CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS
AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS
IN
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
INCLUDING ALL SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, AND
ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO
AND OTHER ISLANDS WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED ON
ACCOUNT OF THEIR FAUNAL AFFINITIES

BY
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AND
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RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, BIRDS

PART I, NUMBER 1
Rheidae - Tinamidae - Cracidae - Tetraonidae - Phasianidae
Numididae - Meleagrididae - Opisthocomidae - Gruidae
Aramidae - Psophiidae - Rallidae - Heliornithidae
Eurypygidae - Cariamidae - Columbidae

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES
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PREFACE TO PART I, NUMBER 1

The present installment of Part I, which, according to the original plan of the late Charles B. Cory, was to be published at the end of the series, does not call for much comment in the way of explanation, for in style and arrangement it closely follows the guiding principles of the previous parts.

It remains, however, to say a few words about the method of collaboration, which resulted in the production of this volume. The senior author, who, in the main, is responsible for the compilation of the bibliographic references and for the outline of geographical distribution, had the advantage of studying the material in European collections, rich in types of the earlier writers. In many cases, where the determination of local or individual variation was involved, the long series, notably from Central America, in the British Museum (Natural History) have been carefully worked over. The manuscript was then submitted to Boardman Conover, who checked the conclusions on the basis of his own material and that in Field Museum, and furthermore settled disputed points by the examination of types and critical specimens in other American collections. The copy thus corrected and completed was again forwarded to Charles E. Hellmayr for final revision. In the case of North American and certain Central American species, it was the junior author who supplied the manuscript which subsequently underwent similar treatment at the hands of the senior author. In this way an unusual amount of material passed through the authors’ hands, and more type specimens have been critically examined than has been the case in the preparation of any of the preceding parts. It is hoped that the results thus obtained will prove to be fairly reliable, although it must once more be emphasized that the authors did not intend writing a monograph of the groups here treated.

All references have been personally checked by one or both authors except when otherwise stated.

The lists of specimens in Field Museum and in the Conover Collection have been compiled by the junior author. Literature has been taken into account up to December 31, 1939. Some new forms, described since that date, will be found mentioned in the footnotes.

In the course of their studies, the authors had the benefit of cordial co-operation either by the loan of material or the supply of information from many institutions and individuals, to all of whom
they beg to express their grateful appreciation. Among those who thus helped to facilitate their task, should especially be mentioned: John W. Aldrich, formerly of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; Alfred M. Bailey, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver; J. Berlioz, Musée d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Pierce Brodkorb, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Major Allan Brooks, Okanagan Landing, B.C.; the Chicago Academy of Sciences; the late J. H. Fleming, Toronto, Ontario; Herbert Friedmann, United States National Museum; Professor O. Fuhrmann, University of Neuchâtel; Major Edward A. Goldman, United States Fish and Wildlife Service; the late Joseph Grinnell, University of California; Count Nils Gyllenstolpe, Vetenskaps-akademien, Stockholm; Captain N. B. Kinnear, British Museum (Natural History), London; A. Laubmann, Zoological Museum, Munich; James Moffitt, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; H. C. Oberholser, formerly of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; James L. Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; R. M. de Schauensee, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Count Josef Seilem, Lukov; L. L. Snyder, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; E. Stresemann, Zoological Museum, Berlin; P. A. Taverner, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa; W. E. Clyde Todd, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; University of Toronto; A. J. van Rossem, formerly of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; John T. Zimmer, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Especial acknowledgment is made to Rudyerd Boulton and Emmet R. Blake of the staff of Field Museum for continued assistance.

CHARLES E. HELLMAYR
BOARDMAN CONOVER
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Order RHEIFORMES
Family RHEIDAE. Rheas
Genus RHEA Brisson

*Rhea americana americana* (Linnaeus).\(^1\) AMERICAN RHEA.


\(^1\) Two new races have been described recently:

(a) *Rhea americana aranetipes* Brodkorb, Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 367, pp. 1–2, April 5, 1938—192–200 kilometers west of Puerto Casado, Paraguay (type in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor). This form is said to resemble *Rhea americana albecens* in coloration, but to be of larger size, tarsus of males 351–354 and of females 344–370 mm. It is supposed to range from southern Matto Grosso (Descalvados) to the northern part of the Paraguayan Chaco.


The range is said to be Paraguay, east of the Rio Paraguay.


Rhea nandu Lesson, Man. d'Orn., 2, p. 208, June, 1823—new name for Struthio rhea Linnaeus.


Range.—Campo region of Brazil, from Piauhy and Rio Grande do Norte south to São Paulo and Matto Grosso.¹

Field Museum Collection.—4: Brazil (Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 4).

¹Two adults from Itararé (São Paulo) and Cuyabá (Matto Grosso), while approaching intermedia by their buffer lower neck, have the short middle toe and claw (116–120 mm.), deep black crown, and dusky brown interscapular region of northern specimens, and, considering the scanty available material, we are, at present, not prepared to separate them. It will be noticed that Stone and Roberts record much larger measurements for two adult females from Descalvados, which they refer to the Argentine form.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Joazeiro, Bahia, 2; Pernambuco, 1; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 2; Itararé, São Paulo, 1.
**Rhea americana intermedia** Rothschild and Chubb.¹ INTERMEDIATE RHEA.


**Range.**—Extreme southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) and Uruguay.

*Field Museum Collection.*—2: Uruguay (Passo Correntino, Rio Negro, 1; San Vicente de Castillos, 1).

**Rhea americana albescens** Arribálzaga and Holmberg.² ARGENTINE RHEA.

*Rhea albescens* Arribálzaga and Holmberg, El Naturalista Argentino, 1, p. 101, April, 1878—Carhué, Prov. Buenos Aires (descr. of albinistic specimens; no type extant).


¹ *Rhea americana intermedia* Rothschild and Chubb: Similar to *R. a. americana*, but crown more sooty, less black; interscapular region mostly gray, hardly streaked with dusky, and lower foreneck strongly tinged with buffy.

A single adult from Rio Grande do Sul (Pedras Brancas) examined. It is quite possible that the range of this little-known race extends into the adjacent parts of Argentina (Corrientes and Entre Ríos), whence material has never been critically studied.

² *Rhea americana albescens* Arribálzaga and Holmberg: Differs from the two preceding races by black interscapular region, greater extent of black on the neck, and longer tarsus.

The range, as given here, is purely tentative, series of adult birds from different parts having never been critically studied.


Range.—Argentina, from the Andes and the Bolivian border south to the Rio Negro, and western Paraguay (Chaco).

Field Museum Collection.—13: Paraguay (195 km. west of Puerto Casado, 2); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 1; Buenos Aires, 10).
Genus PTEROCNEMIA G. R. Gray


Pterocnemia pennata garleppi Chubb.¹ GARLEPP'S RHEA.

*Pterocnemia taracapensis garleppi* Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 33, p. 79, Dec. 23, 1913—Esperanza (Ouro), Bolivia (type in Tring Collection); Dabene, El Hornero, 1, p. 259, 1919—Pasto Ventura, Cerro Nevado, puna of Catamarca; idem, l.c., 2, p. 84, 1920 (range); Boman, l.c., 2, p. 140, 1920—puna of Catamarca (display).

*Rhea darwini* (not of Gould) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, pp. 64, 130, 1906—Titiri (alt. 16,000 ft.), southern Puno, Peru.

*Pterocnemia pennata garleppi* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 5, 1931 (range); Steautier and Deautier, Obr. Cine. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 133, 1935—Catamarca (Pasto Ventura) and Los Andes (Acaí).

Range.—Puna zone of extreme southeastern Peru (Titiri, Puno), Bolivia (Esperanza and Sajama, Dept. Ouro), and northwestern Argentina (Pasto Ventura, Cerro Nevado, Catamarca; Acaí, Los Andes).

Pterocnemia pennata taracapensis Chubb.² TARAPACÁ RHEA.


*Rhea americana* (not *Struthio americanus* Linnaeus) Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Orn., p. 298, 1846—"north of Arica" (from hearsay); Taczanowski, Orn. Per., 3, p. 500, 1886 (ex Tschudi).


*Pterocnemia pennata taracapensis* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 5, 1931 (range).

*Pterocnemia taracapensis taracapensis* Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 428, 1932—puna zone of northern Chile (crit.).

¹ *Pterocnemia pennata garleppi* Chubb is said to differ from the next form by isabelline-buff (instead of ashy-gray) head and neck, and grayish brown (not rufous-brown) back, but its distinctness is doubtful in view of the considerable individual variation observable in a series of nearly thirty specimens; but direct comparison with *taracapensis* could not be made.

² *Pterocnemia pennata taracapensis* Chubb, together with the preceding race, may be distinguished from the Patagonian rhea by the smaller number of scutes (eight to ten instead of sixteen to eighteen) on the lower portion of the tarsus. Besides, the dorsal surface is much more brownish, with fewer, if any, white feathers interspersed.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Oruro: Sajama, 19; Esperanza, 6.
Range.—Puna zone of northern Chile, in provinces of Atacama, Antofagasta, and Tarapacá.

Pterocnemia pennata pennata (d'Orbigny).  Darwin's Rhea.


Pterocnemia pennata pennata Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 5, 1931 (range); Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 132, 1935 (synon., range).

Range.—Southern Argentina from the Rio Negro to the Straits of Magellan (also recorded from Mendoza, but probably semidomesticated).

Order TINAMIFORMES

Family TINAMIDAE. Tinamous

Genus TINAMUS Hermann


1*Tinamus*, though universally credited to Latham (Ind. Orn., 2, p. 633, 1790), was already proposed by Hermann for Buffon's "Les Tinamous," comprising the four species listed by Latham. Apstein appears to have been the first
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


*Tinamus tao tao* Temminck. GREAT GRAY TINAMOU.


*Crypturus canus* Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 746—"in Brasiliae prov. Pará" (type in Berlin Museum).³


Range.—Brazil south of the Amazon, from the Rio Madeira east to the Rio Tapajóz, south to western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Rio Guaporé).⁴

to select a genotype for *Tinamus* Hermann. Fortunately, it is the same species as the one designated by G. R. Gray (List Gen. Bds., p. 63, 1840) as genotype of *Tinamus* Latham, viz., *Tetrao major* Gmelin.


² Temminck’s account is practically based upon the description communicated by Illiger of the specimen received at Berlin from Count Hoffmansegg. The type is still in the Berlin Museum (cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 8, 1880). Azara’s “Mocoicogoe,” doubtfully quoted by Temminck, refers, of course, to *T. solitarius*.

³ Based on the very same specimen which served as type of *T. tao*.

⁴ Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio Tapajóz, 4; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Jamarysinho, Rio Machados, 2; Villa Bella, Matto Grosso, 1.
*Tinamus tao weddelli* Bonaparte.\(^1\) **Weddell's Tinamou.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia (Tipuani, La Paz; San Ernesto, upper Rio Beni; Cerro Hosane and Cerro del Amberi, Santa Cruz).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Bolivia (Cerro Hosane, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Tinamus tao kleei* (Tschudi).\(^3\) **Klee's Tinamou.**


\(^1\) *Tinamus tao weddelli* Bonaparte: Very similar to *T. t. kleei*, especially on the lower surface; but upper parts grayer, less brownish and less heavily barred with black, these differences being particularly noticeable on the wing coverts, and lower neck and upper chest rather lighter and grayer.

Bolivian birds are, in fact, somewhat intermediate to typical *tao*, though nearer to *T. t. kleei*.

**Additional material examined.**—Bolivia: Tipuani Valley, La Paz, 1 (the type); San Ernesto, upper Rio Beni, 1; Cerro Hosane, 2; Cerro del Amberi, Santa Cruz, 1.

\(^2\) Tipuani lies southeast of Mapiri in the tropical forests at the Amazonian foot of the Cordillera de La Paz.

\(^3\) *Tinamus tao kleei* (Tschudi) differs from the nominate race by being above and on the chest distinctly washed with dark brownish (instead of clear bluish gray) and by the tendency to heavier, dusky barring on the lower abdomen and flanks.

The racial characters are most strongly pronounced in the birds from Pozúzu, Huánuco. Two skins from eastern Ecuador are like the Peruvian ones.

*Tinamus blasiusi* Dubois (Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 7, p. 404, 1894), from Peru, published as it is without any description, can at best be regarded as a new name for *C. kleei* Tschudi. The bird mentioned by Dubois, however, most certainly was not the one described as *Tinamus* (without specific name) by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 573, 1856), and said to have been sent by Martini from "Chili" to the Brussels Museum.

**Additional material examined.**—Peru: Pozúzu, Huánuco, 3; Chanchamayo, Junín, 2; La Gloria, Vitoc, Junín, 2; Rio San Miguel, Urubamba, 2; Rio Cosireni, Urubamba, 1; Rio Comberciato, Urubamba, 1.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Peru (Urubamba region; Monterico, Ayacucho; Chanchamayo and La Gloria, Vitoc, Junín; Pozúzo, Huánuco; Huambo, San Martín) and eastern Ecuador (San José, Cutucu).

Conover Collection.—3: Peru (Rio Urubamba, 1); Ecuador (Cutucu, 2).

*Tinamus tao septentrionalis* Brabourne and Chubb.¹ NORTHERN GRAY TINAMOU.


¹ *Tinamus tao septentrionalis* Brabourne and Chubb: Similar to the nominate race, but upper parts strongly tinged with olivaceous (instead of clear slate gray) and less broadly banded with black, especially anteriorly; abdomen more buffy.

A single Bogotá skin appears to agree with one from San Esteban, Venezuela. The status of the inhabitants of the west Colombian Andes, whence a single example has been recorded from San Antonio, remains to be determined.
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**Range.**—Tropical zone of British Guiana, northern Venezuela (Cumaná; Maracay, Aragua; San Esteban, Carabobo; La Azulita, Mérida), and Colombia (native Bogotá collections; (?)San Antonio, western Andes).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1).

*Tinamus solitarius* (Vieillot). ¹ **SOLITARY TINAMOU.**


¹_Tinamus solitarius_ (Vieillot) is probably conspecific with the _T. major_ complex.

Miranda-Ribeiro (Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, p. 738, 1938) recently separated _T. s. farinosus_ (Serra de Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro) and _T. s. organorum_ (Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro). A third name, _T. s. watteerli_, proposed by the same author for a bird from Santa Catharina (Humboldt) seems to be synonymous with _T. solitarius_.

²_Miranda-Ribeiro, Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, p. 738, 1938_ recently separated _T. s. farinosus_ (Serra de Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro) and _T. s. organorum_ (Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro). A third name, _T. s. watteerli_, proposed by the same author for a bird from Santa Catharina (Humboldt) seems to be synonymous with _T. solitarius_.


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from at least Sergipe in the north to Rio Grande do Sul in the south, and the adjacent parts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones).  

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Estado Santa Catharina, 1).

**Tinamus major robustus** Sclater and Salvin. Robust Tinamou.

*Tinamus robustus* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 28, p. 253, 1860—vicinity of Orizaba, Mexico (nomen nudum); Salvin, Ibis, 1861, p. 355—Yzabal, Guatemala (eggs descr.); idem, Ibis, 1866, p. 195 (not found on the Pacific slope of Guatemala); Sclater and Salvin, Exotic Orn., p. 87, pl. 44, April, 1868—part, southern Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras (Omoa), and Belize (orig. descr.; type, from Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala, in Salvin-Goeman Collection, now in British Museum; cf. Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 500, 1895); Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1, p. 560, 1869—Vera Cruz, Mexico; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 11, 1880—part, spec. 1–4, Mexico (Vera Cruz) and Guatemala (Chimuy, Vera Paz); Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 5, p. 229, 1881—State of Vera Cruz; Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 500, 1895—Mexico, Guatemala (Choctum; sources of the Rio de la Pasion), and British Honduras; Lantz, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 16, p. 218, 1899—Santo Tomás, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 448, 1904—Mexico (Potrero, Atriquehuite, near Orizaba, Playa Vicente), British Honduras (Belize), Guatemala (Choctum, Río de la Pasion, Yzabal; Sierra de las Minas), Honduras (Omoa), and Nicaragua (San Emilio).


*Trachypelmu robustus* Heine and Reichenow, Nomencl. Mus. Orn. Hein., p. 303, 1890—Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz, Mexico.


1 Additional material examined.—Brazil: Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro, 1; Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo, 1; Serra do Capivari, Mattodentro, São Paulo, 1; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 1; Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, 7.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca [Tutla], Tabasco, and Chiapas) and south in the Caribbean lowlands to Honduras and in the highlands to northern Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, San Emilio).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 2).

Conover Collection.—11: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 5); British Honduras (Manatee Lagoon, 1; Belize, 1); Honduras (Ceguaca, Santa Barbara, 2; La Leona, Copan, 1; Mirendon, Copan, 1).

*Tinamus major percautus* Van Tyne.¹ PÉTÉN TINAMOU.


Range.—Northern Guatemala (Petén District), Campeche (Pacaitun), and probably adjacent parts of Quintana Roo.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Mexico (Campeche, Pacaitun, 4).

*Tinamus major fuscipennis* Salvadori.² DUSK-WINGED TINAMOU.

¹ *Tinamus major percautus* Van Tyne: Nearest to *T. m. robustus*, but still paler throughout, upper parts much grayer, less brownish, especially on neck and upper back; below also paler, with more extensive white gular area; breast paler and belly often white.

Additional material examined.—Guatemala: Uaxactun, Petén, 3.

² *Tinamus major fuscipennis* Salvadori: Very close to *T. m. robustus*, with which it agrees in sooty black crown and absence of occipital crest, but darker and browner above, and more reddish below.

Birds from Costa Rica agree with those from the lowlands of eastern Nicaragua (Río Escondido, etc.). According to Peters and Griscom, this form extends east through the Caribbean lowlands of Panama to the Canal Zone. The coloration of the primaries, which served as the principal point of distinction, is now known to have no geographical significance, being due to the freshness of the plumage.


Range.—Caribbean lowlands of Nicaragua, and most of Costa Rica south along the Caribbean slope of western Panama to the Canal Zone.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Costa Rica (Orosí, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Costa Rica (Volcan Turrialba, Limón, 4; Volcan Miravalles, Guanacaste, 2; Cerro Santa Maria, Guana- caste, 1); Panama (Cricamola, Boca del Toro, 7).

*Tinamus major castaneiceps Salvadori. CHESTNUT-CROWNED TINAMOU.

1 Tinamus major castaneiceps Salvadori: Similar in general coloration to T. m. fuscipennis, but crown chestnut, the feathers with narrow apical margins of blackish; only the forehead sometimes tinged with sooty; auriculars darker chestnut.

Additional material examined.—Panama: Volcan de Chiriquí, 2 (the cotypes); Bugaba, 1; Lion Hill, 1.


Range.—Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica from the Rio Pirris southward through the forests of the Central Cordillera of Panama to the Rio Chiman, Cape Garachiné, Darien.¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: Costa Rica (Palmar, 1; Boruca, 1; El Pózó de Térrabba, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Costa Rica (El Pózó de Térrabba, Pun-tarenas, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Oso Peninsula, 1; San Joaquin de Dota, 2; Alto de Jabillo, Pirris, 1; El General, San José, 1).

Tinamus major brunneiventris Aldrich.² BROWN-BREASTED TINAMOU.

Tinamus major brunneiventris Aldrich, Sci. Pub. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 28, Aug. 31, 1937—Paracoté, 1 mile south of mouth of Angulo River, ¹ Specimens from the region around Garachiné (Jesusito) are stated by Griscom to be intermediate, one being distinctly nearer saturatus, the other nearer castaneiceps.

² Tinamus major brunneiventris Aldrich: Nearest to T. m. castaneiceps from which it differs by having the under parts olive brown (not grayish olive) and the sides of the head darker. From T. m. saturatus it differs in the same manner and by lacking the elongated crest. An occasional specimen of saturatus, however, has the under parts almost as brown as brunneiventris.

Material examined.—Paracoté, Veraguas: Two females and a male.
Veraguas, Panama (type in Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio).

Range.—The heavily forested region of southern Veraguas, Panama (Camp Wilcox and Paracoté, region around Montijo Bay).

*Tinamus major saturatus* Griscom.¹ SATURATED TINAMOU.


*Tinamus castaneiceps* (not of Salvadori) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, p. 451, 1904—part, Colombia (Río Truando).


*Tinamus major castaneiceps* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, pp. 188, 189, 1917—part, Darien (Tapaliza, Tacarcuna) and western Colombia (Río Salaquí, Río Atrato, Baudo, Andagueda) (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Darien, from the Río Tuyra and its tributaries eastwards, and the adjacent districts of Colombia south to Baudo and the sources of the Río Atrato (Andagueda), east to Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; Remedios, Rio Ité).

Conover Collection.—15: Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 15).

*Tinamus major latifrons* Salvadori.² ECUADORIAN TINAMOU.

¹*Tinamus major saturatus* Griscom: Similar in color of crown to *T. m. castaneiceps*, but distinguished by much darker general coloration both above and below, and by having a well-developed occipital crest. From *T. m. zulienis* it may be distinguished by much more brownish upper parts with heavier barring, on average darker under surface, and full crest; from *T. m. ruficeps* by lighter brown upper parts and conspicuous occipital crest.

Six adults from Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia and “Medellín”) agree fairly well with the Obaldia series, though they are not quite so heavily barred above and somewhat paler below, three of the Colombian specimens having rather whitish bellies and being also devoid of the occipital crest. While slightly pointing to *T. m. zulienis*, they seem to be much nearer to *saturatus*. The lengthening of the crest-feathers increases in specimens from the Río Atrato, which thus form the transition to *T. m. latifrons*.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, 5; Remedios, Rio Ité, 1; “Medellín,” 1.

²*Tinamus major latifrons* Salvadori is nearest to *T. m. saturatus*, but the occipital crest is more developed, and the auriculars are dusky. The pileum-is


Range.—Tropical zone of southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador (south to Balzar).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Rio Bogotá, Esmeraldas, 1).

Conover Collection.—8: Colombia, Cauca (La Costa, El Tambo, 3; Rio Michengue, 2); Ecuador (Carondelet, 1; Cacao, Rio Verde, 1; Achotal, Imbabura, 1).

*Tinamus major zulienisi Osgood and Conover.¹ Zulia Tinamou.

Tinamus major zulienisi Osgood and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 24, August 28, 1922—Rio Cogollo, Perijá, State of Zulia, exceedingly variable in coloration, being within the same locality "either wholly chestnut, wholly slate-color, or one-half one of these colors and one-half the other," as has been explained by Chapman. The type of T. latifrons represents the parti-colored, that of T. r. inexpectatus the slate-crowned variety.

Seven additional specimens, all from northwestern Ecuador, examined.

¹ Tinamus major zulienisi Osgood and Conover: Not unlike T. m. serratus, but upper parts lighter, more yellowish or olivaceous, less brownish, and on average more heavily barred; crown less intensely rufous; sides of head less reddish, the auriculars duller; under parts not so whitish abdominally and generally more thickly vermiculated.

As in the allied races, there is some individual variation observable, although the series examined is, as a whole, conspicuous for the decidedly yellowish olive coloration of the upper parts. The type is the most yellowish in the lot, but it is almost matched by a specimen from Santa Marta (Valparaiso). Three adults from the tropical lowlands between Mérida and Lake Maracaibo, studied by the senior author in the British Museum, are again very yellowish olive, while a fourth from the same region (Montaña Limones) is much more reddish and can hardly be separated from a Remedios specimen of T. m. satratus. Three other Santa Marta examples are more olivaceous. Birds from the Caura and Orinoco average more brownish, but they vary considerably and two from the Rio Ocamo are very
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Venezuela (type in Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History); Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 13, 1931 (range).


Range.—Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and most of Venezuela, south to the upper Orinoco, east to the Caura Valley.

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Perijá, Zulia, 1).

*Tinamus major ruficeps* Sclater and Salvin.¹  RUFIOUS-CROWNED TINAMOU.


nearly as yellowish olive as the type of *zuliensis*. While most of the birds united here under *zuliensis* have no crest or but a short one, one from the foot of Mount Duida has the occipital feathers fully as long as in *T. m. major*.

