

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ON SOME NEW OR RARE BIRDS FROM THE SIERRA
NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA.

BY OUTRAM BANGS.

From the latter part of January until early April, 1899, Mr. Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., collected, nearly continuously, in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, visiting many different stations at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 feet. During this period he obtained more than 1,300 birds. The collection contains many species which he had not previously taken, some of which are new, besides series of many of the rarer species previously known only from a few specimens.

At a future date I intend, with Mr. Brown's help, to give a complete list, with field-notes, of all the birds he has collected in these mountains. In the present paper, the fourth on the birds of this region,* I merely describe the new forms, record additional specimens of a few of the rarer species, and give those not previously taken by Mr. Brown.

Three gentlemen who have been extremely kind to Mr. Brown while in Colombia, and to whom I wish to express my thanks for the aid they have rendered him, are Theodoro V. Henriquez, U. S. consul at Rio Hacha; Pedro Christoffel, Indian inspector of the Sierra Nevada, and M. Carr, H. M. consul at Santa Marta. Again, I am under great obligations to Mr. Robert Ridgway and Dr. Chas. W. Richmond for allowing the use of the collection of birds in the National Museum, and in giving me valuable assistance in determining many species. I am also greatly indebted to my friend, Mr. Chas. F. Batchelder, for his kindness in allowing me to examine the Lafresnaye types in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is curator.

* See Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, pp. 131-144, 157-160, 171-182, 1898.

92 *Bangs—On Some Birds from Santa Marta, Colombia.*

(NOTE.—All measurements are in millimeters. Colors, when definite names are used, follow Ridgway's 'Nomenclature of Colors.')

Actitis macularia (Linn.).

One adult female, La Concepcion, Mar. 23, 1899.

Aramides axillaris Lawr.

One adult male, Chirua, Mar. 13, 1899.

Gypagus papa (Linn.).

Three adults—a male from El Paramo de Macotama, 11,000 feet; one from Chirua; and a female from La Concepcion.

Falco ruficularis Daud.

One adult male, from La Concepcion, Mar. 31, 1899.

Amazona mercenaria (Tsch.).

Two males, from Paramo de Chiruqua, 11,000 feet.

Aulacorhamphus lautus Bangs.

Four adults, both sexes, from Chirua and La Concepcion. All agree closely with the type from San Miguel.

Pharomachrus festatus* sp. nov.

Three specimens from Chirua, one adult male, two adult females.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6235, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 20, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Intermediate in size, between *P. antisianus* and *P. auriceps*; bill intermediate in size, between the bills of these two species; adult ♂, with the three outermost rectrices white at ends (both outer and inner webs white, quills black), rest of tail black; adult ♀, with the three outermost rectrices white at ends, crossed lower down by black bars.

Color.—Adult ♂: Head, back, rump, breast, upper tail-coverts, and wing-coverts metallic green, in some lights bronzy, this tone more noticeable on head, throat, and upper tail-coverts; abdomen and under tail-coverts scarlet vermilion; primaries, secondaries, tertials and greater coverts black; flanks and sides black, the black feathers mostly concealed; tail black, the three outermost rectrices with grayish white ends, the quills black to their ends; white end on outer rectrix 50 mm. long, on next rectrix 59 mm. long, and on third 32 mm. long; 'bill yellow; iris hazel;' † feet brownish black.

* *Festatus*, dressed in festal attire.

† Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimen.

Adult ♀, less brilliant than the ♂; throat and breast much mixed with drab brown; outer edges of primaries yellowish brown; tail black, the three outermost rectrices with deep white tips, the lower part of white tip crossed by two or three black bars; outermost rectrix with three white spots on outer web below lower cross-bar; second rectrix with one white spot on outer web below lower cross-bar; 'iris brown; '* bill yellowish brown.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 190; tail, 157; tarsus, 20; exposed culmen, 19.

Topotypes, adult ♀, No. 6236: Wing, 188; tail, 158.4; tarsus, 20; exposed culmen, 18.4.

Adult ♀, No. 6237: Wing, 189; tail, 158; tarsus, 19.6; exposed culmen, 18.4.

In the adult ♂ the longest upper tail-covert projects 48 mm. beyond the tail.

Remarks.—Had Mr. Brown taken but one specimen of this fine trogon I should have been inclined to regard it as a hybrid between *P. antisianus* and *P. auriceps*. Three examples, however, each one showing the characters equally well, disprove any such idea.

The type is a *fully adult* male, there is no trace of brownish on the outer edges of the primaries, the bill is wholly yellow, and the breast wholly metallic.

The difference in size and the peculiar tail, unlike that of either of the related species, distinguish this new trogon, which is probably confined to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Trogon personatus Gould.

Eight specimens, both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, and Macotama.

Chloronerpes yucatanensis uropygialis (Cab.).

