

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW GENERA, SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF FORMICARIIDÆ, FURNARIIDÆ, AND DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

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Megastictus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ*.)

Related to *Pygiptila* Selater and *Thamnistes* Selater and Salvin. Differing from the former in having the tail two-thirds as long as wing and much rounded or graduated (instead of much less than two-thirds as long and truncated); from the latter in relatively smaller bill (distance from nostril to tip of maxilla less than length of middle toe without claw) and very different coloration.

Type.—*Myrmeciza margaritata* Selater.

(Μέγας, large; στικτός, marked, spotted.)

Myrmopagis gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ*.)

Related to *Myrmotherula* Selater, but differing in relatively much longer tail (much more than half to more than two-thirds as long as wing), much stouter and relatively shorter and less depressed bill, the adult males neither streaked nor plain gray nor slaty.

Type.—*Myrmothera axillaris* Vieillot.

(Μύρμηξ, an ant; παγίς, a trap.)

Rhoporchilus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ*.)

Related to *Drymophila* Such, but with nostril slit-like and very broadly operculate, rictal bristles obsolete, feathers of chin and forehead without trace of terminal setæ, tarsus nearly half as long as wing and with plantar scutella very distinct on both sides.

Type.—*Formicivora speciosa* Salvin.

(Ῥώψ ('ρωπός), bush, underwood, brushwood; ὄρχιλος, a wren.)

Myrmorchilus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ*.)

Related to *Rhoporchilus* but rictal bristles obvious, feathers of chin and forehead with distinct terminal setæ, tarsus twice as long as middle toe

without claw, and plantar scutella indistinct; differing from *Drymophila* in having nostrils slit-like and very broadly operculate, tarsus nearly half as long as wing, and other characters.

Type.—*Myiothera strigilata* Maximilian.

(Μύρμηξ, an ant; ὄρχιλος, a wren.)

Myrmoderus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ.*)

Related to *Myrmeciza* Gray but tail much longer (more than five-sixths as long, sometimes longer than, wing, bill more slender, nostril larger and more longitudinal, and forehead more densely feathered, with feathers more compactly webbed, more decumbent; style of coloration very different.

Type.—*Myiothera loricata* Lichtenstein.

(Μύρμηξ, an ant; δέρω, I flay, cudgel.)

Contains also: *Myrmoderus cinnamomens* (Gmelin), *Myrmoderus ruficaudus* (Maximilian), and *Myrmoderus atrothorax* (Boddaert). *Myrmeciza pelzelni* Selater and *M. hemimelænus* Selater, which I have not seen, may also belong here.

Phænostictus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ.*)

Related to *Phlegopsis* Reichenbach but differing in relatively much longer tail (nearly as long as wing), scant loreal and frontal feathering, rounded nostrils, partly nude malar region, more sharply ridged culmen, and other characters.

Type.—*Phlegopsis macleaniani* Lawrence.

(Φαίλω, I display, exhibit; στικτός, marked, spotted.)

Hylophylax gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ.*)

Agreeing with *Pithys* Vieillot, *Anoplops* Cabanis, *Rhegmatorhina* Ridgway, *Phlegopsis* Reichenbach, etc. (and differing from *Hypocnemis* Cabanis), in having the second phalanx of middle toe partly united to outer toe and the acrotarsium fused (not scutellate) but differing from the first in absence of crests and very different character of nostrils, from the second in feathered orbital region and other characters; nearest *Sclateria*, but differing in relatively much shorter and broader bill and very different style of coloration.

Type.—*Conopophaga navioides* Lafresnaye.

("Υλη, a wood, forest; φύλαξ, a watcher, guard, sentinel.)

Oropezus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ.*)

Related to *Grallaria* Vieillot but tarsus half as long as wing (instead of less), more distinctly scutellate, the inner edge of planta distinctly convolute; bill more slender; upper parts not squamated.

Type.—*Grallaria rufula* Lafresnaye.

("Όρος, mountain; πεζός, walking.)

Hylopezus gen. nov. (*Formicariidæ.*)

Related to *Grallaria* Vieillot but nasal fossæ longer and narrower (distance from anterior end to base of exposed culmen equal to about two-thirds the distance from same point to tip of maxilla); nostrils more linear and separated from frontal feathering by naked integument; much weaker and more slender (nearly terete) bill, etc.

Type.—*Grallaria perspicillata* Lawrence.

(“Ἰλῆ, a wood, forest; πεζός, walking.)

