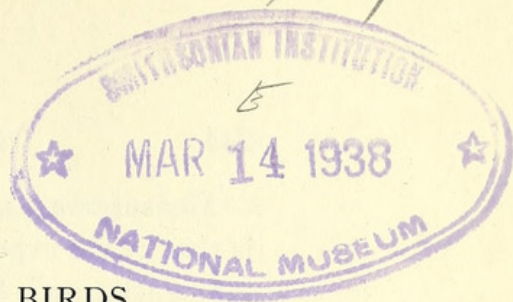


vol. 25



ART. XIX. NEW SOUTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

By W. E. CLYDE TODD.

INTRODUCTION.

In dealing with the collection of birds in the Carnegie Museum I presently adopted the plan of working it up family by family, making a list of the species and specimens represented in each. New forms were described from time to time, and copious critical notes were filed for use in the preparation of certain contemplated faunal papers on the several major collections involved. This plan seemed to work satisfactorily in so far as systematic identification of the families prepared the way for intensive investigation of the avifauna of certain regions. But before even all the Passerine families had been covered, it became advisable to interrupt this work and devote all available time to the completion of a long-projected treatise on local birds. Meanwhile other ornithologists have been at work and have described many new forms which in our collection had already been marked for critical study. Among the faunal papers being held in abeyance until the systematic identification of the entire collection should have been completed was that pertaining to the splendid Amazonian collections made some years ago by Mr. Samuel M. Klages. Now the Museum of Comparative Zoology has recently acquired a large collection from the same region and Messrs. Ludlow Griscom and James C. Greenway have worked it up, a preliminary report having already appeared (Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoology, LXXXI, May, 1937, 417-437). Since they are now ready to bring out their final report, it has been decided to put our material at their disposal in order that the report may be as comprehensive as possible. By joint agreement of the authorities of both museums, the right has been reserved by the Carnegie Museum to name the new forms not represented in the collection of the other institution. The present paper is the fulfillment of this agreement. Advantage has been taken of the occasion to present some critical remarks on allied forms and some descriptions of new forms from other regions in South America.

Measurements, where given, are in millimeters; the length of bill is that of the exposed culmen. Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature" has been freely used in drawing up descriptions. Acknowledgments are due the American Museum of Natural History (through Mr. John T. Zimmer) for the loan of certain material for comparison.

REMARKS ON *HYDROPSALIS CLIMACOCERCA* VON TSCHUDI.

Our series of this species comprises thirty-five specimens. It has been examined by Messrs. Griscom and Greenway (*l.c.*, p. 425), but my conclusions are not quite the same as theirs. Taking the series as a whole, we find that, individually, males vary more than females in the amount of buffy suffusion on the breast, in the extent of white on the tail and the exact character of its dark markings, and in the color and spotting of the upper parts. At least four races are recognizable: (1) a richly colored buffy race from the Rio Purús; (2) a pale grayish race from Santarem; (3) a dark grayish race from Manacapurú and the west bank of the Rio Tapajóz; and (4) a dull grayish race from the islands near Obidos. In addition, we have four specimens from Bolivia which do not appear to fit in any of these categories, and may constitute a fifth form.

The type of *Hydropsalis climacocerca* von Tschudi came from the lower Ucayali River, Peru, from which locality I have seen no specimens. Our four specimens from Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, however, certainly agree with von Tschudi's description and figure (Fauna Peruana, Aves, 1846, 128, pl. 6, fig. 1)—so closely, indeed, that without direct comparison with topotypical material I do not care to describe them as new. They represent a strongly marked form, characterized by the general buffy tone of the coloration of both the upper and under parts in both sexes. One would expect, judging by analogy, that the Bolivian birds would belong here, but apparently they do not.

Messrs. Griscom and Greenway selected as the type of their recently described race *canescens* a bird from west of the Rio Tapajóz (Lago Grande). Our single male from Itaituba, on the west bank of that stream, may therefore be considered typical; it agrees precisely with three males from Manacapurú, on the north bank of the Amazon. But nineteen specimens from Santarem, on the east bank of the Rio

Tapajóz, obviously are not the same. As distinctions go in this group, they deserve a name, and may be called

***Hydropsalis climacocerca pallidior*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 72,691, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Brazil, May 12, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Hydropsalis climacocerca canescens* Griscom and Greenway, but still paler, more grayish above, with less rusty-buff color intermixed; the dark markings both above and below less distinct; and the white areas on the wings and tail averaging more extended.