Four specimens, both sexes, from La Concepcion and San Miguel. All agree exactly with Cabanis' description and with specimens in the U. S. National Museum from Costa Rica. This form, which ranges from Costa Rica southward, is distinguished from the more northern *C. yucatanensis* by the golden-brown back, the back of true *C. yucatanensis* being green.

Pygmornis striigularis Gould.

Two males from La Concepcion, altitude 3,000 feet.

Leucuria phalerata Bangs.

One adult male from Paramo de Macotama, 11,000 feet, Mar. 11, 1899. This specimen, in fine plumage, is just like the type, except that the bill is a little longer.

* Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimen.

Lafresnaya gayi Bourc. and Muls.

Four specimens, three males and one female, from Macotama, San Miguel, and Paramo de Chiruqua.

Rhamphomicron dorsale Salv. and Godm.

Four specimens. An adult female and two adult males were taken at Paramo de Chiruqua, at the edge of the snow, on Mar. 25 and Feb. 25, 1899, at an altitude of 15,000 feet. A young male taken at La Concepcion, Feb. 16, 1899, at 3,000 feet, is much like the adult female, having a green back and spotted underparts; its tail, however, is like that of the adult male, except that the ends of the feathers are decidedly tipped with white.

Anthocephala floriceps (Gould).

Nine specimens, from Pueblo Viejo (8,000 feet), Santa Cruz, La Concepcion, San Francisco, and Chirua. Four are adult males, two adult females, and three young males. The female has already been described by Messrs. Salvin and Godman. It differs from the male in lacking the crown patch, the top of the head being dull coppery green, much like the color of the rump. The tail is colored alike in both sexes; that of the female, however, has the central rectrices narrower. The whole tail is a little shorter and smaller than in the adult male. The young male is similar to the adult female.

Mr. Brown was especially on the lookout for the local species of hummers, none of which, except *Metallura districta* (described below) and *Panychlora russata*, seem to be easy to get. Before he started on his second trip he carefully studied the plates and descriptions of *Oxyopogon cyanalemus* and *Campylopterus phainopeplus*, so as to know the birds at once, but during nearly three months of active collecting he never saw a living example of either species.

Metallura districta* sp. nov.

Sixteen specimens from Pueblo Viejo (8,000 feet), La Concepcion, San Miguel, Paramo de Macotama, Macotama and Paramo de Chiruqua.

Type, from San Miguel, Colombia; altitude, 7,500 feet. No. 6223, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 6, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Adult ♂ with much the general appearance of *M. smaragdinicollis*, except that the rectrices are wider; the color of the tail is more auricular purple, less truly violet; under tail-coverts *buffy*; adult ♀ differing from ♀ of *M. smaragdinicollis* in being paler on throat and breast, and of a more uniform color, and in being very much less spotted with green below.

Color.—Adult ♂: Upper surface dark, shining grass green; wings dark purplish brown; bend of wing rufous; under surface shining grass green,

* *Districtus*, busy, occupied.

somewhat varied by dusky, whitish, and buff edges and bases of some of the feathers, the buff showing most on breast and the dusky and whitish on center of abdomen; luminous throat patch glittering grass green; partially concealed woolly feathers on center of belly and flanks white; under tail-coverts ochraceous-buff with faint green central spots; tail, below, shining auricular purple; above, in some lights, auricular purple, in others, dark shining grass green. Adult ♀, above shining grass green; below, throat ochraceous-rufous, gradually becoming ochraceous-buff on chest and center of abdomen; sides spotted with shining grass green; under tail-coverts ochraceous-buff with dusky central spots; tail smaller than in the ♂, all the outer rectrices tipped with buff. Young ♂ similar to adult ♀, but with rather more green on sides; older ♂ similar to adult ♂, but lacking the luminous throat patch.

Measurements.—Adult ♂, No. 6232, from Paramo de Macotama: Wing, 60; tail, 44; culmen, 12.6; width of central rectrix, 10.8. Adult ♀ (type): Wing, 53; tail, 34.4; culmen, 12.4; width of central rectrix, 8.2.

Remarks.—Strangely enough *M. districta* bears a much stronger superficial resemblance to the far-away *M. smaragdnicollis*, as pointed out by Messrs. Salvin and Godman and by myself, than it does to its nearest neighbor, *M. tyrianthina*, of Venezuela and Colombia. The splendid series secured last winter by Mr. Brown proves, as might be expected, that the slight differences between the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta bird and *M. smaragdnicollis* are perfectly constant.

Ochthodiæta pernix * sp. nov.

Type, and only specimen, from Macotama, Colombia; altitude, 9,000 feet. No. 6004, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 4, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Not like any other species in the genus.