Additional material examined.—Colombia, Santa Marta: Las Vegas, 1; Valparaiso, 1; La Tigrera, 1; Pueblo Viejo, 1.—Venezuela: Montaña Limones (alt. 50 meters), Mérida, 3; Montaña del Palmar (alt. 100 meters), Mérida, 1; Caura River, 1; upper Caura River, 2; upper Orinoco, 1; Boca de Sina, Cunecunuma River, upper Orinoco, 1; foot of Mount Duida, 1; Boca del Rio Ocamo, upper Orinoco, 2.

¹ *Tinamus major ruficeps* Sclater and Salvin: Similar to *T. m. serratus*, but upper parts darker, dusky olive brown, and much more heavily barred; crown on average deeper rufous; under parts likewise darker, more strongly vermiculated, particularly on the lower breast and flanks.

While two Iquitos specimens are exactly like the Ecuadorian ones, a single bird from La Morelia, Caquetá, combines above the reddish ground color of *serratus* with the heavy barring of *ruficeps*. For geographical reasons it seems better referred to the western form.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: La Morelia, Caquetá, 1.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 2; Sarayacu, 2.—Peru: Iquitos, 2.

² The specimen received from Bourcier (through Verreaux) is labeled "Rio Napo," and marked by Salvin, one of the describers, as "type of *T. ruficeps*."
Tinamus major (not of Gmelin) Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 13, 1880—part, spec. 10, 11, Iquitos, Peru.


Range.—Tropical zone of the east slope of the east Colombian Andes (La Morelia, Caquetá)1 south through eastern Ecuador to the north bank of the Rio Marañón, Peru (Iquitos).

Conover Collection.—13: Ecuador (Concepción, 4; Tio Yaco, 1; Sara-Yaco, 1; Romos Urro, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, 1; San José, 1; Lagarto Yacu, 1; Raya Chigta, 1; Rio Suno, 2).

*Tinamus major peruvianus* Bonaparte.2 PERUVIAN TINAMOU.


1 Heine and Reichenow (Nomencl. Mus. Orn. Hein., p. 303, 1890) list a "Trachypelmus intermedius Cabanis," apparently a manuscript name, from "Bogotá" without any description.

2 Tinamus major peruvianus Bonaparte: Exceedingly close to *T. m. ruficeps*, but ground color of upper parts on average lighter brownish, and the crown slightly paler. The barring above is about as variable as in the allied races, and the junior author noticed considerable variation in the tone of the dorsal plumage, which runs from decidedly brown to yellowish olive, one Bolivian bird resembling in that respect certain specimens of *zuliansis*. It seems rather doubtful if the race is worthy of recognition.

Bonaparte’s diagnosis, “Minor: brunneo-rufus, dorso alisique maculis sparsiis nigris: subtus pallidor, olivascens, maculis nullis,” might apply to any of the upper Amazonian races; but as Dubois tells us that the type was secured by Baron Popelaire de Terloo, whose collecting was principally, if not exclusively, done in Peru south of the Marañón, the pertinence of Bonaparte’s name can hardly be questioned.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Pozúzo, Huánuco, 2; Chuchurras, Huánuco, 1.—Bolivia: Río Surutú, Santa Cruz, 2; Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1.
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**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Peru south of the Marañón River to northern Bolivia, east to the Rio Juruá, Brazil.

**Conover Collection.**—12: Brazil, Rio Juruá (Santo Antonio, 2; Igarapé do Gordão, 1; Igarapé Grande, 2); Peru (Rio Urubamba, 2); Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Buenavista, 1; Rio Ichilo, 1; Rio Surutú, 3).

*Tinamus major olivascens* Conover.1 **Olivaceous Tinamou.**


**Tinamus major** (not of Gmelin) Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 13, 1889—part, spec. 8, Borba, Rio Madeira.


**Range.**—Brazil south of the Amazon, from the Rio Acará west to the Rio Purús, south to northern Matto Grosso (Villa Bella).

**Conover Collection.**—11: Brazil (Tome-assú, Rio Acará, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 1; Labrea, Rio Purús, 5; Canutama, Rio Purús, 3).

1 *Tinamus major olivascens* Conover: Differs from the other races by the extreme olive greenish coloration of the upper parts, which are barred with rather coarse black cross-marks; foreneck and chest decidedly grayish, rest of under parts strongly vermiculated, vent in many specimens white; remiges distinctly olivaceous, much less rufescent than in serratus and ruficeps, but not as much so when compared to peruvianus.

Specimens from the Rio Acará, Rio Tapajóz, Rio Madeira, and the right bank of the Rio Purús are greenish above with practically no rufescent tinge. Some examples from the left bank of the Purús, however, tend toward the coloration of peruvianus, having more or less of a brownish shading to the upper parts, especially on the lower back and secondaries.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Calama, Rio Madeira, 4; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 2; Nova O Linda, Rio Purús, 2; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 2.
*Tinamus major serratus* Spix.¹ Rio Negro Tinamou.


Range.—Northwestern Brazil, from the Rio Negro south to the north bank of the Rio Solimões (Manacapuru, Codajáz, Paraná do Jacaré, Tonantins, etc.), west to the vicinity of the lower Rio Iça.

¹ *Tinamus major serratus* Spix differs from *T. m. ruficeps* by lighter (more reddish) upper parts with usually little dark barring; on average lighter rufous crown; paler, less heavily vermiculated under surface, especially on flanks and lower breast. From *T. m. olivascens* it may be separated by distinctly reddish brown, not greenish upper surface, with fewer blackish bars; strongly rufescent secondaries; more brownish chest, and lighter, less vermiculated posterior under parts, the lower breast and middle abdomen being frequently plain buffy white.

Birds from the eastern stretches of the Rio Solimões (Manacapuru, Codajáz, Paraná do Jacaré) agree perfectly with Rio Negro specimens. Of two skins from the lower Rio Iça, one is typical *serratus*, while the other, in dull olive brown, heavily barred dorsal surface, resembles *ruficeps*. A single individual from Tonantins is conspicuous for its very bright reddish green coloration above. Even more aberrant is an adult male obtained by J. Natterer on July 28, 1831, at São Joaquim, at the junction of the Rio Vaupês and the Rio Negro. This bird has the forehead tinged with grayish, the sides of the head dusky, and the occipital feathers lengthened into a full crest as in *major*, but the upper parts are much lighter and more yellowish than even in *sulienis*, and the foreneck and chest buffer than in any other race; middle of breast and abdomen are extensively plain white as in various individuals of *serratus*. This is the specimen described by Salvadori as the male of his *T. major*, but we are pretty certain that it is nothing but an individual mutant of the Rio Negro form. *T. m. serratus* has no crest or but a short one, while the sides of the head are bright tawny. Near the Venezuelan border its range encroaches on the left bank of the Rio Negro, since two adults from São Pedro are exactly like those from Marabitanas and Codajáz.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Tatu, Rio Negro, 2; São Pedro, Rio Negro, 2; Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 1; São Joaquim, Rio Negro, 1; Codajáz, Rio Solimões, 2; Manacapurú, 1; Canabouca, Paraná do Jacaré, Rio Solimões, 1; Tonantins, Rio Solimões, 1.
Conover Collection.—6: Brazil (Rio Caura, 1; Manacapuru, 3; Paranei do Matintins, lower Rio Iça, 1; Lago do Caroara, lower Rio Iça, 1).

*Tinamus major major* (Gmelin).\(^1\) **GUIANAN TINAMOU.**


*Tinamus brasiliensis* Latham, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 633, 1790—new name for *Tetrao major* Gmelin.

*Tinamus brasilianus* Bonnaterre, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., livr. 51, p. 224, pl. 89, fig. 3, 1792—principally based on Buffon’s “Le Magoua.”


1 *Tinamus major major* (Gmelin) is very close to *T. m. serratus*, but may be distinguished by grayish or sooty forehead and anterior superciliary region; dusky instead of tawny sides of the head, notably dusky auriculurs; and a full occipital crest.

These characters are quite constant in more than fifty Guianan specimens and eleven others from the north bank of the lower Amazon. Even young, half-grown individuals show the dusky forehead and a suggestion of the crest, though the posterior sides of the head, in particular the auriculurs, are very nearly as rufous as in *T. m. serratus*. The large series of British Guianan skins (in the British Museum) show tremendous variation both in color of upper parts and in extent of black barring. The color tone varies from a decided rufous brown (in a female from Camacusa) through every imaginable shade of brownish and olivaceous to a clear yellowish olive approaching that of *T. m. zultiensis*, while, as regards markings, every stage may be found between heavily barred and a few scattered transverse spots here and there. Birds from Manaos, in the light of the long series now on hand, prove to be identical with the Guianan ones, and those from Obidos are not different either, although one, in the coloration of the dorsal surface, comes close to *T. m. olivaseens*. A single adult from eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruana), while rather light above, has the full crest and the grayish forehead and face of the present form.

*Additional material examined.*—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3.—Surinam, 1.—British Guiana (Camacusa, Tumatunari, Bartica, Merumé Mts., Takutú River, Supenaam, etc.), 50.—Venezuela: Rio Yuruana, 1.—Brazil: Manao, 7; Obidos, 2; Colonia do Veado, near Obidos, 1.

2 Though certain references of Gmelin’s are not applicable, the principal source of his account appears to have been “Le Magoua” of Buffon, who clearly describes the present form—the only one of the group occurring in the Guianas. Buffon remarked that the nude orbital space shown in Daubenton’s Pl. Enl., pl. 476, was inaccurate.
French Guiana; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 47, 1914—Obidos, Brazil.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, extreme eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruan, Roraima), and northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the Amazon, from Obidos west to Manáos.

*Field Museum Collection.—* 7: British Guiana (Georgetown, 1; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 3; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 1; Coverden, Demerara River, 1; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 1).

*Conover Collection.—* 7: British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 1; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 3); French Guiana (Pied Saut, Oyapock, 1); Brazil (Lago Cupeua, near Obidos, 2).

*Tinamus guttatus* Pelzeln. **White-throated Tinamou.**


1 Borba, Rio Madeira, designated as type locality by Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., 14, p. 409, 1907).
Birds probably p. The 881, Jurua, noticeably those graphic p. has available. Cerro 1; Villa N. 1); Tapajoz, Caxiricatuba, Matta, Pará, 1; Utinga-Matta, Pará, 1; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajoz, 1; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Taurary, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Pinhel, Rio Tapajoz, 1; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acará, 1; Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 2; Arimã, Rio Purús, 1; Lago Grande, Rio Juruá, 2; João Pessôa, Rio Juruá, 1; Igarapé do Gôrdão, Rio Juruá, 1); Ecuador (headwaters of Rio Tigre, 3).

Genus NOTHOCERCUS Bonaparte

NOTHOCERCUS julius Bonaparte

NOTHOCERCUS plumbeiceps Lönberg and Rendahl. 2

GRAY-CAPPED TINAMOU.


NOTHOCERCUS plumbeiceps (not Tinamus plumbeiceps Bonaparte) (?) (not Tinamus plumbeiceps Lonnberg, 1882, p. 112—Machay, Ecuador (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Baeza, Machay, Cerro Condeja, Huila).

The specimen from “Marajó” mentioned by Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., 14, p. 409, 1907) is from Magoaya, on the Bragança Railroad, east of Pará.

While there is considerable variation in the amount of black markings and buffy spotting above, we have not been able to correlate it with particular geographic areas. Birds from the upper Rio Negro appear to be inseparable from those from south of the Amazon. No material from Peru or Bolivia has been available.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Pará, 2; Peixe-Boi, Pará, 2; Rio Acará, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; São Jerônimo, Rio Vaupês, 1.—Venezuela: San Cárlos, Rio Guainía, 1.

2 NOTHOCERCUS plumbeiceps Lönberg and Rendahl: Very similar to N. b. plumbeiceps, but general coloration darker throughout, the upper parts being noticeably less rufescent. The only Ecuadorean specimen examined by Hellmayr has the throat less ochraceous, but this is probably individual, since Chapman found three topotypes from Baeza similar, in that respect, to others from Colombia.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Machay, 1.
Conover Collection.—3: Ecuador (Cerro Condeja, Oriente, 1; Huila, Oriente, 2).

*Nothocercus bonapartei bonapartei* (G. R. Gray). **Bonaparte's Tinamou.**


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of western Venezuela and of the eastern and central Andes of Colombia.¹

Conover Collection.—1: Colombia (La Plata, Huila, 1).

*Nothocercus bonapartei intercedens* Salvadori.² **Antioquia Tinamou.**


¹ Bogotá skins are rather darker above, more rufescent and less olive than the type and another Venezuelan specimen, but the difference may possibly be due to post-mortem change.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Valley of Aragua, 1 (the type); Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 1.—Colombia: Bogotá, 6; Río Naya, Cundinamarca, 1.

² *Nothocercus bonapartei intercedens* Salvadori differs from the nominate race by paler throat (ochraceous-buff instead of tawny), less reddish, more olivaceous wings, and much less rufescent under parts, the olivaceous-tawny of *bonapartei* being replaced by dingy clay color deepening into cinnamon-brown or dull ochraceous-tawny on chest and foreneck (deep tawny to auburn in *bonapartei*). In coloration of under parts, *N. b. intercedens* is more like *N. b. frantzii*, but the latter has the throat much darker, ochraceous-tawny to tawny, and the lower primary coverts nearly or wholly uniform gray, not barred with rufescent as in *bonapartei* and *intercedens*.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Frontino, 1 (the type); Concordia, 2; Pueblo Rico, San Juan slopes, 1.
Nothocercus bonapartei intercedens Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 15, 1931 (range).

Range.—Subtropical zone of the western Andes of Colombia (Frontino, Concordia, Pueblo Rico, Munchique, San Antonio, La Costa).

Conover Collection.—10: Colombia, Cauca (Munchique, El Tambo, 5; San Antonio, 1; La Costa, El Tambo, 2; Rio Munchique, El Tambo, 1; Rio Michengue, El Tambo, 1).

*Nothocercus bonapartei frantzii* (Lawrence). Frantzius's Tinamou.


Range.—Highlands of Costa Rica and extreme western Panama (Volcan de Chiriquí).¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Costa Rica (San Joaquin de Dota, 4).

*Nothocercus julius fuscipennis* Chapman.² Dusky-winged Tinamou.

¹ A single adult from Chiriquí agrees with Costa Rican specimens.

² Nothocercus julius fuscipennis Chapman: Similar to *N. j. julius*, but differs by having the sides of the face, the nape, and the back of the neck more dusky, less rufous; the upper parts darker, more olivaceous; and the under parts, on an average, more extensively vermiculated with dusky.

The character “back . . . finely vermiculated” as given in the original description, does not hold when a series is examined. Out of nine specimens, including the type, examined by the junior author, five have the upper parts vermiculated


Range.—Temperate zone of the western Andes of Colombia (Andes west of Popayán, Munchique, San Antonio).

Conover Collection.—9: Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 6; Savaneta, El Tambo, Cauca, 2; San Antonio, Cauca, 1).

*Nothocercus julius julius* (Bonaparte). Verreaux's TINAMOU.


Nothocercus bourcieri Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, pp. 881, 954, 1856 (stated to be the same as *N. julius*).


Nothocercus julius salvadorii Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 7—west side of Pichincha, Ecuador (crit.).


and four (San Antonio and Munchique) have them strongly barred. This difference does not seem to be due to sex, age, or locality, but is an individual characteristic.

In coloration and barring of upper parts, one specimen from Munchique is exactly like a series of typical *julius* from Ecuador.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Andes west of Popayán, 1 (the type).
Range.—Humid Temperate zone of Ecuador (from the Ambato-Baños region northward) and of the central and eastern Andes of Colombia.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Ecuador (Piganta, western side of Mojanda Mountains, 2; Montes de Alaspunga, Occidente, 1; Baeza, Oriente, 1; Monte Pilalo, Rio Pilalo, Leon, 1).

*Nothocercus julius venezuelensis* Cory.² TAMÁ TINAMOU.


Range.—Temperate zone of Páramo de Tamá, Prov. Tachira, in extreme western Venezuela.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, 1).

*Nothocercus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus* (G. R. Gray). HOODED TINAMOU.


¹ There seems to be no justifiable ground for further subdivision. While the type of *N. salvadorii*, an Ecuadorian skin purchased of Verreaux, is above indeed more broadly barred with the light markings paler, tawny olive rather than Dresden brown as in three Bogotá specimens, other birds from Ecuador very nearly bridge the gap. One male from the west side of Pichincha is essentially like those from Bogotá; a female from Piganta (west side of Mojanda) is halfway between the latter and the type of *N. salvadorii*; and a male from the same locality, in width and color of the bars above, closely approaches Chubb’s original example. We have little doubt that Chapman is right in attributing the divergency to individual variation.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 7; Laguneta, 1.—Ecuador: west side of Pichincha, 1; Piganta, 2; unspecified, 3.

² *Nothocercus julius venezuelensis* Cory needs substantiation by further material. The unique type differs from *julius* by more reddish ground color of the upper parts with finer barring, reduced to vermiculations on the mantle; more grayish foreneck with fewer dusky markings; and paler, more ochraceous-tawny breast. The other alleged characters do not hold, and several Bogotá skins have the forehead and face even more uniform as well as brighter rufous than the type.

³ The type (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 58.5.8.19) was purchased of Cuming in a mixed lot of nineteen birds from all parts of the world. No locality whatever is given in the registers, but somebody wrote “Chili” on the label. There is no clue as to its place of origin, the indication “Chile” being obviously erroneous. Unfortunately, no other material of the group was available in the British Museum, where the type has been carefully studied by the senior author.

*N. nigrocapillus*, while no doubt closely related to *N. julius*, is better kept as a separate species for the present pending the receipt of more adequate material. It agrees with *N. julius* in white throat, plain grayish brown lower primary coverts, and nearly unmarked dusky primaries, but has the top of the head and auriculares sooty blackish instead of russet.


Range.—Subtropical zone of southern Peru (from Junín southwards) and Bolivia (Incachaca and Locotal, Cochabamba).

Nothocercus nigrocapillus cadwaladeri Carriker.¹ Cadwala-der’s Tinamou.


Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Peru (only recorded from Leimabamba, Dept. Amazonas).

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¹ Nothocercus nigrocapillus cadwaladeri Carriker: Similar to N. n. nigrocapillus (from the Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia), but much more reddish brown above; lower throat more brownish, less grayish; chest and breast bright reddish brown instead of buffy brown, with an indistinct series of narrow broken lines of black across extreme upper chest; abdomen more reddish buffy. Other characteristics given by the descrim seem unimportant.

Two specimens from Leimabamba were compared by the junior author with five nigrocapillus (Sandillani, Yungas of La Paz, 1; Hichuloma, Yungas of La Paz, 1; Santo Domingo, Marcapata, Peru, 1; Huacapistana, Junín, Peru, 2). The type of N. nigrocapillus being of decidedly reddish brown coloration, it is quite possible that on comparison with the two races here distinguished it may prove to pertain to cadwaladeri rather than to the southern form to which Gray’s name has been applied by Chapman and Carriker.

Specimens from Junín (Huacapistana) were found by the junior author to be similar to cadwaladeri on the upper, to the southern form on the lower parts, being thus strictly intermediate.
*Crypturellus cinereus cinereus* (Gmelin). **CINEREOUS TINAMOU.**


*Crypturellus cinereus* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 16, 1931 (range).

*Crypturellus berlepschi macconnelli* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 16, 1931—British and Dutch Guiana.


Range.—The Guianas, west through the Orinoco region (Maipures) to the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes (Barrigon) and the whole of Amazonia from the Pará district west to the base of the Andes in Ecuador, Peru, and northern Bolivia. 1

Field Museum Collection.—2: British Guiana (Middle Base Camp, upper New River, 1; Coverden, 1).

Conover Collection.—26: Brazil (Utinga, Pará, 1; Lago Baptista, Amazonas, 1; Valde-Caes, Belem, Pará, 1; Lago Taypayuna, Amazonas, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Mirírituba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Boca do Rio Itugú, near Santarém, 1; Lago Cuipeua, near Obidos, 1; Labrea, Rio Purús, 2; João Pessôa, Rio Juruá, 7; Lago Grande, Rio Juruá, 2; Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá, 2); Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, 4).

1 This tinamou shows considerable variation in coloring. Generally speaking, two varieties may be distinguished: one of decidedly brownish coloration with auburn nape and crown, corresponding to pl. 1, fig. 2, in Chubb's "Birds of British Guiana," to which Brabourne and Chubb rather arbitrarily restricted the name C. cinereus (although Buffon's description, "d'un brun cendré uniforme sur tout le corps, et cette couleur ne varie que sur la tête et le haut du cou, où elle prend une teinte de roux," hardly lends itself to such an interpretation), and another darker form with fuscous upper, dark hair brown to nearly clove brown under parts, and dull (mars brown) crown, which has been separated as C. macconnelli. These two types of coloration have no ranges of their own, both being found in French and British Guiana, Lower and Upper Amazonia, though in certain regions one type may predominate even to the exclusion of the other. We have seen only brownish birds from the Rio Purús and only sooty ones from the Rio Juruá. In Lower Amazonia, the so-called "cinereus" (sensu Brabourne and Chubb) is the ordinary form, though one from Santarém is an extremely dark-colored "macconnelli." In British Guiana, whence a fine series of nicely prepared skins exists in the British Museum, the two varieties are completely bridged by intermediates. The type of C. macconnelli from Bonasica is not an excessively dark example, being tinged with Prout's brown or mummy brown on rump and tail coverts, and shaded with drab on the posterior lower parts. However, a bird from Ituribisci (August, 1909) is a good match for the type, even in the very dull rufous of the crown. If two species were to be admitted, there is no question that the type should go with the sooty variety. The Bonasica specimen differs a little from No. 10767, Conover Collection (male, headwaters of Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, Feb. 10, 1933), by slightly lighter back and by being more brownish posteriorly. Two adults from Supenaam, while agreeing with the average of "macconnelli" below, are more brownish on the back and in that respect closely approach certain "cinereus." One has just a faint shade of dull rufous on the head. Another bird from Bartica is still browner above, matching a male of "cinereus" from Rio Takutú, but has hardly a trace of dull rufous on the crown, while underneath it is intermediate between the two varieties, though nearer "macconnelli." Except for the duller crown, it comes very close to No. 12,004, Conover Collection (male, Lago Taypayuna, across Amazon from Itacoiatariá). Of the so-called "cinereus," a female from Rio Takutú is distinctly reddish brown above, with bright rufous crown, but below it closely resembles the type of macconnelli. A male from the same locality is more decidedly brownish below, but less so above, and can hardly be told from a Bartica bird. Of six specimens from
*Crypturellus cinereus berlepschi* (Rothschild).1 **BERLEPSCH’S TINAMOU.**


_Crypturellus berlepschi berlepschi_ Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 16, 1931 (range).

**Range.**—Tropical zone of western Colombia and western Ecuador.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Ecuador (Río Sapayo, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—3: Ecuador (Bulún, 1; Mindo Milpe, Pichincha, 2).

*Crypturellus soui meserythrus* (Sclater).2 **MEXICAN PILEATED TINAMOU.**

French Guiana, three are typical “macconnelli,” and two are just as distinctly “cinereus,” while the sixth (from Pied Saut) combines the sooty body coloration of the former with the bright rufous crown of the latter. Two skins from Santa Cruz, Peru, are “cinereus,” whereas a female from Iquitos is “macconnelli” according to sooty coloring, but with an extensive bright rufous crown. Birds from Upper Amazonia (eastern Ecuador, northern Peru, and Río Juruá) show perhaps a tendency to be a little more rufous on the crown, and on the average less barred on the flanks, but the divergence is too insignificant to warrant the recognition of _C. c. fumosus_, with which _C. c. cinereus_ is evidently synonymous. The study of our extensive material leads us to the conclusion that _C. cinereus_ and _C. macconnelli_ are merely color-variants of the same bird.