Premnornis gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Margarornis* Reichenbach but tail excessively graduated (lateral rectrices less than half as long as middle pair), with tips of rectrices not distinctly acuminate, the minute points not distinctly protruded; wing less than four times as long as tarsus; inner webs of remiges with an extensive basal area (instead of sub-basal band) of ochraceous.

Type.—*Margarornis guttata* Lawrence.

(Πρέμνον, a stump, tree trunk; ὄρνις, bird.)

Driocistes gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Phacellodomus* Reichenbach and *Phaceloscenus* Ridgway but tarsus decidedly more than one-third as long as wing, the latter about two-thirds as long as tail; mesorhinium elevated and extremely compressed. Differing from *Thripophaga* Cabanis in much longer tarsus, greater anterior extension of latero-frontal feathering, unstreaked plumage, and other characters.

Type.—*Thripophaga sclateri* Berlepsch.

(Δρίος, a copse, thicket; κτίστης, a settler.)

Phaceloscenus gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Phacellodomus* Reichenbach but wing relatively shorter (four-fifths as long as tail); tail graduated for nearly two-thirds (instead of only half) its length; tarsus not longer than middle toe with claw; bill relatively longer and narrower, and feathers of chest without thickened or widened shafts.

Type.—*Anumbius striaticollis* D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

(Φάκελος, a bundle; σκήνος, a hut, tent.)

Schoeniophylax gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Synallaxis* Vieillot but tail nearly twice as long as wing, and upper parts streaked.

Type.—*Sylvia phryganophila* Vieillot.

(Σχοινιά, a bunch of rushes; φύλαξ a watcher, guard, sentinel.)

Acrorchilus gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Asthenes* Reichenbach but bill much stouter, with culmen much more strongly curved; tarsus much less than one-third as long as

wing; and nostril and nasal operculum uncovered for much the greater part. Related also to *Synallaxis Vieillot*, but with 12, instead of 10, rectrices.

Type.—*Synallaxis erythroptus* Selater.
(ἄκρος, pointed; ὄρχιδος, a wren.)

Hyloctistes gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Philydor* Spix but bill relatively much longer (exposed culmen longer than tarsus). Differing from *Automolus* in more extensive cohesion of anterior toes, the basal phalanx of middle toe wholly united to both lateral toes.

Type.—*Philydor virgatus* Lawrence.
("Τλη, a wood, forest; κτιστης, a settler.)

Rhopoctites gen. nov. (*Furnariidæ.*)

Related to *Automolus* Reichenbach but bill much stouter, less compressed (its width at latero-frontal antie nearly equal to its depth at same point), distinctly uncinatè; shafts of rectrices more rigid at tip.

Type.—*Philydor rufo-brunneus* Lawrence.
('Ρώψ ('ρωπός), bush, underwood, brushwood; κτιστης, a colonist, inhabitant.)

Automolus cervinigularis hypophæus subsp. nov.

Type from Guayabo, Costa Rica (Rio Reventazón). No. 209,532 U. S. Nat. Mus. March 19, 1908. Adult male. Museum-Zeledón Expedition, Francisco Basulto, collector.

Similar to *A. c. cervinigularis* but coloration decidedly darker, especially under parts of body (which are isabella color medially, darkening laterally into deep buffy olive and contrasting strongly and abruptly with the buff or ochraceous-buff of throat).

Acroorchilus erythroptus griseigularis subsp. nov.

Type from San Antonio, Rio Cali, n. w. Colombia (altitude 5,800 ft.). No. 20,673, coll. E. A. and O. Bangs. Adult male. November 4, 1907. Mervyn G. Parker, collector.

Similar to *A. erythroptus rufigenis* (Lawrence) of Costa Rica but rufous of head much more extensive, involving whole of occiput and nape, and color of under parts very different, the chest being mouse gray, passing through nearly ash gray on throat into grayish white on chin, only the flanks and under tail-coverts being light olive-brown or buffy olive (the general color of under parts in *A. e. erythroptus* and *A. e. rufigenis*). Differs from *A. erythroptus erythroptus* in color of under parts and in different color (bright cinnamon-rufous instead of russet brown) of middle pair of rectrices.

Synallaxis albescens hypoleuca subsp. nov.

Type from Natá, Coelé, Panama. No. 150,814 U. S. Nat. Mus. March 31, 1889. Heyde and Lux.

Similar to *S. a. latitabunda* Bangs but under parts (including chest) nearly pure white (only the upper lateral portion of chest very faintly tinged with pale brownish gray), passing into pale buffy brown or light wood brown on under tail-coverts; general color of upper parts lighter and more buffy brown.

Dendrocolaptes validus costaricensis subsp. nov.