Range.—At present known only from the type-locality.

Remarks.—The differences between this race and *canescens* are hard to formulate in exact terms, but are perfectly obvious upon comparison of series, after allowance for individual variation has been made. The gray of the upper parts in the male is of a lighter shade than it is in the other form; the dark mottling is less pronounced; the bars on the tail average narrower; the buffy mottling is also paler, less rusty in tone; and the dark barring below is less distinct, giving a lighter-colored effect. The female, however, is apparently indistinguishable from our single specimen of the same sex of *canescens*.

The Obidos race may be called

***Hydropsalis climacocerca intercedens*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 84,459, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Islands in Amazon River opposite Obidos, Brazil, April 28, 1921; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—The male is intermediate in general coloration between *H. c. canescens* and *H. schomburgki*—darker above and below than the former; lighter-colored than the latter. It is, moreover, definitely separated from *schomburgki* by the greater amount of white on the outer rectrices, and by the short rectrices being pure white at the base instead of black, as in the other form. Females of *canescens* and *intercedens* are very much alike, both being distinct, however, from the same sex of *schomburgki*, which is a comparatively dark-colored form.

Range.—At present known only from the type-locality.

Remarks.—One male and three females of this race are in the Carnegie Museum Collection. Intergradation with *schomburgki* is indi-

cated, but not proven. If it takes place it must be somewhere in the area north of the Amazon, towards the Guiana frontier.

A NEW MOTMOT FROM BRAZIL.

Electron platyrhynchum orientale, subsp. nov.

Type, No. 75,219, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil, December 1, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Electron platyrhynchum platyrhynchum* (Leadbeater) of western Ecuador and Colombia, but bill smaller; head, neck, and breast deeper orange rufous; and chin-spot large and decidedly bluish (motmot blue).

Range.—West bank of the Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.

Remarks.—The occurrence of a race of this species as far east as the Rio Tapajóz has heretofore been unsuspected. Our two specimens from Villa Braga (a pair) represent a strongly marked race, which in the general depth of its coloration approaches true *platyrhynchum* from west of the Andes. The color of the head and breast, however, is decidedly deeper (auburn instead of amber brown); the bill is much smaller; and the chin-spot is more extensive and more decidedly bluish than in any other form of this specific group. In the size of the bill the new race agrees with *pyrrholæmum*, but it is very different in general coloration, and its rectrices are bluer toward their tips.

A NEW HUMMINGBIRD FROM BRAZIL.

Phaethornis superciliosus insignis, subsp. nov.

Type, No. 77,635, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil, March 26, 1920; Samuel M. Klages. Wing, 59; tail, 64; bill, 39.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Phaethornis superciliosus superciliosus* (Linnæus), which ranges from Guiana to the north bank of the Amazon, but slightly darker and duller in general coloration, and all the rectrices except the central pair broadly tipped with cinnamon buff (not white).

Range.—West bank of the Rio Tapajóz (to the Rio Madeira?), Brazil.

Remarks.—This new form is based on seven specimens from the

left (west) bank of the Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga and Itaituba), but probably ranges to the Rio Madeira. Dr. Hellmayr's measurements of and remarks on a female from Calama, on the right bank of that river (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XVII, 1910, 373) would suggest that it belonged to this race and not to *ochraceiventris*, with which he places it. The latter race, as represented by nine specimens in our collection, is uniformly larger than the new race, and much more cinnamon buffy below as well as more bronzy above. Both these forms have the cinnamon buff tips to the shorter rectrices well developed, in which respect they differ from true *superciliosus*. The right bank of the Rio Tapajóz is inhabited by *P. superciliosus muelleri* Hellmayr, a very strongly marked race in which the buffy suffusion of the under parts is reduced to a minimum, giving a general dull buffy grayish effect. In *muelleri* the under tail-coverts and tips of the shorter rectrices are grayish white, with occasionally a slight buffy tinge. Perhaps it is entitled to rank as a species, although in some respects its characters are those of the new race carried a step further.