**Additional material examined.**—French Guiana: Cayenne, 5; Pied Saut, 1.—Dutch Guiana: Paramaribo, 1; “Surinam,” 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 4; Mines District, 1; Río Takutú, 3; Bonasica, 1; Camacabra Creek, 1; Abary River, 1; Ituribiscú River, 2; Supenaam, 3; unspecified, 3.—Brazil: Upper Roraima, northern Pará, 1; Benevides, Pará, 1; Magoaúy, Pará, 1; Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará, 1; Miristituba, Río Tapajós, 1; Villa Braga, Río Tapajós, 1; Borba, Río Madeira, 5; Hytunanahan, Río Purú, 1; Arimá, Río Purú, 1; Teffé, Río Solimões, 1.—Peru: Iquitos, 1; Santa Cruz, 2.—Venezuela: Maiptures, Orinoco, 1.—Colombia: Barrigon, 1.

1 *Crypturellus cinereus berlepschi* (Rothschild) is even blacker than the so-called “C. _m. fumosus_,” and differs, besides, by black instead of auburn to maroon brown pileum and by lacking the white streaks on the throat.

Further research may indicate that this form should be called a full species. While closely resembling _cinereus_ in coloration, the toes are much longer in proportion to the length of the tarsus, and the bill seems much heavier, also. It would be interesting to know how the coloration of the eggs compares and whether there is any difference in the voice.

**Additional material examined.**—Northwestern Ecuador, 3.

2 *Crypturellus soui meserythrus* (Sclater) is a richly colored race with marked sexual difference. Female very slightly darker than _C. s. modestus_ on the upper parts, but becoming chestnut rufous on tail coverts; secondaries and tertials broadly tipped and edged with rufous, recalling certain South American races; below, bright ochraceous on abdomen, strongly cinnamonous on chest, sides,

Crypturus meserythrus Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 93, pl. 47, 1868—part, Mexico (Playa Vicente) and Guatemala (Chocotum); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 453, 1904—part, Mexico (Playa Vicente), Guatemala (Chocotum), and Nicaragua (Rio Escondido, San Emilio, Santo Domingo, Chontales).

Crypturus pileatus meserythrus Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 25, 1880—southern Mexico and Guatemala (Coban and Sacapulas) (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Caribbean side of southeastern Mexico (Vera Cruz and northern Oaxaca) south through Guatemala and Honduras to southeastern Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 1; Chemulco, Izabal, 2).

Conover Collection.—22: Mexico (Buena vista, Vera Cruz, 1; Tutila, Oaxaca, 3); Honduras (La Ceiba, Atlantida, 3; Merendon, Copan, 1; La Libertad, Copan, 1; San José, Santa Barbara, 1; Ceguaca, Santa Barbara, 6; San Marcos de Guaymaca, 2; Catacamas, Olancho, 4).

and flanks, thus very different from modestus, and nearer panamensis, but far brighter and more rufescent. Male very close to panamensis, but brighter cinnamon ochraceous below.

As correctly pointed out by Griscom, the female of this northernmost race bears a remarkable likeness to the male of C. s. soui.

Additional material examined.—Guatemala, 7.
Crypturellus soui modestus (Cabanis).\textsuperscript{1} Cabanis's Pileated Tinamou.


Range.—Tropical zone of Costa Rica and Pacific slope of western Chiriquí (Divalá, Boquete).

Field Museum Collection.—4: Costa Rica (Lagarto, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; El Pózó, Rio Térraba, 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1).

Conover Collection.—18: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 5; Volcan Turrialba, Limon, 1; Las Agujas, 1; Paquera, Nicoya, 1; Limon, 1; Savanillas de Pirrís, 1; San Jerónimo de Pirrís, 4; San Carlos, Alajuela, 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 2; El Banco, Chiriquí, 1).

Crypturellus soui poliocephalus (Aldrich).\textsuperscript{2} Gray-Headed Pileated Tinamou.

\textsuperscript{1} Crypturellus soui modestus (Cabanis) may be separated from the neighboring races by the sexes being nearly alike. Nearest to *C. s. panamensis*, the male is distinguishable by much more grayish upper surface and much paler, dingy grayish brown, ochraceous-tinged under parts, while the female is seal brown above instead of chestnut brown and more grayish below.

Four skins from Chiriquí (Boquete) agree well with five from Costa Rica.

\textsuperscript{2} Crypturellus soui poliocephalus (Aldrich) may be separated from the three neighboring races, *modestus*, *harterti*, and *panamensis* by the more rufous coloration of the female both above and below. The head is also browner, less blackish. The males are, perhaps, more buffy on the lower breast and abdomen, and slightly lighter above, but the coloration of the head seems very little different from a series of *modestus*.

Material examined.—Panama, Paracoté, Veraguas: Males, 3; females, 2.

Range.—Known only from the type locality, but probably ranges throughout the Pacific slope of Veraguas, and possibly eastern Chiriquí.

*Crypturellus soui panamensis* (Carriker).1 PANAMA PILEATED TINAMOU.


Range.—Pacific slope of Panama, from Veraguas to Cape Garachiné on the coast of eastern Darien, and Pearl Islands.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Panama (Old Panama City, 1).

1 Crypturellus soui panamensis (Carriker) is characterized by Griscom as nearest to *C. s. harteri*, but paler and duller, with less contrast between the sexes, and the pileum brown, not sooty. Female browner, less rufous above, paler and duller below, with less contrast between center of abdomen and flanks; male much paler, browner and less sooty above, and paler below, not so sooty on chest and sides and darker in the middle, consequently more uniform. It is also close to *C. s. caucae*, but paler and less rufescent throughout.

Five specimens from the Panama Railroad conform to Griscom’s characterization. According to Griscom, its range extends east to the Cape Garachiné region.
*Crypturellus soui harterti* (Brabourne and Chubb).¹ Hartert’s Pilated Tinamou.


*Crypturellus soui modestus* Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 296, 1931—Zegla (near Almirante) and Guabo, Panama (crit.).


Range.—Western Ecuador and Pacific Colombia to the Pacific slope of extreme eastern Panama (Darien) and the whole of the Caribbean slope to Almirante Bay.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Panama (Colón, 1).

Conover Collection.—29: Panama (Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 2; Port Obaldia, Darien, 13); Colombia (Jiménez, 1); Ecuador (Vaqueria, Esmeraldas, 1; San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 2; Puente de Chimbo, 2; Milagro, Guayas, 2; Rio San Antonio, Prov. de Los Rios, 6).

*Crypturellus soui caucae* (Chapman).² Cauca Pilated Tinamou.

¹ *Crypturellus soui harterti* (Brabourne and Chubb), according to the exhaustive investigations of Griscom, connects the browner or duskier Central American races with the more rufous forms of Upper Amazonia, being nearest to *C. s. caucae*. Female decidedly more grayish brown, less rufescent above, and much less rufescent below, gray and less orange tawny on breast and chest; male much darker throughout, especially less ochraceous underneath. The male rather approaches *C. s. caquetae* in general coloration, but is grayer above, less brownish, with flanks and thighs much less heavily barred. Males from eastern Panama (Darien) are stated to average rather darker and sootier than those from western Ecuador.

² *Crypturellus soui caucae* (Chapman) is characterized by Griscom as "a transitional form, connecting the pale rufous *mustelinus* with the darker, less
Crypturus soui caucae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 31, p. 141, July 23, 1912—San Antonio, western Andes, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 191, 1917—Las Lomitas and San Antonio (western Andes), Rio Frio and Puerto Valdivia (Cauca Valley), and Malena (Magdalena Valley), Colombia.


Range.—Tropical zone (and lower border of the Subtropical zone) in the Magdalena and Cauca valleys, encroaching on the western Andes (San Antonio, Las Lomitas).

Conover Collection.—4: Colombia (Jaraquiel, Dept. Bolivar, 1; Guabas, El Tambo, Cauca, 3).

Crypturellus soui caquetae (Chapman). 1 CAQUÉTÁ PILEATED TINAMOU.


Range.—Southeastern Colombia, south of the Rio Guaviare, in Terr. of Cauquetá (La Morelia, Florencia).

Rufous birds of eastern Panama and northwestern Colombia” (i.e., harterti). With a small series at hand, we find the female—compared to soui, nigriceps, mustelinus, and harterti—darker on the upper parts, with grayer head and darker on chest than soui and mustelinus, dusky at base of throat than nigriceps, and much redder below than harterti, while the males are darker above, with grayer head than nigriceps, mustelinus, and harterti. It may well be questioned whether the single specimen from Malena, middle Magdalena, actually belongs here. A larger series from both the Cauca and Magdalena valleys seems indispensable to determine the value of C. s. caucae.

1 Crypturellus soui caquetae (Chapman) appears to be a transitional form between mustelinus and nigriceps. Female darker and browner above than mustelinus, pileum sooty, chest with a dusky band; below darker and richer in tone; a little darker and browner than soui, with a dusky chest band; slightly darker and browner than caucae. Male much darker and browner above than mustelinus, darker ochraceous, less tawny below; not certainly separable from soui. Griscom, from whose paper the characterization has been taken, states that caquetae might be described as two-thirds of the way from mustelinus to nigriceps, while caucae is only one-third of the way from mustelinus to harterti.

This rather questionable race is known only from one male and two females, and additional material is badly needed.
*Crypturellus soui nigriceps* (Chapman).1 **BLACK-PILEATED TINAMOU.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru.

**Conover Collection.**—6: Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 4; Ouca Yaco, Loreto, 1; Chonta-Urco, near Archidona, 1).

*Crypturellus soui mustelinus* (Bangs).2 **SANTA MARTA PILEATED TINAMOU.**


1 _Crypturellus soui nigriceps_ (Chapman): Female dark rufous, averaging darker throughout than typical _soui_, but especially so on sides of face, lower breast, and belly. The racial characters are much more pronounced in the male, which differs from _soui_ by being darker, more fuscous on lower parts and much darker above, the head blacker and the rest of the dorsal surface deep fuscous brown, not rusty brown.

Two females from northern Peru (Moyobamba, San Martín, and Tamborapa, Cajamarca) agree well with an Ecuadorian series. A single specimen, marked "female," from São Paulo de Olivença, south bank of Rio Solimões, has the upper parts of _nigriceps_, but the under surface is not at all rufescent, being fuscous as in the male of that form. Perhaps it is wrongly sexed.

**Additional material examined.**—Ecuador: above Avila, Rio Suno, 4; upper Rio Suno, 1.—Peru: Moyobamba, San Martín, 1; Tamborapa, Cajamarca, 1.

2 _Crypturellus soui mustelinus_ (Bangs): Male very close to _C. s. soui_, but above less rufescent and below more buffy, less tawny; female with the crown paler, brownish instead of sooty.

The junior author found that a male from Santa Marta, when compared to two others from northern Venezuela (_C. s. andrei_), differed by lighter gray head, more reddish brown upper parts, and deeper rufous breast.


Cryptornis soui mustelinus Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 165, 1922—Don Amo, Don Diego, Cincinnati, and Minca, Santa Marta (crit.).

Crypturellus soui mustelinus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 18, 1931—Santa Marta region; Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 369, 1931—near Río Frio, Magdalena, Colombia; Griscom, l.c., 72, p. 308, 1932—Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range.—Santa Marta region of northeastern Colombia and extreme northwestern Venezuela (Sierra de Perijá).

Conover Collection.—3: Venezuela (Río Cogollo, Zulia, 1); Colombia (Vista Nieve, Santa Marta, 1; Don Diego, Santa Marta, 1).

*Crypturellus soui andrei* (Brabourne and Chubb).1 **ANDRE’S PILEATED TINAMOU.**


Tinamus soui (not Tetrao soui Gmelin) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 385, 1866—Trinidad.


1 Crypturellus soui andrei (Brabourne and Chubb): Very similar to *C. s. soui*, but upper parts, sex for sex, less rufescent, bister to Prout’s brown rather than cinnamon brown to auburn; females very much like the nominate race underneath, but males not so bright, dull tawny olive rather than clay color; bill generally larger.

Specimens from Las Quigusas, Carabobo, Venezuela, cannot be separated from a topotypical series, and, if *andrei* be maintained, must undoubtedly go with that form. *C. s. andrei* evidently is very close to, if not identical with, *C. s. mustelinus*, from Santa Marta, with which direct comparison could not be made. While the latter form is stated to be distinguished by the brownish pileum of the female, Hellmayr noticed this character in one out of four from Trinidad (Caparo) and in one of two females from Las Quigusas.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo, 8.—Venezuela: Las Quigusas, Carabobo, 5.
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 Crypturus soui soui Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 163, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela (sexual difference).

 Crypturellus soui andreii Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 18, 1931—Trinidad; Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 88, 1934—Trinidad; Belcher and Smoker, Ibis, 1934, p. 576—Trinidad (eggs descr.).

 Range.—Island of Trinidad and north coast of Venezuela west to Carabobo.

 Conover Collection.—2: Venezuela (El Trompillo, Carabobo, 1; San Rafael, near Cumanacoo, 1).

 *Crypturellus soui soui* (Hermann). 1 PILEATED TINAMOU.


 Tetrao soui Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 768, 1789—based on "Le Soui" Buffon and Daubenton; Cayenne.


 1 Crypturellus soui soui (Hermann) exhibits strongly pronounced sexual differences. The males have the back and rump, in abrupt contrast to the dusky head and hind neck, deep cinnamon brown to auburn, and the under parts, excepting the white throat and dull brownish foreneck, clay color passing into warm buff to cinnamon buff in the middle of breast and abdomen. The females are darker rufous brown above with the crown deeper sooty, while the under parts are deep Sanford's brown on breast and sides, paling in ochraceous-buff or tawny in the middle.

 Birds from the north bank of the Amazon are identical with topotypes from Cayenne and specimens from British Guiana. Females from the north bank of the Rio Solimões (Manacapuru, Tonantins) are somewhat lighter and more uniform underneath, the chest not being so dark as in birds from the east and shading very gradually into the lighter color of the abdomen, while their upper parts are rather brighter rufescent. They are, however, matched by occasional specimens from British Guiana, Obidos, and Itacoatiara, and four males do not differ from the Guianan ones.

 Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 4; Pied Saut, 2; Mana, 1—Surinam: near Paramaribo, 1; Wanaweg, 1; Overtoom, 1—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 3; Roraima, 1; Merumé Mts., 1; Canuku Mts., 1; unspecifed, 3—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco, 2; Arabupu, Roraima, 6—Brazil: Obidos, 3; Faro, Rio Jamundá, 1; Manáos, 4; São Gabriel, Rio Negro, 1; Manacapuru, Rio Solimões, 4; Tonantins, Rio Solimões, 1.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Obidos; Faro; Manáos) and west through southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin) to the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes (Villavicencio) and to the north bank of the Rio Solimões (Manacapuru, Tonantins).

Field Museum Collection.—1: British Guiana (Georgetown, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: French Guiana (Cayenne, 1); Brazil (Itacoiatíará, 1; Rio Manacapuru, 5).

**Crypturellus soui inconspicuus** Carriker. Bolivian Pileated Tinamou.


*Crypturellus soui inconspicuus* Carriker: Nearest to *C. s. albigris*, but on average darker on the crown, and darker, more fuscous on the rest of the upper parts. The females are duller, more grayish below, lacking the bright clay color, while the males vary from dark fuscous to grayish fuscous, contrasting strongly with the bright clay-colored under parts of *albigris*.

A female from Vista Alegre and a male from Chanchamayo do not seem to be separable from Bolivian specimens, the female having no rufescent tinge at all either above or below, and a male from Shapaja, Rio Huallaga, likewise goes with the series of *inconspicua*, being decidedly lighter than *nigriceps*.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Shapaja, Rio Huallaga, 1; Rio Comerciato, Urubamba, 1; Rio Cosireni, Urubamba, 1.—Bolivia: Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 4; Rio Yapacani, Santa Cruz, 1; Cerro Hosane, Santa Cruz, 1.
Range.—Central and southern Peru (Shapaja, Rio Huallaga; Vista Alegre, Huánuco; Chanchamayo, Junín; Rio Cosireni and Rio Comerciato, Urubamba region) and eastern Bolivia.

Conover Collection.—12: Peru (Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 1; Chanchamayo, Junín, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 8; San Carlos, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Crypturellus soui albicularis* (Brabourne and Chubb).1 White-throated Pileated Tinamou.


_Tinamus pileatus_ (not _Tetrao pileatus_ Boddaert) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 294, 1870—part, Rio Madeira (Borba) and Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama, Villa Bella).

_Crypturus pileatus_ Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 396—Nazaré, Pará; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 230, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas,

1 _Crypturellus soui albicularis_ (Brabourne and Chubb), in opposition to _C. s. soui_, presents few sexual differences, the female being merely on average more uniformly clay color underneath. In coloration, this race closely resembles the male of _C. s. soui_, but is less rufescent above, the color of the upper parts varying from Brussels brown to Prout’s brown, with the crown less dusky, more brownish. Comparison of an extensive series from Amazonia, including the type of _C. s. hoffmannsi_ and a goodly number of topotypes of _C. s. decolor_, with the type of _C. s. albicularis_ and other specimens from eastern Brazil fails to disclose any constant difference. Males from this wide area are absolutely the same, and while Conover thought a single female from Bahia (Serra Palliáo) to be separable by its more uniform as well as darker clay-colored under parts, Hellmayr has been unable to corroborate this trifling variation, females with uniform clay-colored lower surface and others with a paler abdominal zone being found alike on the Rio Guaporé (Matto Grosso) and in Bahia. Furthermore, Conover notices that Rio Madeira birds look more like the one from Bahia examined by him than the series from the intervening country does, as the Bahia female and five from the Rio Madeira are more rufous than females from the Tapajóz and Pará region. Individual variation in this form is just as considerable as in the other races, and occasional specimens, for example, two males from Maranhão (Miritiba), by reason of their pale tawny olive under, and dull brownish upper parts, can only with difficulty be separated from certain individuals of _C. s. andrei_.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, 1; Caravellas, Bahia, 2; Serra Palliáo, Bahia, 1; Bahia, 2; São Lourenço, Pernambuco, 1, Miritiba, Maranhão, 2; Igarapé-Assú, Pará, 1; Benevides, Pará, 1; Santarém, 4; Diamantina, Santarém, 1; Miritituba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Taperinha, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Cussary, south bank of lower Amazon, 1; Calama, Rio Madeira, 1; Santa Izabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira, 4; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; falls of the Rio Madeira, 1; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 1; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, 2; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso, 3.


Crypturellus soui albigularis Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 18, 1931—Pernambuco to Espirito Santo; Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 53, 1935—Serra do Palhão and Rio Gongogoy (Cajazeiras), Bahia; idem, i.e., 20, p. 29, 1936—Jaraguá, Rio das Almas, Goyáz.


Range.—Brazil south of the Amazon, from northern Maranhão west to the Rio Purús, south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé) and through Pernambuco (São Lourenço), Bahia (Serra Pallião, Rio Belmonte, Caravellas), Goyáz (Rio das Almas), Minas Geraes, and Espirito Santo to Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo).
*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus* (Temminck).¹ BROWN TINAMOU.


¹ Miranda-Ribeiro (Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, p. 763, 1938) has lately distinguished two specimens from Matto Grosso (Vilhena and Rio Jamary) as _Crypturus obsoletus hypochraceus_.

² Although Azara's "Inambú azulado" is quoted in the text, the description appears to have been made from the Brazilian specimen in the describer's private collection. This individual evidently did not pass into the Leiden Museum, because it is not listed by Schlegel in the catalogue of the tinamous belonging to that institution.

*Tinamus rufus* Lesson, Traité d’Orn., livr. 7, p. 518, April, 1831—new name for *Tinamus obsoletus* Temminck (quoted in synonymy).

*Crypturus variogatus* (not *Tetrod variogatus* Gmelin) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 176, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio (eggs desc.).


*Crypturellus obsoletus caerulescens* Neumann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, p. 181, 1933—Paraguay (Villa Rica) and Misiones (crit.).


**Range.**—Southeastern Brazil, from southern Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul, and the adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay (Alto Paraná and Villa Rica). 1

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, São Paulo, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—14: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, São Paulo, 4; Rio Grande, 1; Fazenda Morungova, Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 2); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 1; Gisela, Misiones, 4; Eldorado, Misiones, 1); Paraguay (Santa Barbara, 1).

*Crypturellus obsoletus punensis* (Chubb). 2

**Puno Brown Tinamou.**

1 Marelli’s sight record (El Hornero, 1, p. 75, 1918) from Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes, needs substantiation by specimens.

We regret that we cannot endorse Neumann’s subdivision of this species. The type (and the only specimen known) of *C. o. laubmanni*, in the dark hue of the dorsal surface and the intense Sanford’s brown instead of tawny under parts, is exactly matched by a male from Ypanemá, São Paulo, this bird being even a slight shade darker below, and we have no doubt whatever that the variation is merely individual. The development of a separable form at the northern end of the distributional area is, furthermore, altogether unlikely. It is true that birds from Misiones and Paraguay (*caerulescens*) generally have a more grayish shade above, but the coloration of the under parts varies to the same extent as in birds from southern Brazil.

**Additional material examined.**—Espírito Santo: Victoria, 1; Lagóa Santa, Minas Geraes, 2; Rio de Janeiro, 2; São Paulo (Ypanemá, Itararé, Curucutú), 8.—Misiones: Posadas, 1; Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, 1.—Paraguay: Cambyretá, 1.

2 *Crypturellus obsoletus punensis* (Chubb): Similar to *C. o. obsoletus*, but darker; crown fuscous black instead of fuscous; under parts brighter as well as


Crypturellus obsoletus punensis Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 17, 1931 (range).

Range.—Subtropical zone of Bolivia (depts. of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) and extreme southeastern Peru (Oroya, Dept. Puno).

Conover Collection.—9: Bolivia (Incachaca, Cochabamba, 9).

*Crypturellus obsoletus ochraceiventris (Sztolcman).2 OCHRE-BELLIED BROWN TINAMOU.


more rufous; the chest, breast, and sides inclining to chestnut; the middle line bright ochraceous-tawny rather than cinnamon; upper surface slightly more rufescent.

The senior author, on comparing two Incachaca birds with the type from Oroya, noticed that they are very slightly darker (less brownish) and more distinctly vermiculated with dusky above. On the under parts there is not the least difference. Of two Chulumani birds, one resembles those from Incachaca, the other is more like the type.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Oroya, Puno, 1 (the type).—Bolivia: Chulumani, 2; Tititilo, 1; Samaipata, 3; Sandillani, 1; Calabatea, 1; San Jacinto, 1.

1 While this Part was in press Bond and de Schauensee (Not. Nat. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., No. 93, p. 1, Oct. 14, 1941) have described Crypturellus obsoletus cruciis from Samaipata (alt. 5,500 ft.), Santa Cruz, Bolivia (type in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia). Through the courtesy of the describers the junior author has been able to examine the type and two other specimens from Samaipata as well as two from La Paz (Calabatea and Sandillani) and one from Cochabamba (San Jacinto). When these were compared with a series of nine from Incachaca, Bolivia, the type and the specimen from Cochabamba were much duller underneath, but the other four could be matched by specimens in the series in Field Museum. No difference in size could be found. It would seem that more specimens from Santa Cruz should be examined before this race is accepted.

2 Crypturellus obsoletus ochraceiventris (Sztolcman): Similar to C. o. punensis, but much brighter chestnut rufous above, also deeper rufous below than any of the six specimens of the preceding race, with which the Chinchao bird was directly compared. A single male from La Gloria examined soon afterwards by the senior author, corresponds exactly to the notes made on the Chinchao bird. Direct comparison, however, has not been made between the two individuals.

From the Concepción specimen of -castaneus, the Chinchao bird differs by darker (more blackish) upper part of the head and much redder, less brownish general coloration both above and below, with the vent and under tail coverts more ochraceous, less grayish. Wing, 154; bill, 22.

Birds from Monterico, Ayacucho, are stated by Sztolcman to form the transition to C. o. punensis.