Type from Lagnaria, Santa Maria de Dota, Costa Rica. No. 210,393 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult male. June 4, 1908. Francisco Basulto.

Similar to *D. v. validus?* (from State of Santa Marta, Colombia)* but chest less distinctly streaked or with streaks less regular (broken along edges by black dots or bars) and under parts much more extensively barred.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster yucatanensis subsp. nov.

Type from Temax, Yucatan. No. 106,292 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult male. December, 1884. Geo. F. Gaumer.

Very similar in coloration to *X. f. mentalis*, of western Mexico, but throat always immaculate pale buff; much paler and grayer than *X. f. flavigaster*.

Xiphorhynchus punctigula insolitus subsp. nov.

Type from Cascajál, Coelé, Panama. No. 150,927 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult female? February 13, 1889. Heyde and Lux.

Similar to *X. p. punctigula* but color of pileum and back much darker, the latter browner (nearly chestnut-brown), and general color of under parts much browner (brownish olive instead of greenish olive).

Xiphorhynchus lacrymosus rostratus subsp. nov.

Type from Rio Dagua, northwestern Colombia. No. 24,257 Field Museum of Natural History. Adult male.

Similar in coloration to *X. l. lacrymosus* but bill much stouter, relatively much deeper, with culmen strongly convex or arched, instead of straight for most of its length. Length (skin), 215 mm.; wing, 121; tail, 91; culmen, from base, 38; depth of bill at nostrils, about 10; tarsus, 24; middle toe, 20.

Picolaptes affinis neglectus subsp. nov.

Type from Coliblanco, Costa Rica. No. 199,582 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult male. May 6, 1905. R. Ridgway.

Similar to *P. a. affinis* but stripes on under parts broader, more distinct on posterior portions; chin and throat more deeply buff, always more so than stripes on under parts of body.

* The Santa Marta bird probably does not, however, represent true *D. validus*, the type locality of which is eastern Peru.

Campylorhamphus chapmani sp. nov.

Type from unknown locality in South America. No. 43,296 Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Somewhat like *C. pusillus* (Selater) but streaks on under parts, as well as those on pileum and hindneck, broader; color of back lighter and more olivaceous; chestnut of wings and tail decidedly lighter, and bill smaller and more slender. Wing, 103 mm.; tail, 93; culmen (chord), 54; tarsus, 21; middle toe, 18.

Myrmeciza* zeledoni sp. nov.

Type from Guayabo, Costa Rica. No. 209,558 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult male. March 7, 1908. Museum-Zeledón Expedition.

Similar to *M. immaculatus* (Lafresnaye), of central Colombia, but wing and tail much shorter, forehead much more scantily feathered, bill much larger, general color of adult male much deeper black, and white margin to wing much broader; adult female less rufescent above, tail more blackish, chin, malar, suborbital, and auricular regions blackish, and chest and foreneck brown instead of grayish. Adult male (type): Wing, 76 mm.; tail, 74; culmen, 24.5; tarsus, 34; middle toe, 23.†

Myrmeciza berlepschi sp. nov.

Type from Chimbo, western Ecuador. No. 97,774 U. S. Nat. Mus. Adult male. November, 1882. J. Siemiradzki.

Similar to *M. zeledoni*, from Costa Rica, but the adult male with much more white on anterior portion of wing, nearly the whole of the lesser covert area being white instead of the anterior margin only. Adult male (type): Wing, 83 mm.; tail, 76; culmen, 24; tarsus, 36.5; middle toe, 22.

This species apparently occurs also in Central Colombia, since Messrs. Von Berlepsch and Taczanowski compared specimens from Chimbo with others from Bogotá and pronounced them identical (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 565). *Thamnophilus immaculatus* Lafresnaye, of which I have examined three adult males and one adult female from the Lafresnaye collection in the Boston Society of Natural History, is, however, a very different bird, and consequently authors have erred in identifying the species from western Ecuador and Costa Rica with *T. immaculatus*.

* I am unable to find characters justifying the recognition of a genus *Myrmelastes*, as distinguished from *Myrmeciza*, and therefore place the present bird and its near allies, *M. berlepschi* and *M. immaculata* (Lafresnaye), in the latter. *Myrmelastes lawrencii* Salvin and Godman is the immature male (in second year?) of *Gymnocichla chiroleuca* and *M. corvinus* Lawrence (= *M. ceterus* Bangs) is the same of *G. nudiceps*.

† Measurements of the type of *M. immaculatus* are as follows: Wing, 82; tail, 84; culmen, 20; tarsus, 33; middle toe, 21.

