PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ON SOME BIRDS FROM SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA BY OUTRAM BANGS

Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr., who is collecting in the Santa Marta region of Colombia for the Bangs Collection, sent a short time ago nearly seven hundred beautifully made bird skins as the result of his first two months' work—from middle of Dec., 1897, to middle of Feb., 1898. These birds were all taken within fifteen miles of Santa Marta and at elevations ranging from 500 to nearly 6000 feet, the larger part, however, being from the low-lands. Mr. Brown has not yet visited any of the higher mountains. I have thought it best to publish briefly on the collections as they come in, describing the forms which appear to be new and giving mere lists of the better known species. These preliminary notices may be followed by a more elaborate paper when the whole region of the Santa Marta Mountains has been covered.

I am much indebted to the unfailing kindness of Mr. Robert Ridgway and Dr. Chas. W. Richmond in helping me identify the birds and allowing me to work in the National Museum and make comparisons with the material in that collection.

A series of the birds has been presented to the United States National Museum; the rest of the collection, including the types of the new forms, remain in the Bangs collection.

(Note.—All measurements are in millimeters.)

Crypturus columbianus Salvad.

1 specimen. At the time the British Museum Catalogue appeared this bird was known by the type specimen alone. The one example so far sent agrees exactly with the description of the species.

Crypturus pileatus Bodd.

1 specimen, φ ad. This one specimen is very different from the general run of *C. pilcatus*, and probably represents a good race, at least. It is much deeper in color. The lower parts are a deep rich cinnamon without grayer pectoral band.

Crax alberti Fraser.

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} ad.

Penelope argyrotis (Bonap.)

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} ad.

Leptotila verreauxi Bonap.

2 specimens, ∂ ∂ .

Columbigallina passerina pallescens (Baird).

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} .

Columbigallina rufipennis (Bonap.)

3 specimens, ♂♂,♀.

Buteo latissimus (Wils.)

3 specimens, \Im and \Im ad., \Im yg., winter residents.

Rupornis magnirostris (Gmel.)

1 specimen, ♀ ad.

Micrastur semitorquatus (Vieill.)?

1 specimen, ♂.

Syrnium perspicillatum (Latham).

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} .

Ara chloroptera Gray.

1 specimen, ♀.

Ara militaris (Linn.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{O} .

Brotogeris jugularis (Müll.)

16 specimens, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$.

Pionus menstruus (Linn.)

2 specimens, ♂, ♀.

Pionus sordidus (Linn.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathbb{R} . At an altitude of 5000 ft. Mr. Brown took, Feb. 12 and 13, 1898, a pair of this rare parrot, known before only from Venezuela. These birds agree exactly in measurements, color of bill and general coloration with the descriptions of P. sordidus. An actual comparison of specimens, however, might well show the Santa Marta examples to represent a different race.

Crotophaga sulcirostris Sw.

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} \mathcal{J} .

Piaya cayana mehleri (Bonap.)

7 specimens, ♂♂,♀♀.

Momotus subrufescens Sel.

23 specimens, $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{Q}$. Topotypes.

Ceryle torquata (Linn.)

2 specimens, φ φ .

Ceryle amazona (Lath.)

I specimen, Q.

Ceryle americana (Gmel.)

2 specimens, $\varphi \varphi$.

Bucco ıuficollis (Wagl.)

8 specimens, 3 3, ♀ ♀.

Malacoptila mystacalis (Lafr.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{D} .

Galbula ruficauda pallens subsp. nov.

17 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{L}

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5073, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. \nearrow adult. Collected Dec. 27, 1897, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Size of true G, ruficanda; bill longer; sexes very different, the female being much paler below than the male; colors above about as in true G, ruficanda; below, in \mathcal{J} , throat white, slightly washed with pale orange rufous; belly and sides, back of green pectoral band, orange rufous; in \mathcal{L} , throat white, extensively washed with orange buff; belly and sides, back of green pectoral band, orange buff.

Size.— \emptyset , wing, 85.6; tail, 122; exposed culmen, 56. \mathbb{R}^2 , wing, 84; tail, 111; exposed culmen, 58.

Remarks.—There is but a very slight individual variation in size, length

of bill, and color in this series, and the long bill, great sexual difference in color, and paler under parts in both sexes distinguish the birds of the Santa Marta region as a good subspecies of *G. ruficanda*.

Ramphastos brevicarinatus Gonld.