Range.—Subtropical zone of central Peru, in deptps. of Huánuco (Chinchao), Junín (La Gloria, Garita del Sol), and (?) Ayacucho (Monterico).

Conover Collection.—1: Peru (Chinchao, Huánuco, 1).

*Crypturellus obsoletus castaneus* (Sclater).¹ CHESTNUT BROWN TINAMOU.


Crypturellus castaneus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 16, 1931 (range).

Crypturellus obsoletus chirimotanus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 17, 1931 (range).

¹ Crypturellus obsoletus castaneus (Sclater) is the darkest member of the group, the intensity of coloration being carried to the extreme. The crown is still blacker than in punensis, the dorsal plumage bright chestnut with mere traces of dusky wavy lines here and there, the edges to wing coverts and secondaries are likewise brighter, more chestnut, and the whole under surface, below the gray throat, is uniform rufous, lighter than the back (between Burnt Sienna and Chestnut), only the flanks being dusky, barred with ochraceous, and the under tail coverts blackish, largely tipped with ochraceous.

A toptype of C. o. chirimotanus from Guayabamba in the British Museum is in every respect identical with the type except that, being a female, it has a few blackish cross-bars on foreneck and middle of chest, and on some of the wing coverts and tertials small buffy apical spots preceded by blackish subterminal bars or spots.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 1 (the type).—Peru: Guayabamba, alt. 7,300 ft. (female, Oct. 18, 1894. O. T. Baron).

² The locality "Chamicuros" quoted by Taczanowski appears to be erroneous, since Bartlett did not obtain the species at all.
Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador (Río Suno; Concepción, Loreto), and northern Peru (Huayabamba Valley).

Conover Collection.—1: Ecuador (Concepción, Loreto, 1).

*Crypturellus obsoletus cerviniventris* (Sclater and Salvin). CINNAMON-BELLIED BROWN TINAMOU.


Crypturellus obsoletus cerviniventris Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 16, 1931 (range).

Range.—Tropical zone of northern Venezuela (only known from the vicinity of Caracas and La Azulita, Mérida).

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1).¹

*Crypturellus obsoletus griseiventris* (Salvadori).² GRAY-BELLIED BROWN TINAMOU.


Crypturellus obsoletus griseiventris Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 17, 1931 (range).

Range.—Northern Brazil, on the banks of the Rio Tapajóz.

Conover Collection.—6: Brazil (Santarém, Pará, 1; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Tauary, Rio Tapajóz, 4).

*Crypturellus undulatus undulatus* (Temminck). BANDED TINAMOU.

Tinamus undulatus Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 3, pp. 582, 751, 1815—based on "Ynambú listado" Azara, No. 331; Paraguay (24° south lat.); Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 21, 1847—Paraguay (ex Azara); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 293, 1870—No. 1109, Cuyabá, Villa Maria, Barra do

¹ The type, on comparison with the Azulita bird, agrees very well except in being rather paler brown on back and wings, paler gray on throat and sides of the head, and in having the forehead and breast lighter, cinnamonaceous rather than rufous. In both specimens only the flanks and under tail coverts are barred with blackish brown. The type being in rather poor condition and evidently faded, the examination of fresh material from the type locality is imperative.

² Crypturellus obsoletus griseiventris (Salvadori): Differs from typical obsoletus by being much more rufous above (less brownish) and by having the whole posterior under parts from breast to vent grayish, slightly washed with buffy.
Jaurú, Caicara, Engenho do Gama, and [Villa Bella del] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso.


_Nothiscercus scolopax_ Bonaparte, Tabl. Parall. Gall., p. 18, 1856—Santa Cruz, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).


**Range.**—Eastern Bolivia, Matto Grosso, Paraguay (Molinas-cué, Mortero, Sapucay, Cerro Amambay), and the adjoining section of Argentina (lower Pilcomayo and San José, Terr. Formosa).\(^1\)

\(^1\) There is no constant difference, either in coloration or markings, between birds from Paraguay (_undulatus_) and others from Bolivia (_scolopax = radiatus_). Specimens from Matto Grosso, as a rule, differ by narrower, less regular and more broken black barring on the back and rump, finely vermiculated upper wing covert, instead of broadly barred with ochraceous-tawny and black), and duller rufescent foreneck, with narrower, less pronounced dusky cross-bars, while the forepart of the crown has a tendency to be lighter, less blackish in tone. However, there are many exceptions to this rule, one specimen from El Rosario, Paraguayan Chaco, and two from Bolivia having the wing coverts just as closely vermiculated as those from Matto Grosso, whereas four adults from western Matto Grosso and one male from Chapada are just as broadly banded on the back and rump as any from Paraguay. The only constant feature of the Matto Grosso birds is the duller rufescent, less regularly barred foreneck. According to the junior author’s studies, they form the transition to _C. u. confusus_, being very near to it...
Conover Collection.—31: Bolivia (Buena vista, Santa Cruz, 12; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 1); Paraguay (Molinas-cué, Carayao, 4; Horqueta, 6; 40 km. west-southwest of Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 6; 235 km. west of the Riacho Negro, Chaco, 2).

*Crypturellus undulatus confusus* (Brabourne and Chubb).\(^1\) HUMAYTÁ BANDED TINAMOU.


**Range.**—Only known from Humaytá (left bank of the Rio Madeira) and Hyutanahan (Rio Purús), Brazil.

Conover Collection.—2: Brazil (Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 2).

*Crypturellus undulatus vermiculatus* (Temminck).\(^2\) VERMICULATED TINAMOU.

on the lower parts, but closer to *undulatus* on the upper surface. Compared to eight specimens of "*C. u. confusus,"* from Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Conover found three from Descalvados, Matto Grosso, to be lighter, less reddish above with the dark barring more conspicuous and the crown somewhat lighter, and the dusky barring on the foreneck slightly heavier and more distinct.

**Additional material examined.**—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 2; unspecified, 3.—Paraguay: Rio Pilcomayo, 1; El Rosario, Paraguayan Chaco, 1; Villa Rica, 1; Sapucay, 1.—Matto Grosso: Chapada, 3; Serra da Chapada, 2; Villa Maria [=São Luiz de Cáceres], 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 4; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, 2; Barra do Jaurú, 1.

\(^1\) *Crypturellus undulatus confusus* (Brabourne and Chubb), based on a single female, appeared to the senior author, when he examined the type several years ago, to be an intergrade between *C. u. adspersus* and *C. u. undulatus*, especially in the barring of the upper parts and foreneck. Mr. J. T. Zimmer writes that the type differs very slightly from *C. u. adspersus* (from Borba, Rio Madeira, to the Rio Tapajoz) by somewhat coarser barring above and somewhat buffer under parts, but, as another individual from the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Santo Antonio de Guajará) is not separable from the latter, he believes the type to be probably only an extreme variant of *adspersus*. Conover is inclined to refer a series from Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, to *confusus*, although he notices that the type (a female), compared to the only available Purús specimen of the same sex, is a little darker reddish above as well as on foreneck and sides of face, with the dark barring not quite so distinct. Without an adequate series from the left bank of the Rio Madeira it is utterly impossible to dispose of the name *confusus* with any degree of finality, and its acceptance for the birds of Humaytá and Hyutanahan must be regarded as purely provisional.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 7.

\(^2\) *Crypturellus undulatus vermiculatus* (Temminck) may be distinguished from the nominate race by much less rufous upper parts with the black markings
Tinamus vermiculatus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 62, pl. 369, Sept., 1825—"Brésil" (type in Paris Museum examined).1


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from southern Maranhão and Piauhy south through Goyáz to western Minas Geraes (Santa Anna dos Alegres; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguary) and northern São Paulo (Itapura; Franca; Rio Paraná).

Conover Collection.—3: Brazil (Tranqueira, Maranhão, 1; Nova Roma, Rio Paraná, Goyáz, 1; Veadeiros, Goyáz, 1).

reduced to vermiculations, and by lacking the strong rufous tone on sides of head, hind neck, and forehead, the latter without any, or with mere traces of, dusky markings.

Birds from Maranhão and Piauhy are similar to others from more southern localities.

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Santa Philomena, 1; Ilha São Martin, Rio Parhahyba, 1; Caissara, 1; Cachoeiras, 1.—Minas Geraes: Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguary, 1.—Goyáz: Rio Araguaya, 6.—São Paulo (unspecified), 3.—"Brazil," 1 (the type).

1 The type was collected by the famous botanist Auguste de Saint-Hilaire either in Minas Geraes or northern São Paulo.
*Crypturellus undulatus adspersus* (Temminck).  

**Temminck’s Banded Tinamou.**

*Crypturellus undulatus adspersus* Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 3, pp. 585, 751, 1815—

dans la province de Pará,” Brazil (type in Berlin Museum examined).  

*Crypturus adspersus* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 28, 1880—part,  


*Crypturus adspersus* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 28, 1880—part,  


*Crypturus adspersus* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 28, 1880—part,  


Range.—South bank of lower Amazon, from the Rio Acará to the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Borba), Brazil.

Conover Collection.—13: Brazil (Apáçu, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Taurary, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Santarém, 1; Pinhel, Rio Tapajóz, 4; Lago do Baptista, Amazonas, 5).

*Crypturellus undulatus simplex* (Salvadori).  

**Modest Banded Tinamou.**

1 *Crypturellus undulatus adspersus* (Temminck) agrees with *C. u. vermiculatus* in the fine dusky vermiculations of the upper parts, but is much more rufous above (about the same tone as *C. u. undulatus*); the sides of the head and the foreneck are washed with dull rufescent, much less rufous, however, than in *undulatus*; the foreneck is distinctly, though narrowly, banded with dusky, very much like *undulatus*.

Five specimens from the lower Rio Madeira (Borba) agree perfectly with the type, which probably came from the Rio Tapajóz, and another specimen from Goyana Island in this river.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, Pará, 2.


3 *Crypturellus undulatus simplex* (Salvadori): Most nearly related to *C. u. vermiculatus*, but upper parts slightly more rufescent, with the dusky vermiculations evanescent on the anterior back, and flanks decidedly paler, warm buff instead of ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny.

On once more comparing two birds from the Rupununi River and one from Forte São Joaquim, upper Rio Branco, the senior author finds this form separable after all. Though widely separated geographically, it is in fact much nearer to


Range.—British Guiana and the adjoining section of northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the Amazon.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Brazil (Itacoatiarã, Rio Amazonas, 1; Serra da Lua, Rio Branco, 1; Conceição, Rio Branco, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Brazil (Lago do Canacary, Rio Amazonas, 2; Itacoatiarã, Rio Amazonas, 1; Lago Cuipeua, Rio Amazonas, 1; Boca de Channel Piava, Rio Amazonas, 1).

*Crypturellus undulatus yapura. (Spix).1 YAPURÁ BANDED TINAMOU.

C. u. vermiculatus than to its neighbor, C. u. adspersus, from the south bank of the lower Amazon. From the latter it may be readily distinguished by duller, less chestnut back with more reduced dusky markings, less rufescent wing coverts, and particularly by lacking the cinnamon brown suffusion as well as the dusky vermiculations on the foreneck. The color of the flanks is similar, though somewhat paler, less ochraceous. C. u. simplex is also closely related to C. u. yapura, but may be separated by somewhat lighter upper parts; decidedly paler, less brownish (drab rather than Dresden brown to Brussels brown) upper wing coverts and secondaries; paler and buffer under parts, the foreneck being less washed with brownish, the breast and upper abdomen without the light mouse gray tone; lighter, clear buff flanks with strongly defined blackish cross-bars; and generally lighter, ochraceous rather than tawny markings on under tail coverts.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Rio Rupununi, 3; Ourumee, 1; Great Savannah, 1; unspecified, 2.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 1.

1 Crypturellus undulatus yapura (Spix) differs from the other Amazonian races by decidedly grayish (instead of buffy) ground color of breast and upper abdomen; dusker foreneck; blacker crown and hind neck; darker, van-dyke brown back with more closely set blackish vermiculations; and more rufescent as well as more narrowly vermiculated upper wing coverts.

Although exceedingly variable in coloration, this form is always recognizable by the grayish tone of the anterior under parts, which is but rarely obscured here and there by buffy apical edges to the feathers. The flanks are even less buffy than in C. u. simplex, the interspaces between the narrower black bars being closely vermiculated with dusky. The vermiculated foreneck is generally washed with
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*Crypturellus undulatus yapura* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 19, 1931 (range).

**Range.**—Upper Amazonia, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia south through eastern Ecuador to eastern Peru and the adjacent parts of Brazil (from the Rio Negro to the Rio Purús).

**Conover Collection.**—18: Brazil (Labrea, Rio Purús, 1; lower Rio Iça, Amazonas, 1; Santo Antonio, Rio Juruá, 1; João Pessôa, Rio Juruá, 7); Ecuador (Concepción, 1; Raya Yaco, 1; Suno, Loreto, dull brownish, much less rufescent than in *C. u. adspersus*. The back and rump are more thickly marked with finer blackish cross-lines.

Birds from northern Peru (*balstoni*) are absolutely identical with those from the Rio Solimões, while two from the Rio Purús are more buffy along the abdominal line and more olivaceous on the flanks.

Five specimens from the Rio Negro (Igarapé Caçáo Peirera) show decided tendencies toward *C. u. simplex* by lighter upper parts and more distinctly banded flanks, though foreneck and chest are dark (grayish) as in birds from the Rio Solimões and farther west. Birds from the Rio Purús diverge in the direction of *C. u. confusus,* but lack the heavy barring above, and, as a whole, are much nearer to *C. u. yapura.*

**Additional material examined.**—Ecuador: Boca, Rio Curary, 2; Rio Suno, 1; Orosa, Rio Amazonas, 2; Puerto Indiana, 1.—Peru: Rio Samiria, 1; Elvira, 3; Santa Cruz, 2; Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, 2; Lagarto, Rio Ucayali, 1.—Brazil: Rio Solimões, 1; Lago Manaqueri, Rio Solimões, 1; Codajáx, Rio Solimões, 2; Cavianga, Rio Solimões, 2; Manaçupurú, Rio Solimões, 2; Igarapé Caçáo Pereira, 5; Arimá, Rio Purús, 2; Jaburú, Rio Purús, 1.

1 The type is similar to specimens from the Rio Solimões. A second example (female)—not mentioned in Spix’s work—is intermediate to *C. u. simplex.*
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2; Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, 1; Rio Suno, Napo-Pastaza, 1; Rio Pucuno, Oriente, 1).

*Crypturellus brevirostris brevirostris* (Pelzeln).¹ **SHORT-BILLED TINAMOU.**


Range.—Northern Brazil (Manaos; Taracua, Rio Uaupes) north to French Guiana (Tamanoir, Mana River).

Conover Collection.—1: French Guiana (Tamanoir, Mana River, 1).

*Crypturellus brevirostris bartletti* (Sclater and Salvin).² **BARTLETT’S TINAMOU.**

*Crypturus bartletti* Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 311—“Santa Cruz de la Sierra” and Pebas, Peru (type, from Santa Cruz, Rio Huallaga, in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum, examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 301, 1886—Peru (Santa Cruz, Pebas, Iquitos); Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 538, pl. 11, 1895—Santa

¹ Crypturellus brevirostris brevirostris (Pelzeln), though superficially resembling *C. variegatus*, differs at a glance by much smaller size; very much smaller bill (only half as large); chestnut-tinged or chestnut-barred pileum; chestnut instead of sooty sides of head; pure white inner under wing coverts; deeper rufous foreneck and chest; much less barred, sometimes nearly immaculate flanks. Wing, 138–141; bill, 21–23.

The junior author found the same differences, on comparing two adults from French Guiana (Tamanoir, Mana River) with a series of *C. variegatus* and, besides, remarked on the strongly defined white abdominal area, which was also noticed by Sassi in a bird from the Rio Uaupés, but is not present in the adult specimen from Manaoos described by Pelzeln. The color of the legs is given by Natterer as yellowish gray, more ochraceous on the posterior side of the tarsus and more olive gray on the toes.

The range of this rare tinamou seems to be restricted to the country north of the Amazon (Manaos to the Rio Uaupés), whence it extends into French Guiana. The junior author is inclined to regard the female from Teffé, Rio Solimões, once referred by Hellmayr to the present species, as an erythric example of *C. b. bartletti*.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Tamanoir, Mana River, 1.—Brazil: Manaos, 2.

² Crypturellus brevirostris bartletti (Sclater and Salvin): Very similar to *C. b. brevirostris* and of the same proportions, but pileum sooty blackish, rarely obsolescently barred with dull rufescent; the barring above slightly narrower; foreneck and chest, sex for sex, lighter, ochraceous-buff to tawny rather than tawny to


Crypturellus bartletti bartletti Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 21, 1931 (range).


Range.—Upper Amazonia, from eastern Peru through western Brazil to the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaytá).

Conover Collection.—9: Brazil (Hyutahanah, Rio Purús, 1; Arimá, Rio Purús, 1; Canutama, Rio Purús, 2; Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá, 4; João Pessôa, Rio Juruá, 1).

*Crypturellus variegatus variegatus* (Gmelin). VARIEGATED TINAMOU.


*Crypturus variegatus* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 19, genus Crypturus, sp. 7, 1827—Brazil, Guiana, and Cayenne (descr.); Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen burnt Sienna; cheeks and auriculares more or less dusky, etc. Wing, 140–144; bill, 21–23.

This form is closely related to the preceding, and the characters as given remain to be confirmed by fuller series. Individual variation and sexual differences render the proper appreciation of various color details rather difficult, inasmuch as series from any locality are lacking. While birds from eastern Peru and others from Humaytá, Rio Madeira, are fairly distinguished from *brevirostris* by their sooty crown, dusky sides of the head, and ochraceous rather than rufous chest, a single female from the Rio Purús (Jaburú) is somewhat intermediate, having the blackish crown feathers obsoletely barred with dull rufescent, the sides of the head (excepting the brownish auriculares) rufous, and the breast very nearly as bright tawny as in the immature stage of *brevirostris*. A young bird from Iquitos also has the sides of the head rufous, while the hind crown is dull chestnut barred with blackish, very much as in *brevirostris*. The segregation of the two races and of their ranges, therefore, seems to be in need of further investigation.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Santa Cruz, 2; Chamicuros, 1; Iquitos, 1.—Brazil: Jaburú, Rio Purús, 1; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 6; Teffé, Rio Solimões, 1.
Charvin, Maroni, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 305, 1905—Igarapé-Assú, Pará; Hering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 8, 1907 (range);


*Crypturelus variegatus variegatus* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 20, 1931 (range); Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 50, p. 175, 1937 (crit.).


1 "Tetrao" in Boddart’s Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 51, 1789, is not proposed as a specific name, but indicates the genus to which the author would refer the "Tina-
mou varié."
Range.—The Guianas, west through the Orinoco basin to the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes (La Morelia, Caquetá); Brazilian Amazonia from Pará west to the Rio Solimões and the Rio Juruá, south to the Rio Machados on the confines of Matto Grosso¹ and the wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia (São Pedro de Alcantara, Rio Cachoeira; Rio Jucurucú; Cachoeira Grande; Itabuna), Minas Geraes (São Benedicto, Rio Manhuassú), and Espirito Santo (Rio Mucuri; Baixo Guandú).

Field Museum Collection.—17: British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 1; Potaro, 1; Kaieteur Falls, 1; Essequibo, Oko Mountains, 1; Boundary Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 10; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 3).

Conover Collection.—35: French Guiana (Tamanoir, Mana River, 1); British Guiana (unspecified, 1; Essequibo, Oko Mountains, 1); Brazil (Villa Braga, Rio Tapajoz, 2; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Taunay, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajoz, 6; Lago Cupeua, near Obidos, 2; Labrea, Rio Purús, 5; Canutama, Rio Purús, 3; João Pessoa, Rio Juruá, 1; Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá, 2; Igarapé Grande, Rio Juruá, 2; Rio Manacapuru, Amazonas, 3).

*Crypturellus variegatus salvini* (Salvadori).² SALVIN’S VARIEGATED TINAMOU.


¹ Birds from Manáos and Venezuela agree well with Guianan skins. The authors are unable to substantiate the claims of *C. v. transamazonicus* to recognition. Birds from south of the Amazon are perhaps on average a little more broadly barred above, but a goodly number from British Guiana and two from near Obidos are exactly alike, and it seems that the width of the barring varies a great deal, irrespective of locality. As to the other alleged character of *transamazonicus*, we find Guianan birds to be on average more white on the abdomen than those from south of the Amazon River, which is just the opposite of Mr. Todd’s statement. A single Bahia skin does not appreciably differ from northern specimens.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 3; Tamanoir, Mana River, 4.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 4; Camacusa, 5; Caramang River, 1; Takutú River, 1; Kamuni River, 2; Mazaruni River, 1; Moraballi Creek, 1; Roraima, 1.—Venezuela: La Pricion, Caura, 3.—Brazil: Pará district, 5; Manáos, 4; Borba, Rio Madeira, 1; Calama, Rio Madeira, 4; Maroins, Rio Machados, 1; Bahía, 1.

² Crypturellus variegatus salvini (Salvadori): Very similar to the nominate race, but differs by having the ochraceous bands broader and the dark ones deeper black, giving the upper parts a darker appearance, while the dusky and buffy barring on the flanks is reduced to a few scattered markings. Single individuals are, however, hard to separate, and the race is not very well marked.

Additional material examined.—Eastern Ecuador: Sarayacu, 3; Rio Suno, 3; Rio Curaray, 1.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—4: Ecuador (Concepción, 1; Ouca Yaco, Loreto, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, 2).

Crypturellus rubripes (Taczanowski). 1 JELSKI’S TINAMOU.


Crypturellus rubripes Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 20, 1931 (range).

Range.—Northwestern Peru (Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla, Dept. Tumbez).

Crypturellus noctivagus atrocapillus (Tschudi). 2 BLACK-CAPPED RED-FOOTED TINAMOU.


Crypturellus atrocapillus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 20, 1931 (range).

Range.—Peru (region not definitely recorded).

1 Crypturellus rubripes (Taczanowski), known only from the type, is of obscure relationship, and although a detailed manuscript description drawn up by the late Count Berlepsch from the specimen has been available to the senior author, he is unable to say to what other species it may be related. The most striking feature seems to be a wide superciliary stripe, grayish rufescent anteriorly and distinctly buff from the eye to the sides of the hind crown.

2 Crypturellus noctivagus atrocapillus (Tschudi) is only known from a few specimens secured by Tschudi in some part of central Peru, probably in the Department of Junín. Judging from one of the cotypes in the British Museum, this seems to be a typical Crypturellus, with the hind part of the tarsus smooth without prominent edges to the scutes and the same proportions of the toes as in other species. Compared with C. noctivagus erythropus, it differs by longer bill; wholly coal-black pileum with the crown-feathers elongated into a distinct crest; much darker, warm sepia upper parts, waved all over with narrow blackish bars; mars brown instead of tawny auriculurs (only lores and indistinct superciliarys deep tawny); deep tawny throat; fuscos forehead and chest (waved with dusky), forming an extensive dark area and extending down over the sides of the breast; deeper tawny middle line inclining to Burnt Sienna anteriorly. Wing, 174; bill, 30.
Crypturellus noctivagus garleppi (Berlepsch). 1  Garlepp's Red-footed Tinamou.


Crypturus garleppi affinis Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 8, Jan., 1919—Rio Blanco, La Paz, Bolivia (type in British Museum examined).

Crypturellus garleppi garleppi Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 20, 1931—Santa Cruz.


Range.—Tropical zone of Bolivia (Rio Blanco, eastern La Paz; Santa Cruz de La Sierra; Rio Surutú and San Cárslos, Santa Cruz).

Conover Collection.—4: Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Rio Surutú, 2; San Cárslos, 2).

Crypturellus noctivagus noctivagus (Wied). Wied's Red-footed Tinamou.