Color.—Upper parts bister, slightly darker on head and upper tail-coverts; wings dusky, wing-coverts and secondaries edged with ferruginous, † inner webs of secondaries ferruginous, except the dusky tip, lower half of inner webs of primaries ferruginous; tail dusky, outer web of outer rectrix ferruginous; throat white, streaked with olive; breast olive—each feather darkest at center, lighter at edges and often bordered with ferruginous, giving a streaked appearance; belly and crissum ferruginous; sides ferruginous, slightly shaded with olive; a blackish spot directly in front of eye, rest of lores whitish; lining of wing ferruginous; feet and bill black.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 103; tail, 83; tarsus, 25.6; exposed culmen, 21.2.

Remarks.—*O. pernix* is wholly different from either *O. fumigatus* of Colombia or *O. lugubris* of Merida. Perhaps its nearest relative is *O. fusco*.

* *Pernix*, quick, active, nimble.

† The color called 'ferruginous' is not quite the ferruginous of Ridgway, but is rather duller. On the wings it inclines toward hazel and on the under parts it is a little blended with olive.

rufus of Bolivia and southern Peru. It differs much, however, from that bird in its streaked throat and breast, as well as in other details of coloring. Although smaller, in a general way *O. pernix* suggests *Myiotheretes striaticollis*, which occurs in the same region with it. The two are, of course, very different in detail, but their superficial resemblance is quite striking.

Ochthoeca poliogastra Salv. and Godm.

Fourteen specimens, taken at all stations between 9,000 and 12,000 feet. On Mr. Brown's first trip he took only a single specimen of this local species.

Platyrhynchus albogularis ScL.

One female from La Concepcion, 3,000 feet, Jan. 29, 1899.

Euscarthmus granadensis Hartl.

One male from La Concepcion, Jan. 29, 1899.

Hapalocercus paulus* sp. nov.

Ten specimens from Chirua, La Concepcion and San Miguel.

Type from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6115, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 17, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Nearest *H. fulviceps* (ScL.) of Ecuador and Peru, but rufous crown patch narrower and shorter, not reaching eye nor bill; sides of head not distinctly rufous; also differing in details of coloration.

Color.—Above dull olive; wings dark hair-brown, with paler and more drab edges; greater and middle coverts tipped with isabella color (in some specimens cinnamon) forming two wing bars; inner webs of tertiaries and secondaries broadly edged with buff; tail hair brown with slight isabella color edges and tip; head subcrested, vertical feathers orange-rufous basally; sides of crown and forehead like back; lores, auriculars, and orbital ring dull cinnamon, very different in color from crest; throat, breast, and center of belly whitish, with an ill-defined and indistinct darker pectoral band; sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts straw-yellow, darkest and slightly tinged with olive on lower sides; lining of wing straw-yellow. Sexes similar.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♀: Wing, 45.6; tail, 37; tarsus, 19.6; exposed culmen, 10.

Adult ♂, No. 6117, from La Concepcion: Wing, 46; tail, 39; tarsus, 19.2; exposed culmen, 10.

Remarks.—*H. paulus* needs no comparison with the other Colombian species, *H. acutipennis*, which has acuminate primaries. Its relationship lies with *H. fulviceps* of western Ecuador and Peru.

* Paulus, small, little.

Serpophaga cinerea grisea (Lawr.).

Five specimens, from Chirua, San Miguel, and La Concepcion. These are just like skins in the U. S. National Museum from Costa Rica—true *grisea* of Lawrence—which seems to me to represent a perfectly good subspecies, differing considerably in color from true *S. cinerea* of Ecuador and Peru. Sclater, however, in the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum' unites the two without a word.

Myiopatis montensis* sp. nov.

Eighteen specimens from Paramo de Macotama, 11,000 feet; Macotama, 9,000 feet, and Paramo de Chiriqua, 12,000 feet.

Type from Paramo de Macotama, Colombia; altitude, 11,000 feet. No. 6112, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 3, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Much larger than *M. semifusca* Scl., with much longer tail; bill longer and more slender, base of lower mandible black (yellowish in *semifusca*); tertials not so large nor so broadly rounded at ends; breast darker olive; pileum much darker than back. Sexes similar.

Color.—Pileum dark grayish olive; back and rump olive; lores, supra-orbital and supra-auricular streak, orbital ring, and most of auriculars grayish; a dusky post-ocular streak; wings dusky; wing-coverts broadly tipped with dull tawny ochraceous, forming two broad wing bars; outer edges of secondaries tawny-ochraceous toward ends, wholly blackish at base, thus forming a blackish patch on closed wing just behind the second wing bar; edges and tips of tertials dull yellowish white (in some specimens, all in worn plumage with abraded feathers, the wing bars and edges of secondaries are all dull yellowish white); tail dusky, narrowly edged with olive and sometimes (in fresh plumage) tipped with isabella color; throat grayish white; breast grayish olive; belly and under tail-coverts primrose yellow; flanks olive; lining of wing and bend of wing pale yellowish; bill wholly blackish.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 66.6; tail, 69; tarsus, 20.2; exposed culmen, 9.6. Adult ♀, No. 6104, from Macotama: Wing, 70; tail, 69; tarsus, 20.2; exposed culmen, 10. (These two examples exhibit the extremes in wing measurement in the series of eighteen specimens.)