4 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D}

Pteroglossus torquatus (Gmel.)

11 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D}

Aulacorhamphus calorhynchus Gould.

1 specimen, ♀. Topotype.

Campephilus malherbii Gray.

6 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D}

Ceophlœus lineatus (Linn.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} \mathcal{J} .

Melanerpes wagleri sanctæ-martæ subsp. nov.

11 specimens, $\partial \partial$, $\varphi \varphi$.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to M. wagleri of Panama, but much smaller; much more white on inner tail feathers, the inner webs being white to the quill, with three or four small black spots and black tips; much larger than M. neglectus, with much longer bill.

Size.—♂, wing, 107.6; tail, 51.6; exposed culmen, 24. ♀, wing, 104; tail, 49.4; exposed culmen, 22.2.

Remarks.—M. wagleri of Panama seems to be specifically distinct from M. subclegans of Venezuela, the former having the crown patch continuous red from crown to nape, while in the latter the crown patch is broken by brownish between crown and nape. Unfortunately there are no males of M. neglectus in the National Museum collection, but this bird is so much smaller than M. sancta-marta and has such a very short bill as to be at once distinguished from it. M. sancta-marta is a small race of M. wagleri, with much more white on the inner pair of tail feathers, the black markings being usually spots, not bars.

Glaucis hirsuta (Gould.)

2 specimens, ♂,♀.

Phothornis lougirostris (Less. and De Lat.)

1 specimen, Z.

Phæthornis anthophilus (Bourc. and Muls.)

5 specimens, ∂ ∂ , $\bar{\forall}$ $\bar{\forall}$.

Lampornis violicauda (Bodd.)

3 specimens, $\varphi \varphi$.

Hypuroptila buffoni (Less.)

11 specimens, $\sqrt[3]{3}$, $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$.

Florisuga mellivora (Linn.)

16 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}$.

Petasophora delphinæ (Less.)

1 specimen, 3.

Floricola longirostris (Vieill.)

1 specimen, ♂; altitude 6000 ft.

Thalurania columbica (Boure.)

12 specimens; 9, 3, 3, 9, 9.

Amazilia fuscicaudata (Fraser).

9 specimens, ∂ , ∂ , φ φ .

Amazilia warszeweizi (Cab. and Heine.)

43 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}$.

Hylocharis cyanea (Vieill.)

12 specimens, β , β , φ , φ . This hummer, so far as I know, has not before been taken in this region.

Nyctidromus albicollis (Gmel.)

3 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$.

Sayornis cineracea (Lafr.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{I} .

Todirostrum nigriceps Scl.

1 specimen, ♀.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps Sel.

1 specimen, J.

Euscarthmus impiger Scl. & Salv.

2 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$.

Colopterus pilaris Cab.

2 specimens, \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q} .

Mionectes oleagineus (Licht.)

4 specimens, ∂ , ∂ , φ φ .

Myiopatis semifuscus (Scl.)

6 specimens, $\nearrow \nearrow , \ \$. Topotypes. The specimen from La Guayra, Venez., recorded in Lieut. Robinson's paper, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, p. 684, as a *Pogonotriccus*, is an example of this species in immature plumage.

Ornithion pusillum (Cab. & Heine.)

1 specimen, Q.

Tyranniscus griseiceps Scl. & Salv.

1 specimen, 3.

Elainea pagana (Licht.)

6 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{D} .

Myiopagis placens (Sel.)

3 specimens, ♂♂,♀.

 $\mathbf{M} y iopagis \ macilvainii \ (Lawr.)$

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{I} .

Sublegatus glaber Scl. & Salv.

1 specimen, ♂. Wing (2.90 inches), 73.66 mm., corresponding with S. glaber and not with the form called S. platyrhynchus of, which Schater records a specimen from Santa Marta, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, p. 159.

Myiozetetes texensis colombianus (Cab. and Heine.)

1 specimen, ♀.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (Spix.)

1 specimen, J.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris (Max.)

10 specimens, $\partial \partial$, Q, Q

Pitangus derbianus rufipennis (Lafr.)

2 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$.

Myiodynastes audax nobilis (Scl.)

3 specimens, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$, \mathcal{F} .

Megarhynchus pitangua (Linn.)

9 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}$

Muscivora mexicana Scl.

3 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{I} .

Empidonax virescens (Vieill.)

1 specimen, J. Winter resident.

Contopus brachytarsus (Sel.)

1 specimen, ♀.

