp. nov.

KENAI SONG SPARROW.

Intermediate between *M. m. caurina* and *M. m. insignis*; larger than the former, with upper parts more uniform in color (streaks on back, etc., less distinct); smaller than the latter, with pileum browner and streaks on chest, etc., darker. *Adult male*: Wing, 3.02–3.15 (3.08); tail, 2.84–2.86 (2.85); exposed culmen, 0.52–0.56 (0.54); depth of bill at base, 0.28–0.30 (0.29); tarsus, 1.02; middle toe, 0.73–0.75 (0.74). *Adult female*: Wing, 3.08; tail, 2.97; exposed culmen, 0.55; tarsus, 1.00; middle toe, 0.71.

Coast of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, from east side of Cook's Inlet to Prince William Sound.

Type, No. 131730, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Port Graham, Cook's Inlet, Alaska, April 9, 1892; C. H. Townsend.