

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DIAGNOSES OF SOME NEW FORMS OF NEOTROPICAL
BIRDS.

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1. *Thryorchilus basulto* sp. nov.

Type from Las Vueltas, Cordillera de Dota, Costa Rica; No. 209,935, U. S. National Museum; adult female; May 21, 1908; Francisco Basulto.

Differing from *T. browni browni* and *T. browni ridgwayi* in having the pileum and hindneck and auricular area dark sepia or nearly clove brown, strongly contrasted with the mummy brown of back, instead of concolor with the latter; superciliary stripe much broader, pure white; white of under parts much purer, and white markings on wings more conspicuous; wing and tail decidedly longer, but bill much shorter and relatively stouter. Length (skin), 95mm.; wing, 52; tail, 32.5; exposed culmen, 11.5; tarsus, 22.5; middle toe, 15.

Named in compliment to Don Francisco Basulto, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, to whom I am indebted for valuable assistance during my recent collecting trip to Costa Rica.

2. *Coryphotriccus albovittatus distinctus* subsp. nov.

Type from Rio Reventazón (near Guayabo Station), eastern Costa Rica; No. 209,464, U. S. National Museum; adult male; March 18, 1908; Francisco Basulto.

Similar to *C. albovittatus* (Lawrence), from line of Panama Railway, but decidedly larger; back, etc., much grayer olive; yellow of under parts paler (light canary yellow instead of nearly lemon yellow); and blackish area on side of head much broader. Length (skin), 155mm.; wing, 87; tail, 68; exposed culmen, 15.5; tarsus, 19; middle toe, 14.

(*THAMNOPHILUS DOLIATUS.*)

The geographic variations of this species, which inhabits the whole of Central America and tropical parts of Mexico (except the Pacific slope of the latter), together with Cayenne, Surinam, British Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago, have not been thoroughly worked out. It is very

difficult to get together sufficient material to form a basis for such an attempt, and I have been able to study the subject from material that is only approximately adequate. The type locality of *Lanius doliatus* Linnaeus is Cayenne; and since the birds of this species from Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago are recognizably different the name *doliatus* must be restricted to those from the Guianas. In Colombia and eastern Panama the range of this species is completely interrupted. *T. radiatus nigricristatus* (and *T. radiatus albicans*, if really distinct) entirely replacing it, and it does not reappear until western Panama (Chiriqui) is reached, whence northward to the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi on the eastern side and Chiapas on the Pacific side of Mexico the species occurs throughout the hot and temperate zones. Notwithstanding their wide geographic separation from their South American representatives, *T. doliatus doliatus* of Cayenne, Surinam, and British Guiana and *T. doliatus fraterculus* Berlepsch and Hartert,* of Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago, some specimens from the Central American area closely resemble one or the other of the two South American forms. On the whole, however, the Central American birds are obviously different; but owing to the very considerable amount of individual variation among specimens from almost any locality within the area designated it is very difficult to make out geographic forms which can be satisfactorily characterized. The average difference in coloration between specimens from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, respectively, is very marked, those from the former being much darker, this darkness of coloration reaching its maximum development in Honduras, where, however, most specimens are hardly if at all distinguishable from the darker examples from eastern Mexico. In Yucatan, however, the birds of this species are all light colored, resembling those from the Pacific coast district much more closely than they do those of Honduras and the eastern parts of Guatemala and Mexico. The difference in coloration between specimens from opposite sides of the continent is much less marked as well as less constant in Costa Rica than in the countries farther northward, many of those from the Pacific side being quite as dark as some of those from the Atlantic side.

In short, while puzzling exceptions to the general rule occur, it appears, from the material examined, that three fairly definite geographic forms of this species may be made out in Central America, two of which apparently have not been named. These are

(1) *Thamnophilus doliatus mexicanus* Allen. Atlantic slope, from southern Tamaulipas to Costa Rica, of which *T. intermedius* Ridgway† represents the dark extreme. Type locality, Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

(2) *Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus* Ridgway. Pacific slope, from Chiapas to western Panama. (An earlier name for this may be *Thamnophilus rutilus* Bonaparte,‡ described as from Guatemala; but it being

* Novit. Zool., ix, no. 1, April 10, 1902, 70 (type locality, Altagracia, Orinoco R., Venezuela; coll. Tring Mus.).

† Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, sig. 37, Aug. 6, 1888, 581 (Truxillo, Honduras; coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.).

‡ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1837, 117.

impossible to tell whether this represents the Atlantic or the Pacific form, it seems better to give the present form a new name.

(3) *Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis* Ridgway.

3. **Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus** subsp. nov.

Type from Chinandega, Nicaragua; No. 210,721, coll. U. S. National Museum; adult male; F. Hicks.

Similar to *T. d. mexicanus* Allen, but adult male with under parts decidedly paler, the black bars decidedly, sometimes very much, narrower than the white interspaces, black streaks on throat very narrow. Length (skin), 144mm.; wing, 67; tail, 58.5; culmen, 18.5; tarsus, 25; middle toe, 15.

4. **Thamnophilus doliatus yucatanensis** subsp. nov.

Type from Temax, Yucatan; No. 147,405, coll. U. S. National Museum; adult male; 1883; G. F. Gaumer.

Similar to *T. d. pacificus*, but adult male with black bars on under parts usually narrower; adult female with upper parts (except pileum) averaging more ochraceous (less rufescent), the wings (sometimes back and tail also) showing more or less distinct indications of dusky bars. Length (skin), 168mm.; wing, 73; tail, 65; culmen, 19.5; tarsus, 27; middle toe, 16.

5. **Dysithamnus mentalis septentrionalis** subsp. nov.

Type from Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; No. 30,784, U. S. National Museum; O. Salvin.

Similar to *D. mentalis semicinereus* (Sclater), of Colombia, but decidedly smaller; adult male with upper parts paler, adult female with sides and flanks paler olive. Wing, 58.5mm.; tail, 38.5; culmen, 15; tarsus, 19; middle toe, 11.5.

Range.—Panama to Guatemala (to western Ecuador also?).

6. **Dysithamnus mentalis oberi** subsp. nov.

Type from Tobago; No. 115,046, U. S. National Museum; adult male; May; F. A. Ober.

Similar to *D. mentalis semicinereus* but still larger, and coloration paler and duller. Wing, 64.5mm.; tail, 44; exposed culmen, 15; tarsus, 20; middle toe, 11.5mm.

7. **Thamnistes anabatinus saturatus** subsp. nov.

Type from Bonilla, Costa Rica (Atlantic side, 2,600 ft. alt.); No. 199,066, U. S. National Museum; April 8, 1905; R. Ridgway.

Differing from *T. anabatinus anabatinus*, of Guatemala and southern Mexico, in much darker and less ochraceous coloration, the wings much browner (less rufescent). Length (skin), 129mm.; wing, 67; tail, 48.5; culmen, 19; tarsus, 20.5; middle toe, 12.

8. *Drymophila grisea margaritensis* subsp. nov.

Type from Margarita Island, Venezuela; No. 151,709, coll. U. S. National Museum; adult male; July 10, 1895; Lieut. Wirt Robinson, U. S. A.

Similar in coloration to *D. grisea tobagensis* (Dalmas), but decidedly smaller. Wing of adult male, 53–54.5mm.; tail, 46–49; exposed culmen, 14–14.5; tarsus, 20–21; middle toe, 11–11.5.

9. *Myrmeciza boucardi panamensis* subsp. nov.

Type from Panama (line of Panama Railway); No. 53,790, U. S. National Museum; J. McLeannan.

Nearest to *M. boucardi swainsoni*, but adult male with gray outsides of chest darker and more extensive, the tawny of flanks and under tail-coverts also deeper.

10. *Myrmelastes cassini* sp. nov.

Type from Turbo, northwestern Colombia; No. 21,739, coll. U. S. National Museum; A. Schott.

Similar to *M. maculifer* (Hellmayr),* but much paler, the adult male having the back, rump, etc., light mars instead of deep vandyke brown, the head (all round) dark slate color instead of slate-black, and the chest, breast, and abdomen slate-gray instead of blackish slate. Wing, 69.5mm.; tail, 42; tarsus, 29; middle toe, 17.

Besides the type, there are in the National Museum collection an adult female from Turbo and another (erroneously marked "♂" by the collector) from Cascajal, Coclé, Panama.