1 Crypturellus noctivagus garleppi (Berlepsch) again is a little-known form allied to C. noctivagus atrocapillus. The senior author has seen the type, but has been unable to compare it with the Peruvian bird. We do not understand why Chubb proposed a different name for the Rio Blanco specimen in the British Museum, since his description corresponds very well to the notes on Berlepsch's type. Both are females.

Since the above was written, four specimens of C. n. garleppi have been received by the junior author, and two others in the Carnegie Museum have been examined. On comparison with five specimens of C. n. erythropsus (all males) from the vicinity of Obidos, two males of garleppi differ by darker (more fuscous) upper parts, waved with narrow blackish vermiculations; darker, less reddish auriculas; darker foreneck and chest (with dusky vermiculations); darker, more rufescent breast and belly.

Additional material examined.—Santa Cruz: Rio Surutú, 2; Santa Cruz, 1.—La Paz: Rio Blanco, 1.


**Range.**—Southeastern Brazil, from southern Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul.

1 Birds from São Paulo (Igapé) and Santa Catharina (Jaraguá) agree well together, notably in the reduced light markings on remiges and wing coverts. They are all marked "male" and correspond to Salvadori's description of the "adult male" with the exception of having merely a number of cinnamonomous freckles in the superciliary region instead of a broad stripe. Two males from the Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, which may fairly be assumed to represent typically _T. noctivagus_, are similar in coloration to the southern birds, but approach _C. n. zabele_ by the widely barred wing coverts and remiges, the light bands being, however, neither as broad nor as pale as in the northern race. Tschudi's Peruvian record (Arch. Naturg., 10, [1], p. 307, 1844; idem, Faun. Peru., Orn., p. 46, 1845; undé Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 302, 1886) has never been confirmed and may refer to _C. n. atrocapillus_.


2 _Crypturellus noctivagus zabele_ (Spix), in the light of more adequate material recently examined by the senior author, seems to be separable as a paler northern form. Compared to six adult males from Espirito Santo to Santa Catharina, four from Bahia and Piauhy may be distinguished by lacking the dark neutral zone on the mantle, the entire back from the hind neck onwards being auburn to chestnut with just a faint grayish tinge anteriorly; by having the remiges and upper wing coverts much more broadly barred with pinkish buff; well-marked superciliaries of light buff to warm buff (merely suggested by cinnamonomous freckles in the nominate race); less rufescent throat; decidedly paler forehead which, instead of deep neutral gray, is neutral gray, frequently with apical edges of cinnamon to the feathers; cinnamon to orange cinnamon instead of deep tawny breast; finally, unmarked warm buff abdomen, only the sides being banded with blackish. Spix's type is practically identical with a male from Piauhy, while one from Bahia is very rufous above. Two specimens marked "female" by the collectors differ from the males by having the forehead and chest deep hazel regularly banded across with dusky, and the superciliaries remarkably wide. We do not know whether this is the regular garb of the adult female, since one shows signs of immaturity in the presence of buffy apical dots to the crown feathers. An unsexed Bahia specimen is similar, but we have not yet seen this plumage from the range of the nominate race. Salvadori's "sexes" of _C. noctivagus_ evidently refer to the two races, his description of the adult male having clearly been based upon the male from Rio Grande do Sul, that of the female upon the Bahia skins.

**Additional material examined.**—Piauhy: Serra do Parnaguá, 1 (male); Saco Gorge, road from Parnagú to Gilbues, 1 (male).—Bahia: Bahia, 3 (male, female, unsexed); Lamarão, 1 (female).—"Brazil:" 1 (the type, male).


**Range.**—Northeastern Brazil, from Bahia north to Pernambuco and southern Piauhy.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarabky, Bahia, 1).

*Crypturellus nocticagus erythropus* (Pelzeln).  
**RED-FOOTED TINAMOU.**

*Crypturellus nocticagus erythropus* (Pelzeln): Adult male nearest to *C. n. zabele*, but with markedly shorter wings and bill; no striking pale (light buff to ochraceous-buff) superciliary stripe, this region being tawny like the sides of the head; middle and lower back nearly immaculate instead of alternately banded with black and rufous; upper wing coverts and outer webs of secondaries with mere traces of scattered black spots and buffy dots instead of being broadly barred with black and ochraceous or buff; abdomen and flanks darker, ochraceous-buff rather than warm buff. Females and immature males approach *C. n. zabele* by barred lower back, rump, wing coverts, and outer webs of secondaries; however, the foreneck and upper chest are mouse gray, more or less washed with brownish, as in the males, and are by no means rufous barred with blackish as is the case in the supposed females of *zabele* from Bahia. Wing, 162–170, (female) 155–165; bill, 26–28.

Direct comparison of six British Guiana skins (dissimilis) with ten from Manáos (including the type of *T. erythropus*) fails to disclose any constant difference. The color of the throat, said to be rufous in *dissimilis* and white in *erythropus*, varies individually just as much as in the allied *C. striigulosus*. Among six males from Manáos, it is pure white in one, tawny mixed with white along the middle in two, ochraceous-tawny in two others, and tawny in the sixth. Two birds from British Guiana (Ituribisci River and an unspecified locality) and an adult male from Forte do São Joaquim, on the upper Rio Branco, have the throat pure white, while it is entirely ochraceous-buff in three others, including two from Quonga. In the coloration of the sides of the head there is not the least difference, the two series varying, in the tone of the rufous, exactly within the same limits. Several birds from Quonga, all in very fresh plumage, indeed have the mouse gray prepectoral area clearer, less tinged with brownish, and consequently more


distinctly defined from the ochraceous tawny of the breast, but other Guianan specimens as well as the one from the Rio Branco, are indistinguishable from Manãos birds. C. cinnamomeus spencei likewise proves to be identical with erythropus. This alleged race was based on an unsexed specimen sent by Spence, from the vicinity of Caracas (the type) and a bird secured in November, 1868, by Anton Goering on the Cerro Azul de Guigua, south of Lake Valencia, in northern Venezuela. According to the extent of the barring above to the middle back, and the regular alternate bars of bright buff and black on the upper wing coverts and outer webs of secondaries, there is no doubt that the type and also Goering’s example, though sexed as “male,” are both females. Compared with females from Manãos and Quonga, they agree in every particular except in having the sides and flanks more extensively barred with black. However, an adult male from San Esteban, Carabobo (Carnegie Museum, No. 35319), was found by Conover and Hellmayr, who independently compared it with adequate material from the lower Amazon, to be indistinguishable from Obidos specimens, and the junior author, furthermore, could not discover any tangible difference, even in the barring of the flanks, between three skins from the Paria Peninsula (Cariaquito) and others from Lago Cupeua. The birds from the north coast of Venezuela perhaps have on average slightly longer wings (159–175, against 158–170 mm.), but this trifling divergency seems hardly sufficient to justify the recognition of spencei.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Manãos, 10; Obidos, 12; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 1—British Guiana: Quonga, 3; Ituribisci River, 1; Abary River, 1; Cammooni Creek, 1; unspecified, 3—Venezuela: San Esteban, Carabobo, 1; Cerro Azul de Guigua, south of Lake Valencia, 1; vicinity of Caracas, 2; Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula, 3.


Crypturellus cinnamonomeus spencei Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931 (range).

Crypturellus noctivagus dissimilis Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931—eastern Venezuelan and British Guiana south to Brazil (Obidos).

Crypturellus erythropus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931 (range).

Range.—Northern Venezuela (San Esteban, Carabobo; Cerro Azúl de Guigua, south of Lake Valencia; vicinity of Caracas; Caraiquito, Paria Peninsula) and British Guiana, south to the north bank of the Amazon in Brazil, from Manáos east to Obidos.

Field Museum Collection.—2: British Guiana (Corentyne River, 2).

Conover Collection.—7: Brazil (Obidos, 1; Lago Cuipeua, near Obidos, 4; Lago do Serpa, Rio Amazonas, Amazonas, 1; Igarapé Arriba, Rio Amazonas, Amazonas, 1).

*Crypturellus duidae* Zimmer.1 DUIDA TINAMOU.


Range.—Mount Duida, southern Venezuela.

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Campamento del Medio, Mount Duida, 1).

*Crypturellus strigulosus* (Temminck).2 BRAZILIAN TINAMOU.

Tinamus strigulosus Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 3, pp. 594, 752, 1815—“dans la province de Pará,” Brazil (type lost, formerly in coll. of C. J.

1 Crypturellus duidae Zimmer: Distinguished from *C. n. erythropus* by dark (grayish olive) feet; clear rufous chest without any grayish tinge; much more intense rufous neck and head, and, in the female sex, by the narrow and paler bars on a more blackish ground on rump, upper tail coverts, and outer surface of the wings.

Because of the very distinct difference in the coloration of the legs, it would seem best, for the present at least, to consider *duidae* as distinct from *noctivagus*.

2 Crypturellus strigulosus (Temminck), though nearly allied to *C. noctivagus erythropus* (Pelzeln), nevertheless differs very markedly by dusky instead of bright red feet and by lacking the ochraceous-tawny color underneath. The duller and paler gray of the foreneck extends onto the breast, which is sometimes slightly washed with buffy; the middle of lower breast and abdomen is whitish or buffy white, occasionally vermiculated with dusky; and the flanks are banded with black and buffy. As in the allied species, the females are much more strongly barred on rump and upper tail coverts, and have the wing coverts and outer webs of remiges regularly banded with black and buff, while the males show there only a few scattered small markings of buff and black. The color of the throat varies, regardless of sex, from nearly white to bright rufous. The type of *C. hell-
Temminck, subsequently in Leiden Museum; cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 28, 1880; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 293, 1870—Cidade de Matto Grosso, Borba (Rio Madeira), and Pará (spec. examined).


**Crypturellus strigulosus** Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 59, 1930—Villa Bella de Matto Grosso.

**Crypturellus strigulosus strigulosus** Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931 (range).


**Crypturellus strigulosus hellmayri** Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931 (range).

**Range.**—Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Pará district west to eastern Peru (Rio Ucayali) and south to western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso).

**Conover Collection.**—21: Brazil (Murutucú, Pará, 1; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acará, 4; Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, 2; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 1; Resacca, Rio Capim, 1; Santarém, Pará, 2; Taurary, Rio Tapajóz, 3; Caixericutaba, Rio Tapajóz, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 3; Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá, 1).

**Crypturellus casiquiare** (Chapman). 1 **CASSIQUIARE TINAMOU.**

Mayri (an immature male) is much duller, less rufous, above with a slaty cast, when compared to specimens from Borba and Pará. However, another adult male from Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, which geographically should belong to this alleged form, does not differ in the least from lower Amazonian skins, and we believe the Humaytá bird to be an individual aberration. Wing of females, 160—167.

The appearance on the Rio Cassiquiare of *C. casiquiare*, a probable representative of the present species, induces us to regard *C. strigulosus*, at least provisionally, as specifically distinct.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Pará, 3; Taperinha, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Borba, Rio Madeira, 2; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 2; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, 1.

1 **Crypturellus casiquiare** (Chapman): "Crown, sides of head, and nape chestnut, the black bases of the feathers more or less exposed on the crown; hind neck

Crypturellus casiquiare Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 23, 1921 (range).

**Range.**—Only known from the Rio Cassiquiare at its junction with the Rio Guainia in extreme southern Venezuela.

*Crypturellus idoneus* (Todd). 1 SANTA MARTA TINAMOU.


Hair-brown with a drab tinge passing into the broad, black and ochraceous bars which extend from the forehead to upper tail coverts and tail; wings fuscos; inner coverts and tertials barred like the back; throat snowy white, changing quickly into the light neutral gray of the front and sides of the neck and sides of the breast; the center of the breast narrowly white broadening posteriorly into the white abdomen; flanks barred with cream and black; lower tail coverts ochraceous-buff with some basal black markings; tibiae grayish; feet brownish black; maxilla blackish, mandible yellowish horn with black tip. Wing (two females), 135–140; tarsus, 46; bill, 25.” (Chapman, l.c.)

This species, which on casual examination appeared to be distinct from anything known to the senior author, is evidently related to *C. strigulosus*, but differs by smaller size, darker gray foreneck and chest, and especially by having the entire back up to the border of the hind neck barred with black and ochraceous. In the female of *C. strigulosus*, these markings are confined to rump and tail coverts, while the median and anterior portion of the back is uniform dark Rufous brown. It would be interesting to become acquainted with the yet unknown male, which might be expected to have less barred upper parts, as is the case in the corresponding sex of the allied *C. strigulosus*.

**Material examined.**—Venezuela: junction Rios Cassiquiare and Guainia, 2 (including the type).

1 *Crypturellus idoneus* (Todd); Nearest to *C. cinnamomeus praepes*, but much paler below, the breast being cinnamon-buff to wood brown (instead of ochraceous-tawny) paling abdominally into light buff; female, furthermore, distinguished by grayish foreneck (instead of ochraceous buff with broad black bars), unbarred hind neck and nape, and by having but a few bands along sides of breast and abdomen. Wing, 170–173; bill, 27–29.

Allowing the usual amount of individual variation, the three specimens from the Rio Cogollo, sex for sex, agree well with three topotypes. From Venezuelan examples of *C. n. erythropus* (so-called *spencei*), *C. idoneus* differs by much paler under parts (breast cinnamon-buff to wood brown instead of ochraceous tawny, passing into a much paler buff on the belly), while the females, in addition, may be distinguished by more extensive grayish jugular zone and less rufescent back with the light markings less ochraceous.

While it is quite possible that further researches may show *C. idoneus* and *C. cinnamomeus* to be conspecific with *C. n. erythropus*, we prefer to keep them for the present as separate species. *C. noctivagus* is said to have pale blue, glossy eggs, while those of *C. cinnamomeus* and *C. idoneus* are glossy vinous brown or cinnamon brown. Those of *C. erythropus* appear to be unknown.

**Additional material examined.**—Colombia: Bonda, 2 (including the type).


Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia (Río Frio, Magdalena; Bonda, Santa Marta region) and the adjoining parts of Venezuela (Río Cogollo, Sierra de Perijá, State of Zulia).

Conover Collection.—4: Venezuela (Río Cogollo, 3); Colombia (Bonda, Santa Marta, 1).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus occidentalis* (Salvadori).ⁱ Nayarit Tinamou.


Range.—Pacific coast of western Mexico, from southern Sinaloa (Mazatlán, Cacalotan, Escuinapa, Los Pielés, Lavanillo) and Nayarit (San Blas, Río Las Cañas) to Guerrero (Acapulco, Papayo).

Conover Collection.—10: Mexico (Cacalotan, Sinaloa, 6; Río Las Cañas, Nayarit, 4).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus* (Salvadori).² Mexican Tinamou.

ⁱ Crypturellus cinnamomeus occidentalis (Salvadori) differs from *C. c. mexicanus* by having the foreneck and breast much paler gray (between mouse gray and light mouse gray), slightly tinged with buffy on the edges, only the abdomen warm buff and the flanks narrowly barred with blackish, while the upper parts of the males are much less banded, there being but a few narrow black bars, widely apart, on rump and tail coverts. Females are barred with blackish and buff almost to the mantle.

Additional material examined.—Tepic: San Blas, 1 (the type); Acaponeta, 2.—Guerrero: Papayo, 6; Acapulco, 2.

² Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus (Salvadori): Nearest to *C. c. sallaei* but much paler, more olivaceous above, and breast paler, between cinnamon-buff and ochraceous-buff. The female seems to lack the dusky barring on foreneck and sides of breast. The Atlixcos bird agrees perfectly with the series from Tamaulipas.

Additional material examined.—Tamaulipas: Tampico, 4; Monte Verde, 1 (the lectotype); Sierra Madre, above Ciudad Victoria, 2; unspecified, 1.—San Luis Potosí: Valle, 2.—Puebla: Hacienda de los Atlixcos, 1.
Tampico, Sierra Madre (above Ciudad Victoria), Hacienda de los Atlixcos,
and Monte Verde, Tamaulipas, Mexico (lectotype, from Monte Verde,
627, 1896—Alta Mira, near Tampico, Tamaulipas; Salvin and Godman,
Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 457, pl. 79, fig. 1 (male), fig. 2 (female),
1904—same localities; Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 74, 1911—Rio Cruz and Santa
Leonor, Tamaulipas.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 21, 1931—
(crit.); Griscom, Ibis, 1935, p. 542—Tamaulipas (crit.); Brodkorb, Occ.
lipas, northern Vera Cruz (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Mexico from the southern parts of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí (Valle), to northwestern Puebla (Atlixcos), and northern Vera Cruz.

Conover Collection.—4: Mexico (Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas, 1; 
Rio Cruz, Tamaulipas, 1; El Bonito, San Luis Potosí, 2).

Crypturellus cinnamomeus sallaei (Bonaparte).1 SALLÉ'S
TINAMOU.

May, 1856—Córdoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in Vienna Museum 
examined; cf. Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 293, note 1, 1870).


vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Playa Vicente, Oaxaca (descr. of male
and female); Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 5, p. 229, 1881—part, Vera Cruz
(Potrero, Omealca).

Crypturus sallaei Sciuator and Salvii, Exot. Orn., p. 89, pl. 45, 1865—part,
Mexico (Córdoba, Jalapa, Playa Vicente); Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat.
Mus., 9, p. 180, 1886—Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

part, spec. a—h, Mexico (Vera Cruz, Córdoba, Atoyac, Plan del Rio Jalapa,
Coatepec); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 10, p. 36, 1898—Jalapa,
Vera Cruz; Salvii and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 455, 1904

1 Crypturus cinnamomeus sallaei (Bonaparte): Very close to the nominate
race, but somewhat larger and less heavily barred on the flanks; females with
dusky markings on forehead and chest reduced to vermiculations.

The type in the Vienna Museum received through Verreaux agrees with other
specimens from the Vera Cruz region. It corresponds minutely to Bonaparte's
description, and Hellmayr has no doubt whatever that it is the bird the Prince
had before him when naming N. sallaei. It is a female marked "Córdoba, Mexico."
The British Museum example (spec. a) does not seem to have any substantial
claim to be called "the type." Griscom has shown inornatus to be a pure synonym
of sallaei.

Material examined.—Mexico: Metlaltoyuca, Puebla, 1; Córdoba, 2; Vera
Cruz, 2; Atoyac, Vera Cruz, 1; Orizaba, 3; Jalapa, 2; Buenavista, 1; Pasa Nueva,
1; Mirador, Vera Cruz, 1; Presidio, Vera Cruz, 1.
—part, Vera Cruz (Córdoba, Playa Vicente, Atoyac, Jalapa, Plan del Rio, Coatepec, Potrero, Omealca).


*Crypturellus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 21, 1931—part, southern Vera Cruz.


**Range.**—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca, on the Atlantic slope.

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus goldmani* (Nelson).\(^1\) GOLDMAN'S TINAMOU.


\(^1\) Crypturellus cinnamomeus goldmani (Nelson): Nearest to the nominate race, but very much paler throughout, especially above and on the chest. The females are well distinguished from those of the allied races by the sharp contrast between the dark reddish pectoral area and the very light (buffy white) posterior under parts. Two females from Petén (Uaxactun) agree with others from Yucatan. A single male from British Honduras is stated by Griscom to be intermediate between goldmani and vicinior.

**Additional material examined.**—Yucatan, 17; Petén, 2.
Range.—Yucatan Peninsula and Petén District, Guatemala.  
Field Museum Collection.—2: Yucatan (Tilam, 1; unspecified, 1).  
Conover Collection.—3: Yucatan (Temax, 2; unspecified, 1).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus soconuscensis* Brodkorb.


*Tinamus sallaei* (not *Notocerthus sallaei* Bonaparte) Sumichrast, La Natura-leza, 5, p. 229, 1881—part, Oaxaca (Santa Efgenia, Tapanatepec, Cacoprieto) and Chiapas (Tonalá).


*Crypturus cinnamomeus* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 455, 1904—part, Oaxaca (Santa Efgenia, Tapanatepec, Cacoprieto) and Chiapas (Tonalá).


Range.—Pacific slope of southwestern Mexico, in the states of Oaxaca (Santa Efgenia, Tapanatepec, Cacoprieto) and Chiapas (Tonalá, Colonia Soconusco, Escuintla, Acacoyagua, Esperanza).

Conover Collection.—11: Mexico, Chiapas, Escuintla (La Grada, 5; Esperanza, 3; Acacoyagua, 1; Salto de Agua, 2).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* (Lesson).  

**CINNA-MOMEUS TINAMOU.**


*Tinamus cinnamomeus* Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 226—La Unión, El Salvador (ex Lesson).

*Tinamus sallaei* (not *Notocerthus sallaei* Bonaparte) Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 312—near Aremecina, near Salvador boundary, Pacific Honduras; Salvin,

1 Traylor (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 24, p. 199, 1941) has recently described *Crypturellus cinnamomeus intermedius* from Pacaltun, Campeche, Mexico (type in Field Museum of Natural History). It is said to resemble *soconuscensis* above and *goldmani* below.

2 *Crypturellus cinnamomeus soconuscensis* Brodkorb: Very similar to typical *cinnamomeus* but averaging darker throughout. This character is especially noticeable on the foreneck and chest. Sides of head and sides of neck darker reddish. The female has the chest barred.

One additional specimen from Acacoyagua examined.

3 Brodkorb includes the Pacific slope of Guatemala in the range, but this was based on a single specimen from Naranjo.


*Crypturus cinnamonomeus* Salvatori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 541, 1895—part, spec. q.–y, Guatemala (Barránco Hondo, above San Diego; Medio Monte; El Zapote, Costa Grande) and El Salvador (La Libertad; Volcan de San Miguel); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 455, 1904—part, Guatemala (Barránco Hondo, Medio Monte, Volcan de Agua, Zapote),¹ and Salvador (La Unión, La Libertad, Volcan de San Miguel).


Range.—Pacific slope of Central America, from the Gulf of Fonseca on the Honduran border (Aremecina, Sabana Grande, Dept. Tegucigalpa) through El Salvador and Guatemala.²

*Field Museum Collection.*—5: El Salvador (Laguna Olomega, 3; Mount Cacaguatique, 1; Volcan San Miguel, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—3: El Salvador (Rio San Miguel, Dept. San Miguel, 1; Volcan Conchagua, Dept. La Unión, 1); Honduras (Sabana Grande, Dept. Tegucigalpa, 1).

*Crypturellus cinnamonomeus vicinior* Conover.³ HONDURAN TINAMOU.


¹ Chisec is, no doubt, inadvertently listed, for Salvin (Ibis, 1866, p. 206) had shown the bird from that locality to be *C. b. boustardi*.

² Ten specimens from El Salvador (depts. of La Unión and Cuscatan) examined by the junior author.

³ *Crypturellus cinnamonomeus vicinior* Conover: Very close to the nominate race, but upper parts lighter, more brownish, less reddish, this being particularly noticeable on the nape, hind neck, and mantle; the light barring on tail, rump, and upper tail coverts broader and whiter; chest, upper breast, and sides paler, more ochraceous, and the lower foreneck lighter gray. Size somewhat larger (average of wing in males, 167; in females, 171). From *C. c. delattreii* it may be separated by lighter, less reddish under parts and heavier, whiter barring of the
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Highlands of Honduras, and probably those of Guatemala and adjacent Chiapas.

Conover Collection.—10: Honduras (Hatillo, 5; La Flor, 3; Monte Redondo, 1; Cerro Cantoral, 1).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus delattrii* (Bonaparte).¹ NICARAGUAN TINAMOU.


Range.—Pacific lowlands (up to 1,500 feet) of Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 4).

Conover Collection.—2: Nicaragua (León, Dept. León, 1; Volcan Chinandega, Dept. Chinandega, 1).

*Crypturellus cinnamomeus praepes* (Bangs and Peters).² BOLSON TINAMOU.

upper wing coverts; from *C. c. praepes* by more grayish dorsal surface, with more pronounced as well as more whitish barring on the wing coverts, and paler under parts with mere traces of dusky bars on foreneck and chest in the female sex.

The junior author found two examples from Chiapas (Canjob) identical with the Honduran series.