Remarks.—When collecting in the lowlands and among the smaller mountains near Santa Marta, Mr. Brown took six examples of true *M. semifusca*. These are topotypes of the species. In the high mountains, from altitudes of 9,000 to 12,000 feet, he secured a series of eighteen specimens of a wholly different bird, which I have here called *M. montensis*. The differences between the two are so great as to seem almost more than specific; the very long tail, long slender, wholly black bill, and the differently shaped tertials of the mountain bird are very marked characters.

In ascending the mountains there seems to be a belt of from 6,000 to 9,000 feet where neither *M. semifusca* nor *M. montensis* is found. This

* Montensis, belonging to mountains.

belt has been pretty thoroughly worked by Mr. Brown at many different points, and I feel sure he would have taken *Myiopatis* if it occurred there.

Tyranniscus nigricapillus (Lafr.).

Two females, one from La Concepcion Mar. 11, 1899, the other from Chirua Feb. 13, 1899.

Nuttallornis borealis (Swains.).

One female from La Concepcion Mar. 8, 1899.

Pipreola aureipectus decora* subsp. nov.

Two specimens, male and female, from Chirua.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6173, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 12, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Much smaller than true *P. aureipectus*, with much shorter tail. Similar in color and markings to true *P. aureipectus*, except that the ♂ has a broad band of yellow on each side, extending from the yellow throat across side of neck behind auriculars; in the ♀ this band shows as a row of yellow spots.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 88; tail, 64; tarsus, 23; exposed culmen, 12. Adult ♀, topotype No. 6147: Wing, 84; tail 64; tarsus, 21.4; exposed culmen, 11.8.

Remarks.—I have examined Lafresnaye's types, consisting of three specimens, two males and one female, in splendid condition. They are, all three, much larger than the Chirua bird, their wing measurements being as follows: No. 2166,* ♂ adult, 92; No. 2167,* ♂ adult, 94; No. 2168,† ♀ adult, 92. The tail and tarsus also give larger measurements. In the two Lafresnaye males there are a few concealed yellow spots on the sides of the neck, where in the new form there is a broad yellow band. In the female there is no trace of yellow spots on the sides of the neck. Otherwise the colors and markings are about the same in *P. aureipectus decora* and in true *P. aureipectus*.

Heliochera rubrocristata (D'Orb. and Lafr.).

Ten specimens; all from Paramo de Chirua and Paramo de Macotama, at altitudes ranging from 11,000 to 15,000 feet.

Cinclodes fuscus albidiventris (Scl.).

Two males from Paramo de Chirua, 15,000 feet. These two specimens, without doubt, belong to the form called *albidiventris* by Sclater, which is a valid subspecies, quite different in color from the more south-

* Decorus, adorned, ornamented.

† Specimens in Lafresnaye collection in Boston Society of Natural History.

ern form—true *fuscus*. In the northern form the scaly markings come farther down on the breast and sides, and the belly is whitish, not buffy, as in true *fuscus*.

***Sclerurus albigularis propinquus* subsp. nov.**

Type (and only specimen secured on this trip *), from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000; No. 6152, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 7, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Somewhat intermediate between *S. canigularis* Ridgw., of Costa Rica, and true *S. albigularis* of Venezuela, most like the former but with pectoral band paler; throat lighter gray; upper parts duller brown, not chestnut. The new form is also the smallest of the three.

Color.—Back burnt umber with a slight olive cast, head rather more dusky; rump and upper tail-coverts bright chestnut; wings dark brown, primaries, tertials, and secondaries edged with burnt umber; primary coverts dusky-brown; greater and lesser coverts and scapulars chestnut; throat smoke-gray; pectoral band dull ferruginous; belly and flanks hair-brown, some of the feathers edged and tipped with dull yellowish-ferruginous; under tail-coverts chestnut; tail blackish edged with chestnut; iris hazel; tarsus dusky; † culmen dusky; mandible yellowish toward base, dusky at tip.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♀: Wing, 82.6; tail, 56.4; tarsus, 23; exposed culmen, 21.8. No. 5684, ♀ adult, from Palomina: Wing, 83; tail, 56; tarsus, 23.2; exposed culmen, 21.

Remarks.—The second specimen (the type) of this form secured by Mr. Brown is just like the first, which could not be referred to either *S. canigularis* or *S. albigularis*. ‡ I therefore no longer hesitate to give it a name.

***Siptornis antisiensis* Scl.**

Five specimens, from Santa Cruz, Paramo de Macotama, and Paramo de Chiruqua.

***Siptornis wyatti* Scl. and Salv.**

Two specimens, male and female, from Paramo de Chiruqua, 15,000 feet, Mar. 25, 1899.