TWO NEW SOUTH AMERICAN PUFF-BIRDS.

***Monasa nigrifrons canescens*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 32,845, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, July 16, 1909; José Steinbach.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Monasa nigrifrons nigrifrons* (Spix) of the Amazon Valley and Brazil in general, but coloration decidedly paler, more grayish, less blackish.

Range.—Bolivia, east of the Andes (Tropical Zone).

Remarks.—With a good series of fifty skins of true *nigrifrons* available from the Amazon Valley (various localities from the Peruvian frontier east to Santarem), it is obvious that Bolivian birds belong to a different race, easily told by its paler general coloration. In true *nigrifrons* the upper parts are slate black, and the under parts slate-color (of Ridgway's "Color Standards," pl. 53), whereas in the new form they are slate-color and slate gray respectively. The black of the crown and throat does not extend so far back, giving a much lighter general effect. The size is the same: wing (type), 131; tail, 127; bill, 34.

The only other name requiring consideration in this connection is the alleged race *itapurana* of von Ihering (*Catalogos Fauna Brasileira*,

1907, 413), described from northern São Paulo, solely on the basis of its supposed larger size. It is discounted by Dr. Hellmayr (Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, XII, 1929, 429), and in our series from the Amazon are some individuals approaching its measurements. The characters of the Bolivian race are those of color rather than size. Should the São Paulo bird resemble it in coloration the name here given would doubtless have to give way.

***Nonnula rubecula simplex*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 76,152, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil, January 8, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Nonnula rubecula cineracea* Sclater, but general coloration duller and more uniform, the throat and breast dull tawny olive, this color overspreading the posterior under parts as a wash. Lores and eyelids whitish; a dark spot at the base of the gape. Wing, 64; tail, 52; exposed culmen, 21; tarsus, 12.

Range.—East bank of the Rio Tapajóz (east to the Rio Tocantins?).

Remarks.—A single specimen from the above locality cannot be referred to any known form. While here described as a conspecies of *N. rubecula* of southern Brazil, it is very different from the typical race of that form, and may eventually have to stand as a distinct species. Sclater (Monograph Jacamars and Puff-birds, 1882, pl. 45, fig. 1) figures a specimen (supposedly from Pará) which may turn out to be the same; in any case, this figure is very far from correctly representing true *rubecula*, as a comparison with specimens at once shows.

THREE NEW RACES OF *PICULUS CHRYSOCHLOROS*.

Piculus (formerly *Chloronerpes*) *chrysochloros* (Vieillot) is an exceedingly variable species of wide range in South America, and it is no surprise to find representatives of three undescribed races in our collection. Of these the most strongly marked is

***Piculus chrysochloros guianensis*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 64,966, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Pied Saut, Oyapock River, French Guiana, November 26, 1917; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Piculus chrysochloros capistratus* (Malherbe), but darker-colored throughout, the upper parts and wings externally near olive green (instead of dark citrine); the sides of the head (postocular region) olivaceous black (No. 1 of Ridgway's "Color Standards"); mystacial stripe dull olive green (instead of dark citrine); and the barring of the under parts darker (dark greenish olive to blackish). The pale bars also are lighter-colored, producing more contrast.

Range.—French Guiana (Oyapock River).

Remarks.—Our single specimen from French Guiana is so decidedly different from a series of *capistratus* from north Brazil that I have no hesitation in describing it as a new subspecies. Whether British Guiana birds belong to the same race is uncertain; Dr. Hellmayr (Novitates Zoologicae, XIV, 1907, 79) intimates that they have certain peculiarities. The species seems to be rare in the Guianas, and Mr. Klages secured but the one specimen.

***Piculus chrysochloros læmostictus*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 95,771, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil, March 10, 1923; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar in general to *Piculus chrysochloros capistratus* (Malherbe), but averaging brighter yellow below; throat more or less spotted, but without regular bars.