¹ *Crypturellus cinnamomeus delattrii* (Bonaparte): Nearest to *C. c. cinnamomeus*, but decidedly larger (average of wing in males, 169; in females, 166); males much lighter, more brownish above and less reddish on breast; females without any, or with very indistinct, barring on foreneck and chest, whereas these parts are very conspicuously barred in the nominate race.

Additional material examined.—Western Nicaragua, 24.

² *Crypturellus cinnamomeus praepes* (Bangs and Peters): About the same size as *C. c. delattrii* and very similarly colored in the male sex, but females much more heavily barred with blackish on foreneck and chest.

Two additional specimens from Bebedéro examined by the senior author.


Range.—Tropical zone of northwestern Costa Rica south to the Gulf of Nicoya (La Palma, Esparta).¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: Costa Rica (Bebedéro, Alajuéla, 3).

Conover Collection.—9: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 5; Bebedéro, 1; Ballina, 1; Humo, 1; Paquera, 1).

*Crypturellus transfasciatus* (Sclater and Salvin).² Steere's Tinamou.


Crypturellus transfasciatus Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 22, 1931 (range).

Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador (north to the Rio Chone) and northwestern Peru (Paletillas, Dept. Tumbez).

¹ The locality “San José” attributed by Lawrence to Frantzius is probably a pen-slip, since the latter naturalist expressly states that he only once met with the species at Esparta, near the Gulf of Nicoya.

² Crypturellus transfasciatus (Sclater and Salvin) seems to be allied to *C. cinnamomeus*, from the races of which the female differs by more rufescent brown upper parts, and grayish buffy white under surface without any rufescent tinge. The male is more grayish olivaceous above, the barring on rump and upper wing coverts much less distinct, and the under parts are grayish white on the chest and upper breast, buffy white on the abdomen.
Conover Collection.—8: Ecuador (Bajo Verde, Guayas, 3; Arenillas, El Oro, 5).

*Crypturellus boucardi boucardi* (Sclater). BOUCARD'S TINAMOU.


*Crypturus boucardi* Sclater and Salvin, Exot.-Orn., p. 91, pl. 46, 1868—southern Mexico and Guatemala (Choctum); idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 838—[San Pedro], Honduras; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 26, 1880—southern Mexico and Guatemala (Coban, Vera Paz); Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 544, 1895—part, spec. a-k, Mexico (Teotalcingo, Chimalapa), British Honduras, and Guatemala (Choctum); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 457, 1904—part, Mexico (Playa Vicente, Teotalcingo, Uvero, Chimalapa), British Honduras, Guatemala (Chisec, Choctum), and Honduras (San Pedro).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from extreme southern Vera Cruz south through Atlantic Guatemala and British Honduras to northwestern Honduras.²

¹ Boucard (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 41) claims, however, that “the type was obtained at Playa Vicente, a small village up the river Papaloapam, the mouth of which is at Alvarado, on the Atlantic, between Vera Cruz and Minatitlan.” This specimen is probably in the Paris Museum with Boucard’s private collection.

² Two adults from western Honduras (La Cumbre and Chamelicon) do not appreciably differ from Guatemalan (Choctum) specimens. *C. b. blancaneaui*, based on two unsexed birds with banded wing coverts, lower back, and rump, is not distinguishable by any character from Mexican and Guatemalan females. The type is a young bird with pointed primaries and the crown still covered with the dull reddish brown juvenile feathering (a number of the new slaty black-tipped feathers are just cropping out on the forehead), and the second example, while in more...
Field Museum Collection.—1: Guatemala (unspecified, 1).
Conover Collection.—8: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 8).

*Crypturellus boucardi costaricensis* (Dwight and Griscom).  
**Costa Rica Tinamou.**


**Range.**—Caribbean lowlands of Honduras and Nicaragua and both slopes of Costa Rica.

Conover Collection.—18: Honduras (Catacamas, Olancho, 14); Costa Rica (Miravalles, Guanacaste, 2; Quebrada Azul de San Cárlos, Alajuela, 1; San Cárlos, Alajuela, 1).

*Crypturellus columbianus* (Salvadori).  
**Colombian Tinamou.**

advanced plumage, is not quite mature either. The type is slightly brighter, less chestnut on the back, but the other specimen does not differ at all from Mexican females. The alleged difference in the coloration of under parts is simply due to the make of the skins. The black banding on the flanks is by means wider nor is the ochraceous of the belly any brighter than in certain females of *boucardi.*

**Additional material examined.**—Mexico: Teotalingo, 1 (the type); Chimalapa, Oaxaca, 1; Santo Domingo, Oaxaca, 2; Teapa, Tabaseo, 3; Catemaco, Vera Cruz, 1; unspecified, 3.—Guatemala: Chocotum, 4; unspecified, 4.—Honduras: La Cumbre, 1; Chamelicon, 1.—British Honduras: unspecified, 2.

1 *Crypturellus boucardi costaricensis* (Dwight and Griscom): Very similar to the nominate race, but slightly darker (more blackish, less chestnut) on middle and lower back and slightly lighter on the abdomen, while the females appear to be less barred on the flanks.

The other characters claimed by the describers fail to hold. This race is ill-defined, and we doubt if it can be made out from single specimens. A series from Honduras (Catacamas, Olancho, altitude 1,500—2,000 feet) and two adults from Rio Coco, Nicaragua, are identical with Costa Rican birds.

**Additional material examined.**—Nicaragua: Rio Coco, 2.—Costa Rica: Miravalles, 3; unspecified, 2.

2 *Crypturellus columbianus* (Salvadori) is known from the unique type, marked as "male" by the collector, T. K. Salmon. Compared to females of *C. boucardi,*
Neche, Antioquia, Colombia (type in British Museum examined).


Range.—Northern Colombia (Neche, State of Antioquia).

Crypturellus kerriae (Chapman). ¹ MRS. KERR’S TINAMOU.

—Baudo, Chocó, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 198, 1917—Baudo.

Crypturellus kerriae Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 20, 1931 (range).

Range.—Tropical zone of Pacific Colombia (Baudo, Chocó).

*Crypturellus parvirostris* (Wagler). ² SMALL-BILLED TINAMOU.

with which it partakes of the slaty black crown, it differs principally by dull rufescent (about orange-cinnamon) coloration of the lores, cheeks, and malar region, and dull rufous brown instead of sooty hind neck. On the upper parts, it otherwise closely agrees with certain Guatemalan females, notably in the dark rufous brown ground color with black barring on middle and lower back, though the ochraceous and black barring of the tail coverts is but faintly suggested by a few buffy transverse spots. The light and dark markings on the upper wing coverts are much less numerous and less regular than in females of *bouardi*, but more strongly developed than in males, which as a rule have only traces of such a pattern. The throat is pure white, abruptly defined as in *bouardi*; the under surface is very similar to a female from Guatemala (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 61.7.16.50), being dingy gray washed all over with tawny olive or sayal brown, though the flanks are marked only with one or two black-and-buff bars. Wing, 170; bill, 26.

The bird, which gives the impression of being immature, belongs unquestionably in the *bouardi* group, and has no relation to *C. cinnamomeus*. More material is urgently needed.

¹ *Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman): Most nearly related to *C. bouardi*, but smaller; upper parts more barred and anteriorly browner; throat grayer, neck and breast blackish rather than gray, rest of under parts deeper, the breast slightly, the flanks conspicuously barred. Wing (adult female), 149; tail, 44; tarsus, 53; bill, 29.

This species, which is known only from the type, may prove to be an intensely colored southern race of *C. bouardi*. Judging from the description, it appears to be quite different from *C. columbianus* (Salvadori), of which the type has also remained unique.

² *Crypturellus parvirostris* (Wagler), in addition to its smaller size, shorter (slenderer) bill, and less intense and lighter rufous upper parts, may be readily separated from *C. tataupa* by weaker, shorter tarsus and (in life) bright red (instead of chocolate brown to bluish violet) legs.

Birds from eastern and central Brazil and those from Paraguay agree well together, and so do the few available Bolivian examples. Specimens from Amazonia (Santarém and Humaytá) as well as a single male from Santa Ana, Uruamba, Peru, while not constantly differing in coloration, are generally smaller, and possibly with a larger series some subdivision might be feasible.


Additional material examined.—Brazil: Pão d’Alho, Pernambuco, 1; São Lourenço, Pernambuco, 1; Lamarão, Bahia, 1; Agua Suja, Minas Geraes, 1; Goyáz,


Crypturus tatalaupa (not Titamus tatalaupa Temminck) Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d’Orn., 1917, p. 24—Caceres and Pocone, Matto Grosso (fide Berlioz, in litt.).


5; Caissara, Matto Grosso, 1; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 3; Victoria, São Paulo, 3; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 6—Paraguay: Nueva Germania, 2; Independencia, 1—Peru: Santa Ana, Urubamba, 1.
Range.—Brazil from the island of Marajó and the south bank of the Amazon south to Matto Grosso and São Paulo, west to the Rio Madeira (Humaytá); southeastern Peru (Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley); eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; northern Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones; (?)Mócoví, Santa Fé).1

Field Museum Collection.—5: Brazil (Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 1; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 1; Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2; Aracatuba, São Paulo, 1).

Conover Collection.—32: Brazil (Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 1; Santarém, Pará, 2; Arará, Piauhy, 1; Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 4; Victoria, São Paulo, 2); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 9; Horqueta, 6; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1; 235 km. west on the Riacho Negro, Chaco, 1); Bolivia (Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, 3; Rio Surutú, Province of Sara, 1; San CároIs, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Crypturellus tataupa lepidotus* (Swainson).2  NORTHERN TATAUPA TINAMOU.


1 No specimens from the Argentine Chaco appear to exist in collections, and the record rests upon the identification of two eggs taken by the late Santiago Venturi.

2 *Crypturellus tataupa lepidotus* (Swainson): Similar to the nominate race, but bill slightly shorter; upper part of the head lighter, slate gray rather than blackish; back, rump, and upper wing coverts decidedly duller and less rufescent, natal brown rather than auburn to chestnut; gray color on sides of head and under surface lighter in tone.

Although single individuals are not always distinguishable, the characters of this pale northern race are quite noticeable in a series. There can be no doubt that *lepidotus* is an earlier name. It was based on a bird obtained by Swainson himself “in the interior of Bahia” (possibly at “Orope” [=Oróbé], a village he mentions at various places in his writings), known to be tenanted by *C. l. septentrionalis*, of which Mrs. Naumburg records specimens from “Iracem” [=Iracema] and from “Pequié” [=Joquie], near the Rio das Contas, in the southern part of the state.

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Corrente, 7; Buriti, near Parnaguá, 3.—Bahia: Santa Rita, Rio Preto, 1; unspecified, 2.

3 There is the possibility of *P. niambu* being a still earlier name for *C. l. lepidotus*. Unfortunately, the type is lost and the localities mentioned by Spix, viz., Diamantina (Minas Geraes) and Bahia, are not conclusive either, as they might just as well refer to *C. pareirostris*, which Spix erroneously took for the female of his *P. niambu*. While no material is at hand from Diamantina, the inhabitants of that region are more likely to pertain to *tataupa*, its fauna being essentially the same as that of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. Under these circumstances we are inclined to give preference to Swainson’s term as one of unquestionable applicability.
interior of Bahia, Brazil (type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.).


*Range.*—Northeastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to Pernambuco and Bahia.

*Field Museum Collection.*—4: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará, 2; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia, 1; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—2: Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 1).

*Crypturellus tataupa tataupa* (Temminck). **TATAUPA TINAMOU.**


_Tinamus plumbeus_ Lesson, Traité d’Orn., livr. 7, p. 513, April, 1831—new name for _Tinamus tataupa_ Temminck.


Crypturus tatoupa subsp.(?) Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 264, 1909—Tucumán (Santa Ana) and Salta (Metan) (crit.).


Microcrypturus tatoupa tatoupa Hudson, El Hornero, 4, p. 175, 1928 (habits); Dinelli, I.c., 4, p. 272, 1929—Tucumán (habits).
Range.—Southern Brazil, from Espírito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Matto Grosso south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; northern Argentina, from Jujuy and Salta southward through Tucumán and Santiago del Estero to Córdoba and Santa Fé, also Misiones.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—35: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 2; San Isidro, Santa Cruz, 1; Samaipata, Santa Cruz, 2; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 3; San Cárlos, Santa Cruz, 2); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 4; Santa Barbara, 1; Molinasque, 1; Horqueta, 4; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 3; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1); Argentina (Vipos, Tucumán, 1; Sierra de Santa Barbara, Jujuy, 1; Pózo Hondo, Santiago del Estero, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 3; El Dorado, Misiones, 1; Santa Ana, Misiones, 3).

*Crypturellus tataupa peruviana* (Cory).² PERUVIAN TATAUPA TINAMOU.


Range.—Tropical zone of central Peru (San Ramón and La Merced, Chanchamayo Valley, Dept. Junín).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (San Ramón, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Peru (San Ramón, 1).

¹ Birds from southern Brazil, including two from Espírito Santo and one from Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, are fairly uniform and agree with Paraguayan skins. Argentine and Bolivian specimens cannot satisfactorily be separated either, although some incline to slightly paler upper parts. Dabbene has already observed that there is no constant difference between birds from Misiones on one side and those from Santiago del Estero on the other. _C. kerberti_ Büttikofer, based on an aviary bird in poor condition and said to lack the whitish color on throat and center of abdomen, was no doubt a cage variety. According to J. Berlioz (in litt.), _C. cerinus_ is a synonym of _T. tataupa_.

Twenty-two additional specimens examined.

² _Crypturellus tataupa peruviana_ (Cory): Exceedingly close to _C. tataupa_, but with slightly longer bill and somewhat darker rufous brown back. Wing, 127–131; tail, 45–47; bill, 23½–24½.

Additional specimens examined.—Peru: La Merced, 2.
Crypturellus tataupa inops Bangs and Noble.¹ MARAÑÓN TATAUPA TINAMOU.  


Range.—Tropical zone of northern Peru (Perico and Bella Vista, Rio Marañón, Dept. Cajamarca).  

Genus RHYNCHOTUS Spix  


Rhinchotus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 8, 1907—emendation.  

*Rhynchotus rufescens catingae* Reiser.² CATINGA TINAMOU.  


Rhinchotus rufescens catingae Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 9, 1907—Piauhy.  

¹ Crypturellus tataupa inops Bangs and Noble: Differs, according to the describers, from *C. t. tataupa* by browner, less vinaceous upper parts and paler under surface, the middle of breast and belly being pale grayish white; from *C. t. peruviana* by smaller size, much less vinaceous upper, and much more whitish under parts. Wing (males), 117–119; bill, 21–22.  

² Rhynchotus rufescens catingae Reiser: Very similar to *R. r. rufescens*, but ground color of upper parts more grayish brown with the light cross-bars less buffy, and posterior under parts more grayish, especially on flanks and tail coverts.  

Two birds from the Rio Madeira (Humaytá), when compared to Reiser's original examples, are closely similar, but have the cross-barring above not quite so whitish, though still less buffy than in the nominate race. A female from Maranhão, however, is barely distinguishable from certain São Paulo and Para-guyan specimens.  

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 2; Palmeirinhas, Piauhy, 1 (the type); Corrientes, Piauhy, 1.
Range.—Northern Brazil, from the Rio Madeira (Humaytá) east to the interior of Piauíhy (Palmeirinhas; Corrientes) and Maranhão (Codó, Cocos).

Conover Collection.—3: Brazil (Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 3).

*Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens* (Temminck). RUFOUS TINAMOU.

* Tina mus rufescens* Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 3, pp. 552, 747, 1815—Brazil and Paraguay (ex Azara, No. 326); São Paulo, accepted as type locality (type lost, formerly in Paris Museum); idem, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 69, pl. 412, 1826—Paraguay and Brazil.


Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens Holt, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 57, p. 279, 1928

Range.—Eastern Bolivia; southern Brazil, from Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Minas Geraes, and Bahia (probably even Pernambuco) south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay (east of the Rio Paraná); and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).1

Field Museum Collection.—6: Brazil (Descalvados, Matto Grosso, 1; Fazenda Capao Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 5).

Conover Collection.—25: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, 4); Brazil (near Cavalcante, Goyaz, 1; Fazenda Capao Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 8); Paraguay (Ubocagali, 1; Molinasque, 1; Villa Rica, 2; Mbocaiaty, 1; Horqueta, 6); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 1).

*Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens* Kothe.2 ARGENTINE TINAMOU.


1 Birds from Matto Grosso (*R. r. aleni*) are identical with a series from Sao Paulo, and it is probable that the late Charles Chubb, when naming the Chapada specimen, compared it with the Argentine form (*R. r. pallescens*). Certain Brazilian individuals, by more grayish tone of the posterior under parts, exhibit some approach to the latter race. The series from Villa Rica, Paraguay, does not seem to be separable from Sao Paulo specimens, which may be regarded as topotypical *rufescens*. Two adults from Oxford, Santa Catharina, as well as three from Misiones, are decidedly *pallescens*. We have not seen any material from Rio Grande do Sul or Uruguay. Birds from that region need critical examination.

Additional specimens examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 2; Lamanaro, Bahia, 1; Ypanemata, Sao Paulo, 3; Matodentro, Sao Paulo, 1; Itaraté, Sao Paulo, 1; Oxford, Santa Catharina, 2; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 2; Vilhena, Matto Grosso, 2; Porto do Faya, Matto Grosso, 1.—Argentina: Misiones, 2.

2 Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens Kothe: Similar to *R. r. catingae* and agreeing in pale dorsal barring, as well as in decidedly grayish under parts, but distinguished by having the neck above and below much paler ochreous, this color being sometimes barely suggested.

This form, which differs from the nominate race by much more grayish coloration throughout, varies in the amount of ochreous suffusion on the neck. Some individuals have hardly less than the average *rufescens*, but others are much grayer, and there is not one in the series that reaches the stage with bright ochreous-tawny neck and chest so frequently met with in southern Brazil.

In *R. arcanus*, the type of which has been examined by the senior author, we cannot see anything but an individual variant of *R. r. pallescens*. Birds from the banks of the Rio Paraná, in general coloration, are exactly like others from Buenos Aires, and the chief character of *R. arcanus*, the presence of black bars on greater wing coverts, alula, and outer web of the outer primaries, is not a constant feature. Although a male from Mocoví, Santa Fé, has the inner alula feathers and the greater coverts more or less distinctly barred, and a few blackish


Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens Dabbene, El Hornero, 3, p. 101, 1923 (range); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 39, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Pública for 1922-23, p. 597, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 40, 1926—south of Cape San marks on the outer web of the second primary near the base, there is no trace of dusky markings on either primaries or their coverts in an adult female from Rio de Oro (Colonía Grande Vedia), Chaco. On the other hand, we noticed distinct blackish cross-bars on the greater wing coverts in two adult rufescens from Brazil (one from Chapada, Matto Grosso, and the other from São Paulo), which clearly speaks for the individual nature of this variation. We have not been able to consult Liebermann’s paper cited above, and therefore do not know on what grounds he proposes to maintain R. arcanus as distinct.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Tornquist, Buenos Aires, 1 (type of R. pallescens); Coronel Dorrego, Bahia Blanca, 1; San Vicente, Buenos Aires, 1; Buenos Aires, 1; Mocoví, Santa Fé, 1; San José, Formosa, 1; Rio de Oro, Colonía Grande Vedia, Chaco, 1.

Range.—Northeastern Argentina, from the Formosan Chaco and Entre Ríos south to southern Buenos Aires (Río Colorado), west to Córdoba.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Henderson, Buenos Aires, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Argentina (Cambacérès, Buenos Aires, 8; Pehuajo, Buenos Aires, 1).

*Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis* G. R. Gray.¹ SPOTTED-NECKED TINAMOU.


Range.—Western and southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (provinces of Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán).

¹ *Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis* G. R. Gray, as has been pointed out by Laubmann, is merely a well-marked race, the dusky streaks on the foreneck being occasionally suggested in individuals of the eastern forms.

² Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Iguico, La Paz, 2; San Antonio, La Paz, 1; Tanampaya, 3.—Argentina: Norco, Tucumán, 2.

³ This record is most certainly a mistake. In his later papers Burmeister did not include Mendoza among the localities where he met with the species.
Conover Collection.—10: Bolivia (Lambate, La Paz, 1; Cerro San Benito, Cochabamba, 4); Argentina (Sierra de Vipos, Tucumán, 2; Sierra de Tucumán, Tucumán, 3).

Genus NOTHOPROCTA Sclater and Salvin


Notoprocta taczanowskii Sclater and Salvin. TACZANOWSKI’S TINAMOU.


Range.—Temperate zone of central Peru (Maraynioc, Junín) and (?) southeastern Peru (Cchachupata, Cuzco).

Notoprocta kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann. KALINOWSKI’S TINAMOU.


1 A synopsis of the members of this genus expressing their natural affinities seems hardly possible at this time owing to the lack of adequate series. Several species are known only from one or two specimens, and the types scattered in various institutions are not accessible for direct comparison, the difficulties being, furthermore, increased by variation according to season and age.

2 Notoprocta taczanowskii Sclater and Salvin, of which the senior author has examined a single male from the type locality, seems to differ from the other species by having the inner webs of the primaries conspicuously barred with buff, aside from other characters.

Whether the birds from the Cuzco region, described as N. godmani, are really quite the same or merely represent the immature plumage, cannot be determined without examination of adult individuals.

3 Notoprocta kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, based on a single male, is described as similar to N. branickii, but larger, the wings much longer; lower breast and abdomen mostly gray, dotted and variegated with buffy; outer web of secondaries paler ochraceous; upper parts slightly darker; wing coverts more grayish, etc. Wing, 183; tail, 75; bill, 25; tarsus, 40.

Probably a race of N. ornata.
Nothoprocta ornata branickii Taczanowski.

**BRANICKI’S TINAMOU.**


*Nothoprocta ornata branickii* Morrison, Ibis, 1939, p. 460—above Lircay (crit.).

**Range.**—Temperate zone of central Peru (Baños and Tarma, Dept. Junín; above Lircay, Dept. Huancavelica).

*Nothoprocta ornata ornata* (G. R. Gray). **ORNATE TINAMOU.**


*Nothoprocta ornata ornata* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 25, 1931 (range).

**Range.**—Puna zone of extreme southern Peru (Pichacani and Pujuni, Dept. Puno) and western Bolivia (depts. of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Oruro).²

**Conover Collection.**—17: Bolivia (Guaqui, La Paz, 1; Tiraque, Cochabamba, 1; Vacas, Cochabamba, 8); Peru (Chucuito, Puno, 2; Yunguyo, Puno, 5).

¹*Nothoprocta ornata branickii* Taczanowski: Nearest to *N. o. ornata*, but smaller; upper parts much darker, grayer, and lacking the broad buffy bars; bars on secondaries tawny instead of pale buff; lower breast and abdomen more rufescent. Wing, 160; bill, 26.

Three specimens from Junín examined by Boardman Conover; one from above Lircay, by C. E. Hellmayr.

²Additional specimens examined.—Bolivia: Oruro, 4.

*for correction of publication date see Plenge, in litt. 15 Apr. 19
**Nothoprocta ornata rostrata** Berlepsch.1 LONG-BILLED TINAMOU.


Range.—Puna zone of northwestern provinces in Argentina, in provinces of Jujuy, Catamarca, and Tucumán.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (El Alisal, Catamarca, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Argentina (Sierra de Zenta, Jujuy, 2; Aconcuiga, Catamarca, 3).

**Nothoprocta perdicaria perdicaria** (Kittlitz). CHILEAN TINAMOU.


*Rhynchotus perdix* ("Molina") Gray (and Mitchell), Gen. Bds., 3, p. [525], 1844—new name for *Crypturus perdicarius* Kittlitz; Pielzeln, Reise Novara, 1, Vögel, p. 113, 1865—Chile.


1*Nothoprocta ornata rostrata* Berlepsch differs from the nominate race by decidedly stronger bill and slightly paler, more buffy dorsal surface, while the chest generally is less grayish. Wing, 202—206; tail, 100; bill, 35—40.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Northern and central Chile, from southern Atacama (Huasco Valley) to Colchagua (Rio Cachapoal). Introduced on Easter Island.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (Romero, Coquimbo, 1).