***Automolus rufipectus* Bangs.**

Seven specimens, taken at different altitudes from 3,000 to 7,500 feet. All are similar to the type, which before was unique.

***Anabazenops striaticollis* Scl.**

Eight specimens, from Chirua, San Miguel, and La Concepcion.

* Mr. Brown took a female at Palomina, May 18, 1898.

† Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimen.

‡ Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p 177, 1898.

Premnoplex brunnescens (Scl.).

Two females, one from San Miguel, the other from Chirua.

Dendrocincla olivacea anguina Bangs.

Three specimens, one each from Palomina, Chirua, and La Concepcion. All are similar to the type, the only specimen Mr. Brown had previously taken.

Picolaptes lacrymiger (Des Murs.).

One female from La Concepcion.

Dryophila caudata (Scl.).

Twenty-five specimens, young and adult of both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Antonio, and San Miguel. I am now inclined to consider the Santa Marta bird true *D. caudata* (Scl.), although when I recorded the first two, taken by Mr. Brown at Palomina,* I thought that they were not that species. The tails are about the same throughout the series and do not differ, to any extent, with age or sex. The rectrices are dark brown (between raw umber and bister), with subapical black bands and white tips. The only specimen from 'Bogota' in the National Museum has a precisely similar tail. Sclater's description reads: 'Tail of ten feathers, very long, much graduated, black, with white ends.' This was probably a mistake.

Conopophaga browni † sp. nov.

Five specimens, both sexes, from Chirua.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6177, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 12, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—A very distinct species, apparently representing a new group, having sides of head and cap like the back and without white post-ocular stripe or patch.

Color.—Forehead tawny-olive, passing insensibly into color of upper parts; lores yellowish white; upper parts, yellowish olive; wings dusky brown, outer edges of primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries dull olivaceous cinnamon; tertiaries and secondaries bordered on inner web and tipped with clear cinnamon; tail sepia; a narrow orbital ring yellowish white; auriculars reddish olive; throat, breast, sides, and lining of wing ochraceous (in some specimens there is some white on the throat, in others the throat is uniform with the breast); middle of belly and under tail-coverts white, varying in extent in different specimens; culmen dusky; mandible yellowish toward base, dusky at tip.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 61; tail, 29; tarsus, 23.2; ex-

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p. 176, 1898.

† Named for Wilmot W. Brown, Jr., whose researches have brought to light so many new birds in the Santa Marta region.

posed culmen, 13. Adult ♀, No. 6179, topotype: Wing, 62; tail, 29.4; tarsus, 23.6; exposed culmen, 12.4.

Remarks.—*C. browni* does not need comparison with any known form. The one female recorded from Pueblo Viejo, 8,000 feet,* is like the present series from Chirua.

Scytalopus sylvestris Tacz.

One male, not fully adult, from San Francisco Jan. 24, 1899. It is not unlikely that fully adult specimens will show the Santa Marta bird to be an undescribed species. The wing measures 46 mm., which is shorter than usual in *S. sylvestris*. I have compared it with *S. argentifrons* Ridgw., and it is certainly not that species. For the present it may be well to call it *sylvestris*.

Scytalopus latebricola † sp. nov.

Seven specimens, six females and one male, from Paramo de Chiruqua and Paramo de Macotama, 11,000 to 12,000 feet.

Type, from Paramo de Chiruqua, Colombia; altitude, 12,000 feet. No. 6208, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected March 10, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—*Scytalopus latebricola* has the large feet, tarsus, and bill of the *S. analis* group, but in size is smaller and has a much shorter tail than *S. analis*. Colors different, much more reddish brown on rump, flanks, and upper tail-coverts. Sexes apparently alike.

Color.—Adult, head and back dark brownish slate; lower rump and upper tail-coverts chestnut, with indistinct blackish cross-bars; wings and tail dull brownish black; throat and breast brownish slate gray (almost mouse gray of Ridgway), paler and more silvery on middle of lower breast and upper part of belly; flanks, lower sides, and under tail-coverts chestnut, with slight irregular spots and cross-bars of dusky; bill horn color; feet and tarsus brown.

Younger birds (Nos. 6212 and 6210) differ in having more chestnut on the back and breast, in being more decidedly barred on flanks, etc., and in having tertials and wing-coverts barred with chestnut and tipped with yellowish brown, and primaries edged with chestnut.

Measurements.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
6208, type.....	♀ ad.	60.	42.2	23.8	13.4
6211.....	♀ ad.	61.	42.6	24.2	13.4
6213.....	♂ ad.	62.	24.4	13.6

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p. 159, 1898.

† Latebricola, one who dwells in coverts or lurking-places.