This form agrees with *M. maculifer* in its relatively very short tail (as compared with *M. exsul* and *M. exsul occidentalis*), and also in having all the wing-coverts marked with a terminal white spot, and may be only subspecifically distinct; but the coloration is so conspicuously different that at present, or until actual intermediates are found, I prefer to designate it by a binomial.

11. *Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martæ* subsp. nov.

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia; No. 28,163, U. S. National Museum.

Similar to *G. nudiceps nudiceps*, but adult male with under wing-coverts broadly margined with white, instead of being uniform black, and white terminal margins to wing-coverts broader. Length (skin), 161mm.; wing, 81; tail, 60; culmen, 21; tarsus, 30; middle toe, 19.

12. *Formicarius moniliger intermedius* subsp. nov.

Type from forest near Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras; No. 27,686, coll. Carnegie Museum; adult male; Feb. 28, 1906; Morton E. Peck.

Most like *F. m. pallidus* (Lawrence), from Yucatan, but general color of upper parts darker and more rufescent (raw-umber brown instead of between broccoli brown and isabella color), that of under parts clearer gray (mouse gray instead of drab gray).

* *Myrmelastes exsul maculifer* Hellmayr, Novit. Zool., xiii, no. 2, July, 1906, 340, 342 (Paramba, n. w. Ecuador; coll. Tring Mus.).

This form is evidently quite distinct specifically from *Myrmeciza exsul* Selater (= *M. immaculata* Selater and Salvin = *M. intermedia* Cherrie!).

13. **Formicarius moniliger panamensis** subsp. nov.

Type from Panama (Lion Hill Station?); No. 53,779, coll. U. S. National Museum; adult male; J. McLeannan.

Similar to *F. moniliger hoffmanni* (Cabanis), of southwestern Costa Rica and northwestern Panama, but averaging smaller, and coloration constantly lighter, with under parts strongly suffused with olive and buffy and color of under tail-coverts lighter, more tawny. Length (skin), 169.5mm.; wing, 87; tail, 55; culmen, 21; tarsus, 30; middle toe, 18.5.

14. **Delattria henrica salvini** subsp. nov.

Type from Calderas, Volcan de Fuego (7,000 to 8,000 ft.), Guatemala; No. 46,304, American Museum Natural History; September, 1873; Osbert Salvin.

Much darker than *D. henrica henrica*; similar in general coloration to *D. henrica brevirostris*, but smaller, with relatively longer bill, the dusky auricular-suborbital area much darker (brownish-black), the post-ocular streak much broader, pure white, and margined above by a line of black.

Adult male (type).—Length (skin), 116mm.; wing, 67; tail, 40.5; exposed culmen, 20.

An adult male in the Biological Survey collection, from San Cristobal, Chiapas (No. 155,236, U. S. National Museum, September 17, 1895, Nelson and Goldman), is referred provisionally to this form. It agrees in coloration with the type, but is smaller, measuring as follows: Length (skin), 106mm.; wing, 63.5; tail, 38.5; exposed culmen, 19.

15. **Delattria henrica brevirostris** subsp. nov.

Type from San Sabastian, Jalisco, western Mexico; No. 155,982, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection); adult male; March 17, 1897; Nelson and Goldman.

Similar to *D. henrica henrica*, of southeastern Mexico (States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca), but with bill relatively much shorter, color of under parts darker and more uniform (deep mouse gray or brownish slate gray), and feathers of throat with whitish margins much narrower and less distinct.

Length (skin of type), 118mm.; wing, 70; tail, 44; exposed culmen, 19.

16. **Stenopsis tobagensis** sp. nov.

Type from Tobago; No. 74,877, coll. U. S. National Museum; adult male; F. A. Ober.

Similar to *S. insularis* Richmond,* in possessing a single narrow dusky band across the middle of tail and in having the inner webs of all the rectrices except middle pair mostly white, but coloration much darker and less buffy, wing longer, and tail decidedly shorter. Differs from *S. cayennensis* in lighter coloration, much greater amount of white on lateral rectrices, and in shorter wing and tail. Wing, 137mm.; tail, 113; culmen, 13; tarsus, 16; middle toe, 15.

* *Stenopsis cayennensis insularis* Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, June 25, 1902, 159 (Curaçao; coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.).