Conover Collection.—10: Chile (Paiguano, Coquimbo, 1; Romero, Coquimbo, 1; Prov. Santiago, 1; Angostura de Paine, Santiago, 1; Baños de Cauquenes, Colchagua, 6).

*Nothoprocta perdicaria sanborni Conover.² Sanborn's Tinamou.

¹The type of N. punctulata agrees with specimens from the type locality (Valparaiso). Birds from Coquimbo (N. coquimbica) average slightly more grayish on the upper parts, but the divergence is quite insignificant in our specimens, and until some range can be assigned to this variety it seems best not to recognize it for the present.

Additional material examined.—Coquimbo, 2; Peñaflor, Santiago, 1; Valparaiso, 1; “Chile” (unspecified), 6.

²Nothoprocta perdicaria sanborni Conover: Differs from the nominate race by more rufescent barring of the dorsal surface and deep clay color under parts
Nothoprocta perdicaria sanborni Conover, Auk, 41, p. 334, April, 1924—Mafil, Valdivia, Chile (type in Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History); Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 26, 1931 (range); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 426, 1932—southern Chile, from Curicó to Llanquihue (crit.).


Range.—Southern Chile, from Curicó to Llanquihue.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Chile (Mafil, Valdivia, 2; Riñihue, Valdivia, 1; Curacaouit, Cautin, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Chile (Mafil, Valdivia, 3; Quirihue, Maule, 1; Angol, Bio Bio, 9; Puerto Montt, Llanquihue, 1).

*Nothoprocta cinerascens* (Burmeister).


passing into buff along the middle line, without any gray (or mere suggestion of it) on the chest.

Birds from Valdivia and Llanquihue have the racial characters most strongly pronounced, while those from Malleco and Maule, by reason of their having the chest underlaid with grayish and less intensely colored flanks, form the transition to typical *perdicaria*.

*CINEREOUS TINAMOU.*

1 *Nothoprocta cinerascens* (Burmeister), although differing, in addition to color characters, by larger reticulations on the posterior side of the tarsus, may prove to be conspecific with *N. perdicaria*, which it obviously replaces east of the Andean chain.

Range.—Western Argentina, from La Pampa, Mendoza, San Luis, and Córdoba north to the Bolivian boundary and the adjacent parts of the Paraguayan Chaco.

Conover Collection.—20: Paraguay (Chaco, 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 5); Argentina (Dept. Orán, 1; Vipos, Tucumán, 2; Tapia, Tucumán, 1; Pinto, Santiago del Estero, 1; El Carrizal, Córdoba, 3; Tunuyán, Mendoza, 7).

*Nothoprocta pentlandii pentlandii* (G. R. Gray). Pentland’s Tinamou.


*Nothoprocta pentlandii* Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 10—Chulumani (La Paz), Parotani (Cochabamba), and El Cabrada (Chuquisaca), Bolivia (crit.).

*Nothoprocta pentlandii* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 26, 1931 (range).

*Nothoprocta pentlandii pentlandi* Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 144, 1935 (synon., range).

**Range.**—Temperate zone of western Argentina, south to Mendoza and the Sierra of Córdoba, and Bolivia (depts. of Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and La Paz).¹

**Conover Collection.**—18: Argentina (mountains west of Yala, Jujuy, 2; Norco, Dept. Trancas, Tucumán, 1); Bolivia (Cochabamba, 1; Pocona, Cochabamba, 6; Valle de Cochabamba, Cochabamba, 1; Colomi, Cochabamba, 2; Tutimajo, Cochabamba, 1; Totora, Cochabamba, 1; Comparapa, Santa Cruz, 3).

*Nothoprocta pentlandii oustaleti* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.²

**OUSTALET’S TINAMOU.**

¹ Birds from Argentina are identical with the Bolivian ones.

² *Nothoprocta pentlandii oustaleti* Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Similar to the nominate race, but larger; forehead brown instead of grayish; superciliaries buffy instead of grayish; lateral portion of dorsal feathers beyond the much broader and more conspicuous buffy white longitudinal stripes clear gray instead of pale brown; sides of head more buffy; throat buffy instead of white or gray and with dusky edges to the feathers of the lower throat; neutral gray jugular area densely marked with much larger buffy spots (in *pentlandii* there are at best a few scattered, tiny, nearly white spots); breast and sides deep ochraceous-buffy instead of nearly white to pinkish buff, etc. Wing, 153; bill, 23.

The three birds from the Andes above Lima answer very well the memorandum about the type of *oustaleti* made by the senior author a number of years ago, except for having buffy white instead of pure white mid-abdomen. The junior


Nothoprocta pentlandii ambiguia Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 25, 1931—southern Ecuador to northern Peru.

Range.—Temperate zone of southern Ecuador (Punta Santa Ana, Prov. del Oro; Malacatos, Prov. Loja) and western Peru (San Pablo, Cajamarca; Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, Libertad; Macate, Ancachs; San Mateo, Andes above Lima; Cora Cora, Ayacucho).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, Libertad, 1; Macate, Ancachs, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: Ecuador (Malacatos, Loja, 10); Peru (San Mateo, Lima, 2).

Nothoprocta (pentlandii?) fulvescens Berlepsch.¹ FULVESCENT TINAMOU.

Nothoprocta fulvescens Berlepsch, Verh. 5th Intern. Zool. Congr., p. 548, 1902—Urcos, Dept. Cuzco, Peru (type in coll. of H. von Berlepsch, now in author has compared the two birds from San Mateo with the specimens listed from southern Ecuador and northwestern Peru and cannot see any differences not covered by individual variation excepting a tendency toward a purer white throat in birds from Ecuador.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Punta Santa Ana, Prov. del Oro, 1—Peru: San Pablo, Cajamarca, 1; Hacienda Tulpo, southeast of Huamachuco, Libertad, 2; Andes above Lima, 1.

¹Nothoprocta (pentlandii?) fulvescens Berlepsch is stated to be nearest to N. p. austaleti, but to differ by having the upper throat, middle abdomen, and tibial feathers buff, somewhat paler than lower breast and flanks; the foreneck duller grayish and more profusely spotted with buff; the edging to the dorsal feathers more brownish; the marginal spots on the outer webs of the primaries more buffy (less whitish); the ochraceous bars on the secondaries broader, etc. Wing, 163–165½; tarsus, 42; bill, 26–28½.

This little-known tinamou, which is autoptically unknown to the authors, seems to be another representative of the N. pentlandii complex. It is extremely questionable whether the immature specimens from Ollantaytambo are really fulvescens. The junior author, who has inspected one of them, found it very similar to N. c. peruviana.
Frankfort Museum); (7?) Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 43, 1921
—Ollantaytambo, Urubamba, Peru; Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 25, 1931
(range).

Range.—Temperate zone of southeastern Peru (Urcos, Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco).

*Nothoprocta curvirostris curvirostris* Slater and Salvin. CURVE-BILLED TINAMOU.

*Nothoprocta curvirostris* Slater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neot., p. 163, 1873


*Nothura curvirostris* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 41, 1880 (descr.).

Range.—Páramo zone of Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—18: Ecuador (San Antonio Hills, Pichincha, 3; Páramo de Pichincha, 10; Corazón, 1; Cochaseca Range, 1; Pichincha, 1; unspecified, 1; Lloa Hills, Pichincha, 1).

*Nothoprocta curvirostris peruviana* Taczanowski.¹ PERUVIAN TINAMOU.

¹Nothoprocta curvirostris peruviana* Taczanowski: Very similar to the nominate race, but decidedly smaller (wing, 150–155 against 165–170 mm.), and coloration above paler with a lesser amount of black. There seems to be considerable individual variation in this form, and with the limited material available for study we have not been able to ascertain if it really differs in coloring from *curvirostris*. Conover found two adults from Chachapoyas to be lighter, more reddish brown above and more uniform as well as brighter fulvous below, with the barring on the two outer primaries nearly obsolete. Hellmayr failed to see any difference in the markings of the primaries or in the coloring of the under parts, but noticed that in two birds from Cajabamba and near Cajamarca, respectively, the blackish area of the dorsal feathers was less extensive, while the light-colored cross-bars were duller, less rufescent, when compared to Ecuadorian examples. A male from Chachapoyas, however, was indistinguishable from the latter.

Whatever its status may ultimately turn out to be, *N. c. peruviana*, at all events, is quite distinct from *N. p. oustaleti* (found in the same region) by much...
Nothoprocta cururostris peruviana Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 307 (in text), 1886—Cutervo, Peru (type, though not listed by Sztolcman and Domani-
iewski, doubtless in the Warsaw Museum).


Range.—Temperate zone of northern Peru (Cutervo; Cajamarca; Cajabamba; mountains near Huánuco).

Conover Collection.—1: Peru (mountains near Huánuco, 1).

Genus NOThURA Wagler


Nothura maculosa peruviana Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Nothura maculosa peruviana Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 101, 1906—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru (type in coll. of Count Branicki, slenderer tarsi; strongly cinnamonous under wing coverts; much darker, ochraceous-tawny to tawny under parts; tawny, black-and-white-spotted fore perch (neutral gray spotted with buff without any back in ouſtablæi); secondaries on outer web bright tawny with black bars (not black barred with buff), etc.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Cajabamba (alt. 10,000 ft.), 1 (male); near Cajamarca (alt. 10,000 ft.), 1 (female); Chachapoyas (alt. 9,000 ft.), 3.

1 Miranda-Ribeiro (Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, p. 702, pl. 2, 1938) has recently named Nothura schreineri from Minas Geraes (the type is evidently in the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro). The author places it between N. minor and N. spizii (=boraquira). Its dimensions (wing, 143; tarsus, 47; bill, 20) would seem to exclude affinity to the former, however. From boraquira it is said to differ by ochraceous under parts, by having all remiges (instead of only the three or four external ones) barred with buff on the outer webs, and by having all the under wing coverts (not only the larger ones) barred with buff and dusky. As boraquira has all the remiges barred on the outer web, and the lesser (not the larger) under wing coverts banded with buff and dusky, the other alleged characters would seem not to be of specific value, so that schreineri is probably only a synonym of boraquira, whose type locality is supposed to be Minas Geraes.

2 Nothura maculosa peruviana Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Nearest to N. m. boliviana, but bill larger and under parts on breast and middle of abdomen darker, ochraceous rather than deep buff. Size about the same. Wing, 126½, (female) 130–133; bill, 18–20.

Four specimens from the type locality (Santa Ana) examined by Hellmayr.

Range.—Southeastern Peru, in Dept. of Cuzco (only known from Santa Ana in the Urubamba Valley).

*Nothura maculosa agassizii* Bangs.¹ **AGASSIZ’S NOTHURA.**


Nothura maculosa boliviana (not *N. boliviana* Salvadori) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, pp. 105, 130, 1906—San Gerónimo, Cuzco, and Puno, Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Range.—Extreme southeastern Peru, from the Cuzco region (where it is said to intergrade with the preceding race) and the Titicaca basin (Mocho, Tirapata, Puno) south through western Bolivia at least to Lake Poopo (Callipampa).²

¹*Nothura maculosa agassizii* Bangs: Nearest to *N. m. boliviana*, but darker above with the pileum blacker and the black markings on the upper back more extensive, producing a blacker appearance of the dorsal surface; dark pectoral markings likewise blacker and wider, the lateral margins whiter, less buffy; lower breast and abdomen lighter, less buffy. While evidently separable from *boliviana* (as represented by specimens from Cuchacancha and Tiraque, Cochabamba), this form could not be compared with *N. m. peruviana*, which does not appear to exist in any American collection.

Eighteen specimens from the Titicaca basin examined by the junior author are fairly uniform and differ from *boliviana*, as stated above, by their darker coloration both above and below. According to Berlepsch and Stolzmann (Ornis, 13, p. 105, 1906), a specimen from the Cuzco region (San Gerónimo), in the color of the posterior under parts, is intermediate between *peruviana* and an example from Puno [= *agassizii*], but resembles the latter in whitish borders to the pectoral feathers.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Tirapata, Titicaca basin, 2; Lake Titicaca, 1; Puno, Lake Titicaca, 1; Capachica, 2.—Bolivia: Callipampa, Oruro, 3.

²As this Part goes to press Bond and de Schauensee (Not. Nat. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., No. 93, p. 2, Oct. 14, 1941) have described *Nothura maculosa oruro* from Callipampa (alt. 12,200 ft.), Lake Poopo, Oruro, Bolivia (type in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia). Through the kindness of the describers the junior author has been able to examine the type (a male) and the two females on which this form was based. There is great variation in these specimens but the male and the darkest female can be matched very closely by specimens in Field Museum from Puno, Peru. The second female is much grayer and approaches specimens of *boliviana* from Tiraque, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Conover Collection.—12: Peru, Puno (Puno, 7; Chucuito, 1; Totorani, 3; Sorapa, 1).

*Nothura maculosa boliviana* Salvadori.¹ BOLIVIAN NOTHURA.


_range.—Southern Bolivia, in depts. of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija.

Conover Collection.—10: Bolivia (Tiraque, Cochabamba, 3; Poja, Prov. Totora, Cochabamba, 1; Vacas, Cochabamba, 2; Coloní, Cochabamba, 3; Tarija, 1).

*Nothura maculosa salvadorii* Hartert.² Salvadori’s Nothura.


¹Nothura maculosa boliviana_ Salvadori: Not unlike _N. m. maculosa_, but on average smaller; upper parts much more tawny, with a lesser amount of black; lateral margins to feathers of foreneck and upper chest more decidedly rufescent; under parts paler, less ochraceous, and without trace of blackish cross-bands on the flanks. Wing, 124–132; bill, 16–18.

Birds from Tiraque, Cochabamba, agree perfectly with the cotypes except for having the white lateral edges to the interscapulars more pronounced, which is doubtful due to their being in fresher plumage.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Cinti [=Camargo], 1; unspecified, 2 (the cotypes); Cuchacancha, Cochabamba, 2; Tiraque, Cochabamba, 2.

²*Nothura maculosa salvadorii* Hartert: Similar to _N. m. boliviana_, but above less rufescent, the light vermiculations being mikado brown rather than rusty; the dusky markings on foreneck and chest narrower and more in the form of streaks (instead of blotches) and their lateral margins less rufescent; the flanks distinctly barred with black (practically immaculate in _boliviana_). Wing, 127, (female) 130–135; bill, 16–20.

We are unable to separate Mendoza skins (_mendozensis_) from those of Salta and Tucumán, although they possibly average slightly larger. Six birds from San Juan are noticeably lighter on the upper parts with the light vermiculations paler and more grayish under simultaneous reduction of the dark brown blotches. A single bird from the Sierra de Córdoba and another from northern Neuquén seem to verge in the direction of _N. m. nigroguttata_.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Tala, Salta, 1; Arenal, Salta, 2; Rosario de Lerma, Salta, 3; Lavalle, Santiago del Estero, 3; near Tucumán City; Tucumán, 1; Angaco Sud, San Juan, 6; Cosquin, Sierra de Córdoba, 1; Mendoza, 4.
Nothura marmorata (not of G. R. Gray) Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 44, 1880—"Bolivía," errore (spec. in Vienna Museum—said to be from "Chile?"—examined).


Range.—Western Argentina, from extreme southern Salta (Arenal, Tala) through Tucumán, Catamarca, western Santiago del Estero (Lavalle), La Rioja, and San Juan south to Mendoza, San Luis and northern Neuquén, and east to the Sierra de Córdoba.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—11: Argentina (Tapia, Tucumán, 1; Tunuyán, Mendoza, 8; Angaco Sud, San Juan, 1; Chos-Malal, Neuquén, 1.

*Nothura maculosa chacoensis Conover.3 CHACO NOthurA.

1 A second specimen taken at Salta on the same day (Aug. 27, 1896) is referred by Bruch to N. darwini, which can hardly be correct.

2 The sight records from General Roca, Rio Negro, and Victorica, Pampa, placed under the same species are, of course, open to doubt.

3 Nothura maculosa chacoensis Conover: Similar to N. m. bolivianna, but upper parts without the tawny tone, the cross-markings on back and scapulars varying from tawny-olive to snuff brown, and theuffy white longitudinal streaks being laterally edged with grayish, the whole producing a grayish or brownish appear-


Range.—Western Paraguayan Chaco.

Conover Collection.—18: Paraguay (265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 10; 195 km. west of Puerto Casado, 7; 120 km. west of Puerto Pinareso, 1).

Nothura maculosa darwinii G. R. Gray.† Darwin’s Nothura.


ance above; under parts dingier buff, the suffusion on forehead and upper chest wood brown or avellaneous rather than tawny, and the flanks broadly barred with black. Differs from typical maculosa by paler under parts with isabelline rather than ochraceous or tawny tinge on forehead and chest; much more grayish upper parts, caused by the grayish brown instead of buffy brown lateral margins and much less tawny vermiculations; rather smaller size. From N. m. salvadorii it may be distinguished by more grayish dorsal surface and much deeper ochraceous buff under parts, with more heavily barred flanks and more sharply defined, blackish longitudinal streaks on forehead and chest. Wing, 123—130; bill, 16—18.

†Nothura maculosa darwinii G. R. Gray: Very close to N. m. salvadorii, but the dusky barring of the flanks still more reduced, and the narrower transverse bars of the dorsal feathers varying from grayish to pale brownish, never reddish. The paleness of the under parts as well as the general proportions are about the same. While agreeing with Laubmann that darwinii is a member of the maculosa complex, the connection between the eastern races and the Patagonian birds being formed by the truly intermediate salvadorii, we are convinced that it has no relationship whatever to N. boriquira, which occurs, in parts of its range, side by side with representatives of N. maculosa. The northern limit of the breeding range of N. m. darwinii remains to be determined. The type was obtained by Darwin in the sand dunes near Bahia Blanca, in southern Buenos Aires. This was probably an accidental occurrence, as no other example has ever been met with in that region, which appears to be tenanted by N. m. nigroguttata. Doering (1881, p. 58) reports having met with both N. “maculosa” [=nigroguttata] and N. darwinii along the Rio Colorado, while only the last-named was found on the Rio Negro. It is well to recall, however, that the type of N. m. nigroguttata was secured at Choele-Choe, on the Rio Negro. Therefore, it seems that at times the two races may be found together, probably outside the breeding season. More detailed information about the breeding area of darwinii is much desired.

Material examined.—Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, 1 (the type); Rio Negro, Patagonia, 6.


*Nothura darwini darwini* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 27, 1931 (range).


Range.—Eastern Patagonia from the Rio Negro south to the Rio Santa Cruz; also found on the Rio Colorado; once secured (by Darwin) at Bahia Blanca, southern Buenos Aires.

1 *Nothura maculosa nigroguttata* Salvadori. BLACK-SPOTTED *Nothura*.

*Nothura nigroguttata* Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 27, p. 560, 1895—“Central Pampas, Argentine Republic” (type, from Choele-Choele, Rio Negro,

1 *Nothura maculosa nigroguttata* Salvadori: Nearest to *N. m. maculosa*, and about the same size, but upper parts less blackish, with paler, Buffy to fulvous brown instead of mikado brown cross-markings, and under parts more whitish, less Buffy, with bolder, more blackish markings on foreneck and sides.

Birds from the plains of Córdoba, Buenos Aires Province, and Santa Fé, allowing the usual amount of individual variation, agree fairly well together, although those from Córdoba (Noetinger) tend to be somewhat grayer above and average lighter buff below. Two specimens from southern Neuquén (Collon Cura, 100 km. east of San Martín de los Andes) are even grayer above, with the lateral edgings whiter (less Buffy), and the under parts are still paler, with the dark markings on chest and flanks less extensive. Six specimens from Chimpay, Rio Negro Territory, are lighter (yellower) above when compared to Buenos Aires and Córdoba birds.

It is with considerable reluctance that we adopt Salvadori’s term *nigroguttata* for the *Nothura* of the central plains of Argentina. The type came from Choele-Choele, on the Rio Negro, and it might be argued that it is much more likely to be the same as *N. m. darwini*, the type of which was obtained by Darwin at Bahia Blanca, near the southern border of Buenos Aires Province. Yet Salvadori, who doubtless compared the two types directly, keeps them separate. On hasty examination and with only two specimens of the form here named *nigroguttata* for comparison, Hellmayr found Darwin’s typical example, which is, however, not in very good condition, to be very similar to, if not identical with, the skins obtained by H. W. Hudson on the Rio Negro. As observed under *N. m. darwini*, the breeding ranges of *darwini* and *nigroguttata* require further study. The re-examination of the type of *N. nigroguttata* seems likewise imperative.

Additional material examined.—Argentina, Santa Fé: Estancia Ines, near Hersilia, 2; Estancia Wildermuth, 1; La Geraldina, 1; Galvez, 1; Est. La Germania, 3; Mocovi, 1.


Range.—Central Pampa region of Argentina, from southern Santiago del Estero and the Chaco Santafecino south through the plains of Córdoba and Buenos Aires to the Rio Negro, east to the Rio Paraná; (?) accidental at Mendoza.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Henderson, Buenos Aires, 1).

Conover Collection.—33: Argentina (Papín, Bonifacio, Buenos Aires, 3; Los Ingleses, Buenos Aires, 1; Cambacérés, Buenos Aires, 3; Torrecito, Buenos Aires, 1; Alvarez Yonte, Buenos Aires, 2; Dorrego, Buenos Aires, 5; Noetinger, Córdoba, 9; Mendoza, 1; Collon Cura, Neuquén, 2; Chipmay, Rio Negro, 6).

*Nothura maculosa maculosa* (Temminck). **Spotted Nothura.**


Nothura major (not Tinamus major Spix) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 295, 1870—São Paulo (Ypanemá, Cimiterio [do Lambari], Pederneiras, Itarárê) and Paraná (Jaguaraiá).

Nothura maculosa Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 255, 1874—Barrancas, Rio Guayquiraró, Corrientes; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 42, 1880—São Paulo; Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., 6, p. 249, pl. 8, fig. 4 (egg), 1881—Estancia Tala, Prov. Durazno, Uruguay; White, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 629—Concepción, Misiones; Barrows, ¹ An adult male from Mendoza (alt. 800 meters), May, 1911, in the Munich Museum (No. 14.118), mentioned by Laubmann (Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 20, pp. 280, 282, 1934), s. n. *N. m. mendozaensis,* and a female in the Conover Collection, are very different from other specimens taken at Mendoza, and cannot be separated from various individuals of *nigroguttata.* Unless there is some confusion about the locality of the skins received from a dealer, they must be accidental occurrences.

² Azara comprised under his “Ynambuí” the present form as well as *N. m. nigroguttata,* as results from the assigned range stated to extend from Paraguay to Buenos Aires and to Montevideo. Laubmann has restricted the type locality to southern Paraguay, where the dark-backed form is known to occur.

*Nothura maculosa nigroguatula* (not of Salvadori) Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 266, 1909—part, Entre Ríos (La Soledad); Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 147, 1935—part, Chaco (Quililipi, Margarita Belen) and Entre Ríos (Colonia Protestante, Diamante; Concepción del Uruguay).


Range.—Southern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro (Campos) and southern Matto Grosso (Vaccaria) south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay (Apa Hills, Cerro Amambay, Bernalcú, Villa Rica, Sapucay, etc.); eastern Paraguayan Chaco (Puerto Pinasco, Fort Wheeler, Riacho Negro, etc.); and northeastern Argentina (in Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Misiones, Formosa and the Chaco).  

Field Museum Collection.—8: Brazil (Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 3); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 2); Uruguay (San Vicente, Rocha, 3).

Conover Collection.—38: Brazil (Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 6); Paraguay (Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 6; Villa Rica, 13; Horqueta, 6); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 3); Uruguay (Mercedes, Soriano, 4).

* Nothura maculosa major (Spix).  