Remarks.—I have carefully examined Lafresnaye's type of *Merulaxis analis*, which is in fairly good condition. It is a very different bird from that taken by Mr. Brown in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; is much larger and has a very much longer tail. The colors are also different, but as the specimen appears to be now somewhat faded by exposure to light, it might only make confusion to mention these differences. It measures—wing, 66; tail, 63.2; tarsus, 28.

In the National Museum I examined specimens from Bogota of still another form, which is probably *S. micropterus* (Scl.). This differs from *S. latebricola* in being much darker throughout, the back blacker, the underparts not nearly so gray, and the reddish brown of the flanks and rump darker.

***Sycalis browni* Bangs.**

Two specimens, one adult (female?), the other a young male, from Palomina and La Concepcion.

When identifying the specimens of this bird which Mr. Brown took near Santa Marta, Mr. Ridgway and I were misled by Dr. Sharpe's rather strange treatment of *Sycalis citrina*, which is placed in the far-removed genus *Pseudochloris*. Consequently we overlooked that species.

There is little doubt that the birds recorded in the 'British Museum Catalogue' from Colombia are the same as my *S. browni*. It is probable, however, that *S. browni* will prove subspecifically different from *S. citrina* Pelzeln, the latter being based on birds from southern Brazil. It would in fact be very strange if birds of this sort from localities so far apart as southern Brazil and northern Colombia should not prove different. In the lack of Brazilian specimens for actual comparison, I am forced to leave the question in this unsatisfactory condition.

***Oryzoborus funereus* Scl.**

Five specimens from Chirua and La Concepcion.

***Catamenia* sp. ?**

One female from Paramo de Chiruqua, 15,000 feet, Feb. 27, 1899.

With but one female I am unable to identify the species positively. It may prove to be undescribed or may possibly be *C. analoides*.

***Haplospiza nivaria* * sp. nov.**

Thirteen specimens from Paramo de Chiruqua, 15,000 feet, Feb. and Mar. 1899.

Type, from Paramo de Chiruqua, Colombia; altitude, 15,000 feet. No. 6238, ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 25, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Much larger than *H. unicolor*; ♂ purer gray, less olivaceous; back more streaked; bill relatively smaller. The feathers

* *Nivarius*, of or belonging to snow.

everywhere very long and lax, and the whole plumage indicating a bird fitted to withstand extreme cold.

Color.—Adult ♂: Upper parts dark gray, between mouse gray and slate color; interscapulum with indistinct longitudinal dusky streaks; some of the feathers slightly edged with pale smoke gray; wings black, all the feathers edged with gray like the back; tail black, with narrow gray edges; under parts gray (No. 6 of Ridgway); center of belly and under tail coverts somewhat varied by indistinct cross-bars of pale smoke gray; bill, feet, and tarsus black; ‘iris hazel.’*

Adult ♀: Heavily streaked throughout; upper parts sepia, rather paler on cervix and shading into brownish slate on rump and upper tail-coverts, with broad blackish striations; wings dusky brown edged with sepia, except greater and middle coverts, which are edged with isabella color; tail dusky brown edged with grayish; throat, breast, flanks, and sides wood brown; belly and under tail-coverts grayish white; under parts streaked throughout with blackish, most heavily on breast and sides, less so on throat and center of belly; bill blackish, base of lower mandible paler, more yellowish.

Measurements.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
6238, type.....	♂ ad.	82.	59.	23.	10.
6240.....	♂ ad.	83.	60.	23.	10.2
6246.....	♀ ad.	81.	59.	23.4	10.
6244.....	♀ ad.	82.	57.	23.4	10.2

Remarks.—I am, of course, not familiar with *H. uniformis* Sc. and Salv. of Jalapa, Mexico, the type being unique, but the description indicates a very different bird from mine, and the measurements show it to be smaller.

Mr. Brown found the new species at the edge of snow, at 15,000 feet, on El Paramo de Chiruqua, where he took thirteen specimens in Feb. and March, 1899. At no other station in the mountains did he get specimens. Some of the birds taken in February were moulting.

***Myospiza manimbe* (Licht.).**

One female from Paramo de Macotama, 9,000 feet, Mar. 3, 1899.

***Arremonops caneus* † Bangs.**

At Mr. Ridgway’s request I sent him, a short time ago, the three specimens upon which I based this form. He detected an error in my former

* Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimens.

† Described as *Arremonops conirostris caneus* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, vol. XII, p. 140, June 3, 1898.

account of them that must be corrected. The type, adult male, is all right, and is so different from *A. conirostris* as to deserve full specific rank. The two females that I included under the same name, however, prove not to belong to this species at all, but are so close to examples of *A. venezuelensis* Ridgway, that Mr. Ridgway does not consider them even subspecifically separable. Thus another species should be added to the fauna of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Arremonops venezuelensis Ridgw.

Two females taken near Santa Marta in Jan., 1898. This is a much smaller bird than *A. caneus*, besides being different in color. The back is pure greenish olive, this color also suffusing the gray of neck and crown. *A. caneus* has the whole head (between black stripes), neck, and upper back gray, gradually shading into grayish olive on lower back and rump.