Myiarchus crinitus (Linn.)

1 specimen, ♀. Winter resident.

Myiarchus erythrocercus Sel. & Salv.

26 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}$

Myiarchus ferox (Gmel.)

5 specimens ♂♂,♀♀.

Myiarchus nigriceps Scl.

3 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{D}

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (Licht.)

7 specimens, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$.

Milvulus tyrannus (Linn.)

1 specimen, ♂.

Pipra auricapilla Licht.

5 specimens, ∂ ∂ , φ φ .

Chiroxiphia lanceolata Wagl.

20 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$ and young.

Manacus manacus (Linn.)

8 specimens, 3 3.



Thamnophilus melanonotus Scl.

Thamnophilus nævius (Gmel.)

2 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$.

Eriodora intermedia Cab.

3 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$.

Myrmeciza boucardi Berl.

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} \mathcal{J} .

Rhamphocænus rufiventris sanctæ-marthæ Scl.

1 specimen, of ad. Topotype.

Dendroplex picirostris (Lafr.)

4 specimens, ∂ , ∂ , φ .

Dendrocincla olivacea anguina subsp. nov.

1 specimen.

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5327, 3 adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 15, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr. Altitude, 5000 ft.

Subspecific characters.—As compared with specimens of true D. olivacea from Panama, bill much smaller; wing a trifle longer; tail longer; colors above more olivaceous; wings darker, more olive, less rufous.

Size.—♂, wing, 106.4; tail, 87.2; exposed culmen, 24.

Remarks.—In birds from Nicaragua the bill is still larger than in true D. olivacea and the wing considerably shorter. They appear to represent another good subspecies.

Furnarius agnatus Sel. & Salv.

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} .

Xenops genibarbis Ill.

l specimen.

Cyanocorax affinis Pelzeln.

9 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{I} , \mathcal{I} .

Cassicus persicus (Linn.)

5 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$.

Icterus xanthornus (Linn.)

11 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$.

Icterus auricapillus Cassin.

9 specimens, ♂♂,♀♀.

Icterus galbula (Linn.)

1 specimen, J. Winter resident.

Chrysomitris mexicana (Sw.)

1 specimen, adult. Perfectly typical of this form.

Chrysomitris columbiana (Lafr.)

1 specimen, of adult. Perfectly typical of this form.

Volatinia jacarini splendens (Vieill.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{P} .

Sycalis browni sp. nov.

2 specimens, \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{P} young.

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5359, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 2, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr. Altitude 5000 ft.

Specific characters.— adult, size very small; bill slender and small; much white on two outer pairs of tail feathers; wings dusky, edged with greenish yellow; tail dusky, outer feather with the inner web white for its terminal half, second feather with the inner web white for its terminal third; nape and interscapulum dull olive green with dusky markings on shafts of feathers; crown patch shining chrome yellow; rump and upper tail-coverts wax yellow; under parts, from chin to under tail coverts, dull gamboge yellow, slightly more olivaceous on flanks.

Size.— adult, wing, 66.4; tail, 44; exposed culmen, 7.8.

Remarks.—Mr. Brown took at an altitude of 5000 ft. the type of this species, and at 3000 ft., Feb. 19, 1898, a young female in nestling plumage. This new Sycalis, which I have named for Mr. Brown, is not closely related to any known species, its very small delicate bill, small size, the great amount of white in its tail feathers, and its peculiar coloring distinguishing it from all others.

Cyanocompsa concreta sanctæ-martæ subsp. nov.

5 specimens, $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}$, \mathcal{F} .

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5361, 3 adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 2, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr. Altitude 3000 feet.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to C. concreta cyanescens, but adult male still more decidedly blue, the general color dull grayish blue (interme-

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diate between indigo blue and dull china blue). Adult female similar to that of C. concreta cyanescens, but duller brown (upper parts nearer bistre than vandyke brown, under parts between light bistre and raw umber).

Size.— \bigcirc adult, length (skins), 143–149.5; wing, 77–82.5; tail, 64.5–68.5; exposed culmen, 17.5–18.5; depth of bill at base, 15.5–16.5; width of mandible at base, 13; tarsus, 20–21; middle toe, 13–15.* \bigcirc adult, length (skin), 147; wing, 79; tail, 64; exposed culmen, 18.5; depth of bill at base, 16.5; width of mandible at base, 13; tarsus, 20.5; middle toe, 14.†

Remarks.—Mr. Brown obtained five specimens of this form at altitudes of 1800 to 5000 feet.

