

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW PIGEON FROM CHIRIQUI, PANAMA.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

[By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.]

In working up the pigeons of the genus *Cænenas* for Part VII, Bulletin 50, U. S. National Museum ("Birds of North and Middle America"), the following new species was discovered.

***Cænenas chiriquensis* sp. nov.**

Type, unsexed, U. S. National Museum, No. 148,301, Chiriqui, Panama. Collected by E. Arcé.

Similar to *C. purpureotincta*, but with longer bill, wing and tail (the bill relatively more slender), color of head and neck more vinaceous, and inner webs of remiges wholly grayish brown; similar also to *C. nigrirostris* but bill very much more slender, upper parts more purplish (less olivaceous) brown, inner webs of remiges without cinnamomeous (wood brown) tinge, and color of under parts darker.

Adult (male?).—Forehead and anterior portion of crown between vinaceous-drab and brownish drab, passing into deep brownish drab on posterior part of crown, occiput, and hindneck, the latter transversely spotted (a pair of subterminal spots on each feather) with purplish vinaceous or light vinaceous-lilac; * rest of upper parts dark olive brown or dark bistre, passing into more purplish brown (nearly light seal brown, somewhat tinged with bronzy) on rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, † the primaries darker and more grayish brown; sides of head and neck, foreneck, and chest plain vinaceous-drab or deep brownish drab, passing into deep vinaceous-buff or avellaneous on chin and upper throat and into brownish drab on breast and more posterior under parts, the under tail-coverts dark vinaceous-drab, tinged with brighter or clearer vinaceous-drab; axillars and under wing-coverts nearly concolor with breast, but slightly tinged with cinnamon; under surface (inner webs) of remiges grayish brown; bill black; legs and feet pale brownish (probably red in life). Wing, 153; tail, 119; culmen, 13; tarsus, 20; middle toe, 23.5 mm.

* These spots are probably not always present, as they are an inconstant feature in other forms of this genus.

† This purplish hue is more pronounced in freshly grown feathers, and a few such occur among the posterior scapulars and proximal greater wing-coverts.