Buarremon basilicus Bangs.

Four specimens, three males and one female, from Chirua and San Francisco. I founded this species upon one adult male taken at Pueblo Viejo at an altitude of 8,000 feet, and the three males in the present series agree with it exactly. The female is rather smaller and slightly different in color, the main difference being that the olive of the back extends up the crown between the two black stripes. In the males this central crown stripe is gray.

Schistochlamys atra (Gmel.).

Eleven specimens, both sexes, from La Concepcion and San Antonio.

Pœcilothraupis melanogenys Salv. and Godm.

Twenty specimens, taken at all stations between 7,500 and 12,000 feet. Of this beautiful tanager, peculiar to the Santa Marta mountains, Mr. Brown had before taken but one specimen.

Chlorophonia frontalis (Scl.).

Ten specimens, both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, and San Miguel. Without specimens from Venezuela for comparison, I must let the Santa Marta bird stand as *C. frontalis*.

Piranga faceta Bangs.

Four examples, one adult male and three young males, from La Concepcion and San Miguel. The adult is in every way similar to the type, but is in much more worn plumage. The young males are in a plumage similar to that of the adult female, except that orange red feathers are appearing in small irregular patches both above and below.

***Atticora cyanoleuca* (Vieill.).**

Seven specimens, both sexes, all from La Concepcion; altitude, 3,000 feet.

***Vireo josephæ* (Scl.).**

One male from El Paramo de Macotama. 11,000 feet, Feb. 3, 1899.

***Conirostrum rufum* Lafr.**

Five specimens, both sexes, from Paramo de Chiruqua and Paramo de Macotama; altitude, 11,000 feet.

***Helminthophila pinus* (Linn.).**

One adult male, Chirua, Mar. 21, 1899. This bird is interesting, having broad, conspicuous yellow wing bars.

***Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.).**

Two specimens; male from La Concepcion, Mar. 17, 1899, and a female from Chirua, Feb. 13, 1899.

***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* (Ridgw.).**

One male from Chirua, Feb. 7, 1899.

***Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wils.).**

Ten specimens, both sexes, from Chirua and La Concepcion, taken from Feb. 12 to Mar. 25, 1899. Most of these birds are molting, and the series covers practically the complete spring molt.

***Cinclus rivularis** sp. nov.**

Three specimens, two from Chirua, one from Paramo de Chiruqua; altitude, 11,000 feet.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6049; ♂ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 7, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—Not much like either *C. leuconotus* or *C. leucocephalus*; general color more grayish and less blackish; under parts dark gray mottled with white; pileum white streaked with dusky; throat white; cheeks dark gray.

Color.—Pileum white, the center of the feathers dusky, giving a streaked appearance; back slate color, the lower parts of the feathers white centrally (the white does not show unless the feathers are disturbed); rump and upper tail-coverts dark brownish slate color; wings brownish black, inner webs of primaries and secondaries with white central spots, this white marking small and inconspicuous on second and third primaries,

* *Rivularis*, of or belonging to a small stream, rivulet.

larger on the other feathers; tail brownish black; cheeks dark slate; throat white; breast, belly, and under tail-coverts dark slate, irregularly mottled and varied with white. (In the type there is but little white, mostly concealed, on under parts; in a topotype there is rather more; in the specimen from Paramo de Chiruqua the center of breast and belly is considerably mottled with white). Flanks and sides brownish slate; 'front of tarsus light blue, behind dusky; iris hazel; * bill black.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♂: Wing, 88; tail, 47; tarsus, 30.6; exposed culmen, 12. Adult ♀, No. 6050, from Paramo de Chiruqua: Wing, 82; tail, 44; tarsus, 29.4; exposed culmen, 12.

Troglodytes monticola † sp. nov.

Five specimens, adult male and female, and three young, from Paramo de Chiruqua and Paramo de Macotama, from 11,000 to 15,000 feet.

Type from Paramo de Chiruqua, Colombia; altitude, 15,000 feet. No. 6066, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Mar. 25, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Specific characters.—With a distinct superciliary streak as in *T. brünei-collis* of southern Mexico and *T. rufociliatus* of Guatemala. Larger than either of these and differing much in color and markings.

Color.—Adult ♀, type, in fresh plumage: Pileum and cervix rich russet; back, rump, upper tail-coverts, scapulars, tertials, and wing-coverts russet, finely, but strongly, barred with dusky; primaries and secondaries dusky, with dull yellowish-white notches along outer webs; tail dusky, with irregular, wavy cross-bars (often broken) of dull grayish brown; conspicuous superciliary streak tawny-ochraceous; auriculars tawny, just behind eye darker, almost dusky; throat and jugulum ending in an even line, dull tawny-ochraceous; breast, in the middle pinkish buff, toward sides buff with dusky cross-bars; belly soiled white, with dusky cross-bars; flanks and sides dull buff, with broad dusky cross-bars; under tail-coverts white, with dusky cross-bars.