Zamelodia ludoviciana (Linn.)

5 specimens, $\overrightarrow{O}, \overrightarrow{O}, \ Q \ Q$. Winter resident.

Spiza americana (Gmel.)

Arremonops conirostris canens subsp. nov.

3 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{D} φ .

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5371, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Jan. 15, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Smaller than A. conirostris; wings and tail darker, more dusky, less greenish; back much grayer, the feathers tipped and edged with gray; nape and head between the black stripes clear gray without any olive or greenish,

Size.— \emptyset adult, wing, 76.2; tail, 64.6; exposed culmen, 14; \mathbb{Q} adult, wing, 66; tail, 57; exposed culmen, 14.

Remarks.—A. conirostris canons differs so much in color from true A. conirostris besides being considerably smaller, that it may prove to be a distinct species, though for the present I prefer to treat it as a subspecies.

Saltator magnus (Gmel.)

1 specimen, adult \emptyset . This one example is not at all typical, and if others from the same region are found to agree with it, the form deserves separation as a subspecies.

Saltator striatipectus Lafr.

1 specimen, ♂ adult.

Arremon schlegeli Bp.

5 specimens, ∂ ∂ , φ φ .

^{*} Four specimens.
† One specimen.

Emberizoides macrurus (Gmel.)

1 specimen, 5. The type locality of *E. macrurus* is Cayenne. The one Santa Marta specimen differs from birds from that region in having yellow instead of white throat, being richer in color throughout and in having a shorter wing. Should other specimens bear out these characters, then the Santa Marta bird must be separated as a subspecies.

Euphonia trinitatis Strick.

1 specimen, \mathcal{J} .

Euphonia crassirostris Sel.

27 specimens, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}$ and young.

Calospiza desmaresti (Gray).

5 specimens, 3 3.

Calospiza sp.?

1 specimen, \mathcal{Q} . I have been unable to identify this skin. The bird has a very large, thick bill and may represent a new species. A good male specimen is necessary, however, before this can be settled.

Tanagra cana Sw.

23 specimens, $\partial \partial$, $\varphi \varphi$.

Tanagra palmarum melanoptera (Hartl.)

1 specimen, 3.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus Lafr.

25 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}$ and young $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$.

Piranga rubra (Linn.)

7 specimens, $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}$. Winter resident.

Piranga faceta sp. nov.

2 specimens, ♂ adult, ♀ adult.

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5452, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs.—Collected Feb. 4, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr.—Altitude 3000 ft.

Specific characters.— β , size rather small (about the size of P. hæmalea); tail long; bill very small, much smaller than that of P. hæmalea or P. testacea, and not so swollen; tooth on edge of upper mandible very prominent; upper parts deep brownish red, more intense (shading towards dark carmin) on head; wings dusky, the feathers edged with dark red, without wing bars; under parts bright orange vermilion, browner on flanks and more scarlet on throat; φ slightly smaller than the β ; colors

above deep olive green, sides of forchead more yellow; below bright olive yellow, shaded with olive on sides and flanks.

Size.— \nearrow adult, wing, 89; tail, 76; exposed culmen, 16.6; breadth of bill at nostril, 8.2. \bigcirc adult, wing, 85.8; tail, 72.6; exposed culmen, 16; breadth of bill at nostril, 8.2.

Remarks.—On Feb. 4, 1898, Mr. Brown took a pair of this beautiful new tanager, the female at 4000 ft. and the male at 3000 ft. *P. faceta* scarcely needs comparison with any other form, its bright orange vermilion under parts and small bill at once distinguishing it from *P. testacea* or *P. hæmalea*.

Eucometis cristata (Du Bus.)

6 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$.

Stelgidopteryx uropygialis (Lawr.)

6 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$.

Cyclarhis flavipectus canticus subsp. nov.

5 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}$.

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5462, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Jan. 28, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to true C. flavipectus of Trinidad, but slightly smaller: wing shorter; color of throat and breast much purer, deeper, more golden, less greenish yellow, being in C. canticus nearly pure canary yellow.

Size.— \mathcal{J} adult, wing, 75.2; tail, 58; exposed culmen, 17. \mathbb{Q} adult, wing, 72.4; tail, 61; exposed culmen, 16.6.