Range.—Upper Rio Purús, thence north to the Amazon in western Brazil (and eastern Ecuador?).

Remarks.—The plain-throated, yellowish race of this species which ranges west in Brazil at least to the lower Rio Purús is replaced still farther west by a different form, which oddly enough closely resembles *capistratus* of the north bank of the Amazon, but is readily distinguished therefrom by the spotted (instead of regularly barred) throat, and the more yellowish tone of the under parts. In the type-specimen the upper throat is immaculate, and only the lower throat is spotted, but in three females from Hyutanahan (upper Rio Purús) the whole throat is more or less spotted. I refer a single skin from Tonantins, on the north bank of the Amazon, to this race provisionally, but it may really represent still another race, having the throat dull yellowish olive, the spotting very obscure.

***Piculus chrysochloros hypochryseus*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 92,670, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil, September 6, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Piculus chrysochloros paraënsis* (Snethlage) of the region east of the Rio Tapajóz to Maranhão, etc., but general coloration below deeper, the ground-color of the under parts primuline yellow; the throat between yellow ocher and primuline yellow, with slight darker spotting posteriorly. The upper parts are about the same in both.

Range.—Our two adult specimens are both females, and indicate a range stretching from the Rio Tapajóz to the lower Rio Purús. The locality Calama, on the Rio Madeira, from which Dr. Hellmayr records this species (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XVII, 1910, 381) would thus be included in this range.

Remarks.—We have three specimens of this race, from as many different localities, Villa Braga and Miritituba, on the Rio Tapajóz, being the other two. The yellow tone in these birds is almost as pronounced as in Colombian skins of *aurosus*. A young bird (No. 75,529, Villa Braga), however, is much darker, and is referred here mainly on geographical grounds.

TRIPSURUS RUBRIFRONS AND TRIPSURUS CRUENTATUS.***Tripsurus rubrifrons* (Spix).**

This form exactly resembles *T. cruentatus* in size and general coloration, except that it lacks the white superciliaries and yellow nape-spot of the latter. It is found from the Guianas to the Pará region of Brazil, from which latter part it was originally described by Spix. Both species occur together throughout this area, but *cruentatus* has a much more extensive range, reaching westward to the Andes and southward to Bolivia. We know of no place where *rubrifrons* occurs alone. The two forms are so closely allied that they might be expected to interbreed, and the material now available shows that they do. There is in fact a complete series of specimens from Pied Saut showing various degrees of intermixture between the two. Most of our specimens from this locality are typical *rubrifrons*, but No. 65,718 is just as typical of *cruentatus*. No. 68,219 has a few white feathers above the eye—traces of the superciliaries, which in

Nos. 68,218 and 65,600 are further developed, and complete in No. 65,720, with a narrow nuchal band in addition. From Benevides we have two perfectly typical *cruentatus*, one typical *rubrifrons*, and one intermediate.

The question arises, are these intermediates hybrids or intergrades? Or is *rubrifrons* merely a color-phase of *cruentatus*, localized in a particular portion of the latter's range? I incline to the hybridity theory—largely on the ground of the constancy of the characters exhibited by *cruentatus* over the greater part of its extensive range, and because *rubrifrons* has also been able to maintain the constancy of its characters to such a large extent even while associated with a closely related form.

A young bird (No. 68,162, March 28) is duller than the adults, but otherwise similar.

***Tripsurus cruentatus cruentatus* (Boddært).**

Cayenne is the type-locality of this form. We have a pair from Pied Saut (the female not quite typical) and two males from Benevides. They resemble the series of *rubrifrons* in the comparative restriction of the crimson abdominal patch as compared with the form I propose to call

***Tripsurus cruentatus extensus*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 93,571, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil, October 7, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Tripsurus cruentatus cruentatus*, but crimson area of the under parts averaging larger and slightly deeper in tone.

Range.—All of the range of the species except the Guianas and the Pará region of Brazil.

Remarks.—This form is not strongly marked, but is obvious on comparison of series, and is recognizable on that ground. Specimens from the Rio Tapajóz are more or less intermediate. Bolivian skins are provisionally referred here, but are not quite the same, and may eventually prove to be separable. A young male (No. 86,790, December 28) already shows all the characters of the adult, and the red crown-patch is even more extensive.