An adult ♂, No. 6017, from Paramo de Macotama, Mar. 11, 1899, is similar, but is in worn plumage, the feathers being considerably abraded. The color above is richer, bordering on hazel, and the cross bars on back are less distinct; below it is more deeply colored, and the differences in shade between throat, breast, and belly are less evident. All these differences are probably due to wearing of the feathers.

The young differ from adults in being less barred above and in having the under parts isabella color—a little darker on sides—freckled with dusky. The new feathers appearing on the throat are like those of the adult.

Measurements.—Type, adult ♀: Wing, 54; tail, 39.4; tarsus, 21; exposed culmen, 11.8. Adult ♂, No. 6067: Wing, 54; tail, 39.6; tarsus, 22; exposed culmen, 12.2.‡

* Noted by Mr. Brown from a fresh specimen—the type.

† *Monticola*, a mountaineer, dweller in the mountains.

‡ The wings and tail of the male are somewhat worn, and therefore these measurements are a little too short.

Remarks.—The discovery of this wren in the higher Sierra Nevada carries the range of the group of house wrens having conspicuously colored superciliaries into South America proper. The species is very different from either of the two before known.

***Microcerculus marginatus* Scl.**

One adult male from Chirua, Mar. 13, 1899.

***Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Cab.).**

One female from Chirua, Feb. 16, 1899.

***Merula gigas cacozela* Bangs.**

Eighteen specimens, taken at San Miguel, Paramo de Chiruqua, and Paramo de Macotama. All agree with the original pair from Macotama, upon which I based the subspecies.

***Merula olivatra* Lafr.**

Two males from La Concepcion; altitude, 3,000 feet.

I have compared these with the types of *Merula olivatra* which are in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. There are two specimens in fine condition and apparently only a little faded, though they were for some years exposed to the light as mounted specimens. In color they agree with the two skins taken by Mr. Brown, when due allowance is made for the slight fading that has undoubtedly taken place. They are, however, smaller in every proportion. The wing measurement of the two Lafresnaye types is 115 and 118 mm. respectively, while in the La Concepcion birds, both males, it is 122 and 124 mm.

When we know more about the range and variations of this rare thrush it may be found that there are two races. For the present I prefer to leave the Colombian bird with true *M. olivatra*.

***Merula albiventris fusa** subsp. nov.**

Fourteen specimens, both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, San Miguel, and San Francisco. Taken in Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1899.

Type, from Chirua, Colombia; altitude, 7,000 feet. No. 6080, ♀ adult, coll. of E. A. and O. Bangs. Collected Feb. 11, 1899, by W. W. Brown, Jr.

Subspecific characters.—Much larger than true *M. albiventris* Spix, of Brazil; colors and pattern of coloration similar, except that the head is grayer—shading from grayish olive on forehead and crown to olive gray on cervix, where the gray meets the olive of the back much more abruptly. 'Bill dull green; iris brown;† sexes alike.

* *Fusus*, large, plump, full.

† Noted by Mr. Brown from fresh specimen.

Measurements.

No.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Exposed culmen.
6080, type.....	♀ ad.	124	103	32.5	19.5
6071.....	♂ ad.	121.5	100	32	20
6074.....	♂ ad.	122	99.5	31.5	20
6076.....	♂ ad.	120	98.5	32.5	19.5
6079.....	♀ ad.	120.5	103	32	20
6078.....	♂ ad.	120.5	100	32.5	20
6072.....	♀ ad.	119.5	98	33	19.5
6073.....	♀ ad.	118	96	31	19.5
6075.....	♀ ad.	117.5	96	31.5	20
6077.....	♂ ad.	119	96	32	19.5

Remarks.—This new form of the white-bellied thrush is in all probability not confined to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, but is a large northern subspecies. True *M. albiventris* of Brazil is a much smaller bird, besides differing somewhat in the color of the head. The young bird, in nestling plumage, from Palomina, taken May 21, 1898, that I recorded as probably the young of *Merula incompta*,* proves on examination to be the young of *M. albiventris fusa*.

***Merula phæopyga minuscula* Bangs.**

Ten specimens, nine males and one female, from La Concepcion and Chirua. All these agree closely with the original specimens.

***Platycichla flavipes carbonaria* (Licht.).**

Seven specimens, both sexes, from Chirua, La Concepcion, and San Miguel.

***Catharus fuscater* (Lafr.).**

One adult male from Chirua, Feb. 5, 1899. 'Iris white; orbital ring reddish orange; bill reddish orange, but apex of culmen dusky; tarsus light orange.' †

* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. XII, p. 182, 1898.

† Noted by Mr. Brown from the fresh specimen.