Remarks.—This is the form over which there has been so much discussion. Count Von Berlepsch, Ibis, 1888, p. 85, first noticed the differences, saying "specimens of C. flacipectus from Bogota generally show a much purer and deeper golden yellow on the under parts than those from Venezuela and Trinidad." Santa Marta skins seem even more strongly to show these differences than Bogota skins. Dr. J. A. Allen, in Bull. Am. Mus., Vol. II, p. 130, June, 1889, renamed the Trinidad bird, calling it C. flacipectus trinitatis. Mr. Frank M. Chapman, when he corrected this mistake in his list of Trinidad birds, Bull. Am. Mus., Vol. VI, p. 27, 1894, referred the Colombia birds to the Costa Rican form C. subflavescens, from which they appear to me to be perfectly distinct.

Vireo chivi agilis (Licht.)

8 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D}

Hylophilus aurantiifrons Lawr.

4 specimens, ∂ , ∂ , φ φ .

Hylophilus flavipes Lafr.

5 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{G}\mathcal{J}$.

Dacnis napæa sp. nov.

2 specimens, adult \mathcal{J} , young \mathcal{J} , in plumage like that of \mathcal{I} .

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5478, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Jan. 18, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Adult β , about the size of D, carebicolor or rather larger; wing about the same or longer; bill much larger—longer and stouter; color pattern the same; the blue color an intense cobalt blue, very different from the dark purplish blue of D, carebicolor; feet thesh color.

Size.— adult, wing, 69; tail, 47; exposed culmen, 7.6.

Remarks.—D. napwa needs comparison with but one species, D. carebicolor. This comparison I have been able to make, the National Museum having a considerable series of Bogota skins. The very large bill and bright blue color of D. napwa mark the Santa Marta bird as specifically distinct from the small-billed dark purplish blue D. carebicolor of Bogota.

Arbelorhina cyanea eximia (Caban.)

15 specimens, $\mathcal{J} \mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D} .

Arbelorhina cœrulea microrhyncha Berl.

42 specimens, \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{J} , \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{D} and young.

Coereba luteola (Caban.)

6 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{G}

Mniotilta varia (Linn.)

1 specimen, ♀. Winter resident.

Protonotaria citrea (Bodd.)

21 specimens, $\vec{\sigma}, \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\varphi} \ \$ Winter resident.

Helminthophila peregrina (Wils.)

1 specimen, J. Winter resident.

Compsothlypis pitiayumi pacifica (Berl.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q} .

Dendroica æstiva (Gmel.)

3 specimens, \nearrow \nearrow , \diamondsuit . Winter resident.

Seiurus motacilla (Vieill.)

1 specimen, J. Winter resident.

Geothlypis formosa (Wils.)

1 specimen, 3. Winter resident.

Basileuterus mesochrysus Scl.

5 specimens, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$, \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{D}

Basileuterus cabanisi Berl.

1 specimen, adult \mathcal{O} . This is apparently a rare bird in collections.

Setophaga ruticilla (Linn.)

2 specimens, \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{P} . Winter resident.

Thryophilus minlosi Berl.

2 specimens. of ad., of yg.

Polioptila bilineata (Bonap.)

I specimen, ♀ adult.

Turdus aliciæ Baird.

2 specimens, J.J. Winter resident.

Merula incompta sp. nov.

4 specimens, ∂ , ∂ , φ φ .

Type from Santa Marta, Colombia, No. 5560, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Jan. 22, 1898, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Size rather small; sexes alike; bill yellow above and below, darker at base; no eye stripe; 4th and 5th primaries nearly equal and longest, 3rd and 6th nearly equal, next, 2nd and 7th equal; legs, feet and claws pale brownish; color above uniform rich olive brown, including lores, ear-coverts, tail and wings, except 'primaries and inner webs of secondaries, which are more dusky; below, breast and sides olivaceous wood brown; center of belly and under tail-coverts clear buff; throat dull whitish with pale olive brown streaks; under wing-coverts dull orange buff.

Size.— \mathbb{Q} adult, wing, 112.6; tail, 91; exposed culmen, 20. \emptyset adult, wing, 114.6; tail, 92.6; exposed culmen, 19.8.

Remarks.—The Santa Marta thrush is most like *M. gynnophthalmus* in general coloration, but can be told from that species by not having the naked eye spots and the under tail-coverts not being streaked. The only other species that it needs to be compared with is *M. ignobilis*, from which its smaller size, yellow bill, and many differences in detail of coloration at once distinguish it.