TWO NEW RACES OF *CELEUS GRAMMICUS* (MALHERBE).

Our series of twenty-six specimens of this species falls readily into three lots, representing as many different subspecies. Birds from the north bank of the Rio Solimoës (Manacapurú to Tonantins) and from the upper Rio Purús (Hyutanahan) are the largest; they have greenish-tinged under-plumage and greenish or buffy greenish rumps and flanks. These I take to be typical *grammicus*, the type-locality for which has been fixed by Mrs. Naumburg (Bulletin American Museum Natural History, LX, 1930, 183, note) as Marabitanas, Rio Negro. The barring of the upper and under parts, streaking of the crown, and exact shade of coloration, however, are matters of individual variation.

South of the Amazon, from the Rio Tapajóz (both banks) to the lower Rio Purús (Nova Olinda and Arimã), there lives a race in which the rump, flanks, and under-plumage is buffy or rufescent buff, with little or no greenish tinge. The barring below seems to average a little blacker, too. The size is about the same. Rio Purús specimens are a little smaller, probably because of their more worn condition. This race I propose to call

***Celeus grammicus subcervinus*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 76,440, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil, January 23, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

Then there is a single specimen from the Caura River, Venezuela, which does not fit in either of the other groups. It is a male in fresh plumage, but is very small (wing, 117; tail, 68; bill, 21). Moreover, it differs in having the barring of the upper and under parts much reduced, and in the decided yellow color of the rump, flanks, inner webs of the remiges, and under wing-coverts. It undoubtedly represents still another race of this species, which may be called

***Celeus grammicus undulatus*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 32,433, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Rio Mocho, Rio Caura, Venezuela, December 3, 1909; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

The rump in this form is saffron yellow (between yellow ocher and primuline yellow of Ridgway); the under wing-coverts are mustard yellow; and the inner webs of the remiges paler (Naples yellow). The range of this form is possibly confined to the Caura River. Al-

though Mrs. Naumburg (*l.c.*) remarks on the yellow rump of Orinoco specimens, their measurements as given by von Berlepsch and Hartert (*Novitates Zoologicae*, IX, 1902, 94) indicate larger birds than the one here described.

Mrs. Naumburg believes that *verreauxii* of Malherbe is not recognizable even as a subspecies, while Count von Seilern (*Annalen Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien*, XLVII, 1936, 37) uses this name indiscriminately for the birds of Brazil south of the Amazon, this range thus embracing the region which I assign in part to the new race *subcervinus*. A re-examination of Malherbe's types is indicated; I have seen no specimens fitting his description and plate. Incidentally, it may be noted that Count von Seilern was evidently unaware of Mrs. Naumburg's fixing of the type and type-locality, since he proceeds to do it all over again!

A NORTHERN RACE OF THE YELLOW-BROWED TYRANT.

***Satrapa icterophrys septentrionalis*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 46,864, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; El Trompillo, Carabobo, Venezuela, May 11, 1914; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Satrapa icterophrys icterophrys* (Vieillot), but under parts and superciliaries paler yellow, sex for sex, and wing-edgings duller, more grayish, and more extensive, in less contrast with the rest of the feathers.

Range.—Venezuela, from the Orinoco Valley to the north coast.

Remarks.—The type and only specimen is sexed as a male—correctly, we believe. It cannot be matched in our series of twenty-two skins of this species from Bolivia and Argentina. The yellow color of the under parts is as pale as that of the Bolivian females, while the wing-edgings are broader, duller, and more grayish. In the southern birds these are pale whitish or yellowish gray and form two conspicuous bars across the wing. It is not surprising to find that the Venezuelan bird is different in view of its isolation, and I venture to separate it on the strength of the single specimen at hand, taking into account Dr. Hellmayr's remarks on the specimen he has examined from the Orinoco Valley, and which he says is "much paler beneath than any others examined." Our male bird, however, is no smaller (wing, 86; tail, 71).

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION IN *TODIROSTRUM LATIROSTRE*.

Our two skins of this flycatcher from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia (one of which Dr. Hellmayr has handled and marked as typical *latirostre*), agree well with skins from Matto Grosso (Chapada, topotypes of *Euscarthmus ochropterus* Allen; and Descalvados), except that in the latter the bill is uniformly dark-colored, while in the Bolivian skins it is light-colored below. Dr. Hellmayr has compared Chapada skins with von Pelzeln's type (from Borba, on the Rio Madeira) and found them identical. I cannot understand, however, why von Pelzeln should have described his bird as "pileo plumbeo induto" instead of "pileo brunneo induto"—as all the above certainly are. The distribution thereby involved is also hard to understand, if it is true that this light-colored, brownish-headed bird ranges north to Borba, with a darker-colored, grayish-headed form on either side.

Todirostrum latirostre caniceps (Chapman) was described from Amazonian Colombia, but actually has a much more extensive range, as shown by the Carnegie Museum series of nineteen specimens from the Amazon River in Brazil—Santarem, Obidos, Islands near Obidos, and Tonantins. These have been compared with four skins from eastern Ecuador (Collection American Museum of Natural History) and found to be the same. I cannot find any difference between specimens from the upper Amazon on the one hand and those from Obidos and Santarem on the other, although I am at a loss to understand the distribution indicated, since it is unusual for an upper Amazonian race confined to one bank of the river to be found on both banks lower down.

On the south side of the Amazon, and extending thence (at least) to the Rio Purús, is another race, which I propose to call

***Todirostrum latirostre difficile*, subsp. nov.**

Type, No. 92,395, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil, August 3, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Subspecific characters.—Intermediate between true *latirostre* (as represented by Matto Grosso and Bolivian specimens) and *caniceps*. In *latirostre* the back is dark citrine; the pileum is lightly washed with Dresden brown; and the under parts are white, with a little grayish green shading on the breast. In the new race the back is yellowish olive (rather brighter than in *canescens*); the pileum is definitely gray-

ish (but not so decidedly as in *canescens*); and the under surface is whitish with more or less yellowish tinge (instead of dull grayish olive). Seen in series, these differences are sufficiently obvious, but single specimens might not always be easy to place.

This is of course the race to which belong the specimens from Teffé, Rio Solimoës, alluded to by Dr. Hellmayr (Field Museum of Natural History Publications, Zoological Series, XIII, pt. 5, 1927, 304, note). One would suppose directly from von Pelzeln's description of *Euscarthmus latirostris*, and inferentially from the locality (Borba, Rio Madeira), that he had an example of the present form before him, but we accept Dr. Hellmayr's statement on this point. All our specimens (sixteen) come from the Rio Purús (Hyutanahan, Nova Olinda, Arimã) and the south bank of the Rio Solimoës (São Paulo de Olivença, and opposite Tonantins).

A NEW GNATCATCHER FROM THE PARÁ REGION OF BRAZIL.

Polioptila paraënsis, sp. nov.

Type, No. 69,338, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male (?); Benevides, Pará, Brazil, September 16, 1918; Samuel M. Klages.

Description.—Above plain neutral gray; wings blackish with neutral gray outer edgings; tail blackish, the outer rectrices white except on the inner web basally, the next pair similar, but the white area smaller, the third pair broadly tipped with white; below white, the throat and breast shaded with pale neutral gray; sides of the head without any distinct markings; bill and feet blackish. Wing, 45; tail, 48; bill, 10; tarsus, 16.

Range.—Pará region of Brazil.

Remarks.—This new form, unfortunately, is represented by only a single specimen. It bears a remarkable resemblance to the North American *Polioptila cærulea*, from which it differs in its shorter, more rounded wings, darker-colored bill, and more grayish throat and breast. In the latter respect it is very like the female of *P. guianensis*, from which it differs otherwise in the proportions of the wings and tail, in the tail-pattern, and in the color of the upper parts. It appears to represent a species distinct from either *P. cærulea* or *P. guianensis*. Further specimens are awaited with interest. There is a possibility (judging by analogy) that the type-specimen is wrongly sexed.



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