1 Birds from southern Brazil and Misiones are identical with those from southern Paraguay. Their characters are the large extent of the black area occupying the upper part of the dorsal and uropygial feathers; the rufescent (mikado brown) barring above; the ochraceous buff under parts and the comparatively restricted dusky spotting on the foreneck. Specimens from west of the Paraguay and Parana rivers, however, are not quite typical, having the upper parts paler, less rufescent, but seem better referred here than to any other race. We are unable to recognize N. m. savannarum as distinct. The type and another example from San Vicente have the light edgings to the dorsal plumage broader and whiter and the dark centers less marked with light vermiculations, while the under parts are paler with the dark spotting on the chest smaller, darker, more sharply defined, and more rounded; also the barring on the flanks is more reduced. However, another adult from the same locality is darker, more like certain nigroguttata from Buenos Aires, and a fourth is just as dark and rufescent as maculosa from Villa Rica. Birds from western Uruguay (Soriano and Paysandú) cannot satisfactorily be separated from Sapucay and Villa Rica specimens, although some again approach nigroguttata, and the same remark applies to the inhabitants of Entre Ríos. All that can be said is that birds from Uruguay and Entre Ríos are more or less intermediate, but do not possess any character of their own.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Campos, Rio de Janeiro, 1; Jaguaraiba, Paraná, 1; Cimitero do Lambari, São Paulo, 1; Pedneiras, São Paulo, 1; Victoria, São Paulo, 1; Itaráre, São Paulo, 2; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 4; Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Argentina: Santa Ana, Misiones, 1; La Soledad, Entre Ríos, 4; Kilometer 182, Formosa, 2; San José, Formosa, 1; Lapango, Formosa, 1; Riacho Pilaga, Formosa, 2; Las Palmas, Chaco, 1; General Pinedo, Chaco, 2.—Uruguay: San Vicente, Rocha, 1; Santa Elena, Soriano, 1; Maldonado, 1; Montevideo, 1; Paysandú, 2.—Paraguay: San Luis de la Sierra, Apa Hills, 3; Nueva Germania, 1; Bernalcú, near Asunción, 2; Sapucay, 1; Villa Rica, 3; Rosario, 5; Horqueta, 6; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 6; 40 km. west-southwest of Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 3; Riacho Negro, Chaco, 2; Puerto Pinasco, Chaco, 3; Fort Wheeler, Chaco, 1; Puerto Casado, Chaco, 1; Monte Alto, Chaco, 1.

2 Nothura maculosa major (Spix): Closely similar to N. m. maculosa, but less blackish above, the rufous barring predominating over the black; upper wing
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Tinamus medius Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 65, pl. 81, 1825—"in campis prope pagum Tejuco" [=Diamantina], Minas Geraes, Brazil (deser. of immature; type in Munich Museum examined).


Range.—Interior of Brazil, in states of Goyaz (Jaraguá, Veadeiros), Minas Geraes (Diamantina, Contendas, Pocos de Caldas, Lagóa Santa, Curvelo, Pindeibas, Agua Suja), and probably the adjoining section of Bahia.

Conover Collection.—2: Brazil (Veadeiros, Goyaz, 2).

Nothura maculosa cearensis Naumburg, CEARÁ NOTHURA.


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, in State of Ceará (Lavras).

covers on average lighter ochraceous; under parts likewise somewhat paler, with the dusky markings on foreneck narrower (forming streaks rather than spots) and the bars on the flanks more reduced. Wing, 126–134, (female) 140; bill, 18½–20.

Seven specimens from western Minas Geraes and Goyaz seem to indicate that, in spite of Hellmayr's former statement, T. major may be kept separate. The birds vary somewhat in the coloration of the upper parts, two individuals, one each from Agua Suja and Veadeiros, being decidedly more grayish than the others, and much like N. m. nigrogullata on the dorsal surface. The reduced dusky spotting on the foreneck leads to the little-known Ceará race.

Additional material examined.—Minas Geraes: Diamantina, 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 4; Pocos de Caldas, 1.

1 Nothura maculosa cearensis Naumburg: Much like N. m. boliviana, but wings considerably shorter; light bars on back somewhat paler rufescent; upper wing coverts paler ochraceous; dusky markings on foreneck reduced to narrow streaks. Wing (male), 114; bill, 18.

Although direct comparison of the unique type with Minas specimens was not possible, this race is probably even more nearly related to N. m. major, but appears to differ by much shorter wings and even greater reduction of dusky streaking on foreneck. Much more material of N. m. cearensis and N. m. major than exists in collections is required to establish their proper status, but for the present they may be provisionally admitted.
*Nothura minor* (Spix). 1 LEAST NOTHURA.


*Nothura media* (not *Tinamus medius* Spix) et minor Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 45, 1880—southern Brazil (descr.).


Range.—Southern Brazil, in states of Minas Geraes (Diamantina; Lagôa Santa; Agua Suja, near Bagagem), São Paulo (Itatinga, Itapetininga, Itararê, Irisanga), and Matto Grosso (Chapada). 2

*Conover Collection*.—1: Brazil (Itapetininga, São Paulo, 1).

*Nothura boraquira* (Spix). 3 MARBLED NOTHURA.

1 *Nothura minor* (Spix), a very distinct species, differs from *N. m. maculosa*, which is found in the same parts of Brazil, by much smaller size; much slenderer, though not always shorter bill; deeper and more tawny-ochraceous under parts with much more narrowly barred flanks; more rufescent as well as more closely barred upper wing coveris; and by having the upper surface bright chestnut-rufous vermiculated with black, whereas in the allied species these parts are black with widely separated transverse bands of ochraceous brown or dull rufescent. Wing, 108−118; bill, 16−18.

The senior author has examined a good series of this rare tinamou in European collections.

Additional material examined.—Minas Geraes: Tejuco, 1 (the type); Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 2.—São Paulo: Itararê, 5; Irisanga, 1; Itatinga, 1.—Matto Grosso: Chapada, 2.—Brazil: unspecific, 1.

2 No record exists from Bahia, which was included by Ihering in its range.

3 *Nothura boraquira* (Spix), aside from its white throat and posterior under parts and wood brown to cinnamon-drab chest, is immediately distinguished from the *N. maculosa* complex by the immaculate dusky inner webs of the remiges and the buff-and-dusky-barred under wing coverts.

Birds from Bolivia (*marmorata*) are not separable, though they average slightly paler above. This diversity is, however, completely bridged by the individual
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from Piauhy and Ceará south to Bahia; also in eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz) and the adjacent districts of the Paraguayan Chaco (west of Puerto Casado).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Quixada, Ceará, 1).

Conover Collection.—19: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 7; Santa Cruz, 2); Paraguay (265 km. west of Puerto Casado, Chaco, 7; 120 km. west of Puerto Pinasco, 2).

Variation observable in a series of Brazilian specimens. Paraguayan specimens are slightly more grayish above, and more extensively buffy below, with the dark markings on chest and foreneck more prominent. The scutellation of the tarsus, in this species, does not differ from the other members of the genus, as has been correctly pointed out by Laubliconnwm.

Additional material examined.—Brazil, Bahia: Lamarão, 2; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, 1; Bôa Vista, Rio Grande, 1; Lagôa Boca da Catinga de Cima, Rio Preto, 1; Santa Rita, Rio Preto, 1; unspecified, 2.—Bolivia: La Crecencia, Santa Cruz, 1; unspecified, 2.—Paraguay: Colonia Friedrichsruh, Puerto Casado, Chaco, 1.

1 The locality is probably erroneous, the occurrence in Minas Geraes being denied by Reinhardt (Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 51), and it is quite possible that the type actually came from Bahia or Piauhy. Errors of this kind are not infrequent in Spix's work.
Genus TAONISCUS Gloger


*Taoniscus nanus* (Temminck). **DWARF TINAMOU.**


**Range.**—Southeastern Brazil, in states of São Paulo (Franca, Irisanga, Itararé, Itapetininga, Bartyrá) and Paraná (Faz. do Coronel Carneiro [= Bôa Vista], Rio Jaguaraiba), and in the Argentine Territory of Misiones. ¹

**Conover Collection.**—1: Brazil (Itapetininga, São Paulo, 1).

Genus EUDROMIA Is. Geoffroy


*Calopezus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, p. 97, 1884—new name for *Calodromas* Sclater and Salvin (believed to be preoccupied by *Calodromus* Guérin, 1832).

¹ The above appear to be the only exact localities whence this dwarf tinamou, one of the rarest neotropical birds, has been secured. "Minus Geraes"—included by certain authors in its range—goes back to Salvadori, who erroneously believed Itararé to be in that state. Burmeister's supposition (Journ. Orn., 6, p. 161, 1858) that *Nothura nana* might ultimately be found to occur in the vicinity of Mendoza has not been confirmed.

**Additional specimens examined.**—Brazil: Franca, São Paulo, 2; Itararé, São Paulo, 3; Irisanga, São Paulo, 1; Rio Jaguaraiba, Paraná, 1.
*Eudromia mira* Brodkorb. 1  

*BRODKORB'S MARTINETA.*


**Range.**—Northern Chaco of Paraguay (120 km. west of Puerto Pinasco; 200 km. west of Puerto Casado).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Paraguay (Orloff, 120 miles west of Puerto Casado, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—2: Paraguay (120 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1; 240 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1).


**ELEGANT MARTINETA.**


1 *Eudromia mira* Brodkorb appears to be specifically distinct from *E. elegans*, from which it differs in shorter, narrower crest-feathers, which are hardly wider at the base than at a short distance from the tip instead of being distinctly tapered; decidedly drab, not gray, general coloration of the upper parts with dark brown mottling and barring without the roundish buffy white spots found in *elegans*; drab instead of gray foreneck and chest with sagittate dusky markings without any cross-barring; nearly unbarred inner webs of the primaries, only the extreme bases being slightly mottled with buffy; pale bluish instead of white feet, etc.

**Additional material examined.**—Paraguayan Chaco: 120 km. west of Puerto Pinasco, 2; 195 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1.


**Eudromia elegans** Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 29, 1931 (range); Marelli, El Hornero, 5, p. 193, 1933—Est. Sierra de Ventana, Saldungaray, Buenos Aires; Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 153, 1935—Buenos Aires (Cristiano Muerto, Curumalén Chico, Bahía Blanca), Rio Negro (ten leguas south of Viedma), and Santa Cruz (Bahía del Fondo) (synon., range).


**Range.**—Patagonia from the Rio Santa Cruz northwards through Chubut and Rio Negro to the Rio Colorado and the southern parts of Province of Buenos Aires.

**Field Museum Collection.—** 4: Argentina (Rivadavia, Chubut, 2; Rio Chico, Chubut, 2).

**Conover Collection.—** 10: Argentina (Laguna Alsina, Bonifacio, Buenos Aires, 1; Cambacérès, Buenos Aires, 2; Pichi Mahuida, Rio Negro, 3; Rawson, Chubut, 3; Pampa Alta, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Eudromia elegans morenoi* (Chubb). **Moreno’s Martineta.**


1 *Eudromia elegans morenoi* (Chubb): Similar to *E. e. elegans*, but dorsal plumage paler and grayer, and dusky barring below less heavy, with a tendency to becoming evanescent on the abdomen.

Birds from Mendoza are not quite typical, being not as plain-bellied as those from Neuquén, which are practically unmarked.

By the reduction of the barring on the under parts, this race forms the transition to *E. e. intermedia*.

**Additional material examined.**—Neuquén: Lago Nahuel Huapi, 1; Casa Lata, 1.—Mendoza: Mendoza, 2.
near Mendoza; idem, l.c., 8, p. 259, 1860—Mendoza and San Luis; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 498, 1861—same localities; Martens, Journ. Orn., 23, p. 443, 1875—Vistaflorès, Mendoza; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, 10, p. 403, 1890—Córdoba.


Range.—Western Argentina from Mendoza, San Luis, and Córdoba south to Pampa and the upper Rio Negro and Rio Limay in Neuquén.

*Field Museum Collection.*—2: Argentina (Mendoza, 2).

*Conover Collection.*—14: Argentina (Tunuyán, Mendoza, 8; Las Lajas, Rio Agrio, Neuquén, 2; Chos-Malal, Neuquén, 3; Collon Cura, Neuquén, 1).

*Eudromia elegans albida* (Wetmore).1 **WHITISH MARTINETA.**


*Eudromia elegans albida* Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931—San Juan; Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cine. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 155, 1935—San Juan.

Range.—Plains of San Juan Province, western Argentina.

*Conover Collection.*—2: Argentina (Canada Honda, San Juan, 2).

*Eudromia elegans intermedia* (Dabbene and Lillo).2 **INTERMEDIATE MARTINETA.**


1 *Eudromia elegans albida* (Wetmore): Similar to *E. e. morenoi*, but much paler; white spots and broken bars of upper surface large, the light markings being more extensive than the darker ones; feathers of lower hind neck extensively marked with dull ivory yellow; light markings on under surface likewise more extensive. Wing, 211; tail, 97½; tarsus, 40½; bill, 25.

The two specimens in the collection are very worn.

2 *Eudromia elegans intermedia* (Dabbene and Lillo): Agreeing in proportions and in shape of dusky markings on forehead and chest with *E. e. morenoi*, but breast and abdomen, excepting a few bars on the sides and flanks, wholly immaculate. Wing, 230; tail, 120; bill, 28.
Colodromas [sic] elegans (not Eudromia elegans Geoffroy) Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 287, 1885—Chilecito, La Rioja.


Eudromia formosa intermedia Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 157, 1935—La Rioja to western Tucumán.

Range.—Northwestern Argentina, from western Tucumán (Colalao del Valle, Amaicha) to La Rioja (Chilecito).

Conover Collection. 2: Argentina (Colalao del Valle, Tucumán, 2).

Eudromia elegans formosa (Lillo).\(^1\) LILLO’S MARTINETA.

Calopezus formosus Lillo, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 72, July, 1905—eastern Tucumán near the confines of Santiago del Estero (type, from between Las Cejas and Isca Iacti, in coll. of M. Lillo); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 188, 1910—eastern Tucumán; idem and Lillo, l.c., 24, pp. 190, 194, pl. 11, 1913—eastern Tucumán (Las Cejas) and Santiago del Estero (Suncho Corral) (monog.).


Calodromas elegans formosus Dinelli, El Hornero, 4, p. 274, 1929—eastern Tucumán and Santiago del Estero (nest and eggs).

Eudromia elegans formosa Peters, Bds. World, 1, p. 28, 1931 (range).

Eudromia formosa formosa Steullet and Deautier, Obr. Cinc. Mus. La Plata, 1, p. 156, 1935—Las Cejas and Suncho Corral (synon.).

Range.—Plains of eastern Tucumán and northwestern Santiago del Estero, northwestern Argentina.

Genus TINAMOTIS Vigors


*Tinamotis penlandii Vigors. PENTLAND’S TINAMOTIS.


\(^1\) Eudromia elegans formosa (Lillo) may be distinguished from the preceding race by larger size; much heavier blackish markings on foreneck and chest; different pattern of the dorsal surface with large blotches of black on the wing coverts, etc. The median and posterior under parts are immaculate as in E. e. intermedia.

\(^2\) Frequently spelled penlandi.

**Eudromia andecola** d’Orbigny, Voy. Amér. Merid., 2, p. 68, 1839 (or later)—vicinity of La Paz, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum).

**Eudromia pentlandii** Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 8, Tinami, p. 47, 1880—Bolivian Andes (descr.).

**Range.**—Puna zone of southern Peru (north to Junín), Bolivia, northern Chile (Tacna to Antofagasta), and northwestern Argentina (Prov. Juyujy, Los Andes, and Catamarca). 1

**Field Museum Collection.**—4: Chile (Antofagasta, Rio Inacaliri, 2; Tacna, Choquelimpie, 1); Peru (San Antonio de Esquilache, Puno, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—4: Argentina (Terr. de los Andes, 1); Peru (Crucero Alto, Puno, 3).

1 No authentic records appear to exist either for Tucumán or San Juan. Birds from Argentina (Juyujy), northern Chile, and Bolivia agree well.
*Tinamotis ingoufi* Oustalet. 1  **INGOUF’S TINAMOTIS.**


**Range.**—Southern Argentina in Territory of Santa Cruz, Patagonia; casual in western Río Negro (Huanuluan).

**Conover Collection.**—9: Argentina, Territory of Santa Cruz (Aguada Grande, 1; Estación Pampa Alta, 7; unspecified, 1).

**Order GALLIFORMES**

**Suborder GALLI**

**Family CRACIDAE.** Curassows, Guans, Chachalacas

**Genus NOTHOCRAX** Burmeister


*Nothocrax urumutum* (Spix).  **NOCTURNAL CURASSOW.**


1 *Tinamotis ingoufi* Oustalet may be distinguished from _T. pentlandii_ by the different scutellation of the lower portion of the tarsus, as well as by numerous color characters, notably the bright rufous remiges and primary coverts.

**Additional material examined.**—Patagonia: Santa Cruz, 2 (including the type).
Range.—Upper Amazonia, from the Rio Negro (São Gabriel, Cocuy) and the Rio Purús west to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru (Rio Pastaza; Nauta and Iquitos, northern bank of the Rio Marañón).1

Conover Collection.—7: Brazil (Rio Purús, Labrea, 1); Ecuador (Concepción, 1; Verde Yaco, 1; Loreto, Ouca Yaco, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, 3).

Genus MITU Lesson


**Mitu mitu** (Linnaeus). RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW.


*Craz nudifrons* Lichtenstein, Cat. Rer. Nat. Rariss., p. 37, 1793—Brazil.

*Pauzi mitu* Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 3, pp. 8, 685, 1815—Brazil (part, excl. of supposed "young").


1 No definite record exists from British Guiana. B. Brown’s note (Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana, p. 132, 1876), quoted by Chubb, appears to refer to *Mitu tomentosa*. On the other hand, a notice of André’s (Naturalist in the Guianas, p. 158, 1904) indicates the occurrence of a curassow of nocturnal habits on the Caura River, Venezuela.

2 In Marcgrave’s description no mention is made of the white tail-tipping. While the species has not been found in the region explored by Marcgrave, its most easterly recorded locality being the Pará district, there is the possibility that he might have seen a captive specimen with abraded tail in some Indian village.


Range.—Amazonia, south of the Amazon, from the Pará region west to eastern Peru, and south to Matto Grosso and eastern Bolivia.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (between Moyobamba and Balsapuerto, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Brazil (Rio Capim, Resacca, 2; Rio Tapajóz, Caxiricatuba, 3; Boim, 1; Pinhel, 3; Rio Purús, Labrea, 1); Peru (Chuchurras, 1); Bolivia (Rio Ichilo, Santa Cruz, 2; Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1).

1 Birds from Pará, the Rio Madeira, and Matto Grosso agree well together, and four from Peru (Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco) are not different. The reported occurrence in British Guiana is due to misidentification of Swainson’s *Oural erythrorhynchus*, as characterized in “Animals in Menageries.” Cf. Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, p. 273, 1920.

Nineteen additional specimens examined.
*Mitu salvini* (Reinhardt). **Salvin’s Razor-billed Curassow.**


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Rio Suno, Rio Zamora, Rio Santiago, etc.).

**Conover Collection.**—9: Ecuador (Concepción, 1; Raya-Yaco, 1; Loreto, Montes del Suno, 2; Raya-Chigta, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, 4).

*Crax tomentosa* (Spix). **Lesser Razor-billed Curassow.**


**Ourax tomentosa** Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 288, 1870—Rio Negro (below Poiares, Marabitanas, Serra do Cocuy, São Isabel, San Cármol) and Rio Branco (Forte do São Joaquim), Brazil.


*Mitua tuberosa* (not *Crax tuberosa* Spix) Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 174—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk, ex Swainson).¹


Range.—Southern British Guiana, the adjacent parts of Brazil (from the Rio Branco to the Rio Negro), and the Orinoco Valley and its tributaries in Venezuela.²

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Amazonas, Rio Catrimany, 1).

**Genus PAUXI** Temminck


*Pauxi pauxi* (Linnaeus). HELMETED CURASSOW.


² Twelve specimens, including one from British Guiana, examined.
Ouraux (Crax) pauxi Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 289, 1870—“banks of the Rio Cassiquiare and Orinoco” (from hearsey).
Pauxis galeata Sclater, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 9, p. 285, pl. 53, fig. 1 (male), 1875—Venezuela (“Rio Cassiquiare and upper Orinoco”; near Caracas, and near Tucacas); Funck, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 566—forests of Venezuela (from San Esteban up to the Cumbre de Valencia, also in the mountains of Noigua and Montalban); Rowley, i.e., 1877, p. 684 (coloration of female); Sclater, i.e., 1880, p. 648 (coloration of female); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 266, 1886—“Maynas, Peru” (ex Tschudi).
Range.—Tropical mountain forests of northwestern Venezuela, from the vicinity of Caracas west to Mérida.¹
Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1).

Pauxi unicornis Bond and de Schauensee.² BOLIVIAN HELMETED CURASSOW.


¹ The reported occurrence in Cayenne, eastern Peru (Maynas), and Colombia (Santa Marta), as well as in southern Venezuela (banks of the Rio Cassiquiare and upper Orinoco) has never been corroborated.

In addition to various specimens of doubtful origin, one of us has examined three, collected by S. Briceño in the Montaña del Cápas (alt. 200 meters), below the city of Mérida.

² Pauxi unicornis Bond and de Schauensee: Differs from Pauxi pauxi by the differently shaped casque which is roundly conical (almost cylindrical, with rounded top) instead of fig-shaped. It would seem that there also may be a difference in coloration of the casque which in a specimen of unicornis examined by the junior author is black (given as leaden blue in life), while in a specimen of pauxi the casque is a light yellowish brown. Also the upper edge of the culmen is sharper, less rounded. In the Bolivian bird the feathers of the center of the crown, nape, and hind neck are tightly curled upwards in sharp contrast to the sides of the face and neck, whereas in a Venezuelan specimen the feathers of these parts are only slightly curled and are not in contrast with the sides of the face and neck (in the specimen of pauxi examined a few feathers directly under the casque are tightly curled). The color pattern of unicornis is similar to pauxi, but the plumage is greenish without any blue gloss and the dark fringes on the feathers of the lower neck and mantle are much less strongly marked.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Palmar, Yungas de Cochabamba, 1.
Genus CRAX Linnaeus


*Craz alector Linnaeus.*


1 Craz nigra Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 157, 1758) has been applied to the present species by Chubb and others. Of the references quoted by Linnaeus, Gallus indicus Sloane (Voy. Jamaica, 2, p. 302, pl. 260), described and figured as "entirely black," rests on a bird brought to Jamaica from Curacao, where no curassow occurs, and appears to be unidentifiable. Marshgraves’s "Mitu" is the basis of Mitu mitu (Linnaeus), whereas Aldrovandi’s account refers to some species with knob and wattles at the base of the bill. Alone, Dodart’s "Coe Indien," while also including Pouzi pouzi, may possibly deal in part with what we call C. alector, although he speaks of the gloss of the plumage as being "verdâtre," which does not suit the purple-glossed Crested Curassow. We do not see, therefore, how nigra can be accepted. Craz sloanei Reichenbach (Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, p. 131, 1862), proposed for "Gallus indicus" of Sloane, is, of course, just as ambiguous as its basis.

2 Although Linné’s synonymy contains various inapplicable references such as Sloane, Hernandez, and Marshgraves’s "Mituporanga," his description, which seems to have been taken largely from Brisson, is unmistakable.
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Crax mitu (not of Linnaeus) Vieillot et Oudart, Gal. Ois., 2, pl. 199, 1822 (male).


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, south through northern Brazil to the north bank of the Amazon, west to the Rio Negro; southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley and tributaries) west to the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes (Buena-vista).1

Field Museum Collection.—7: British Guiana (unspecified, 1; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 5); Brazil (Rio Branco, Serra Grande, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: British Guiana (Berbice, 1; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 1; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 3); Brazil (Lago Cupeua, east of Obidos, 1; Rio Curuciruari, Amazonas, 1; Lago Canacary, Amazonas, 1; Itacoatiará, 1; Igarapé Arriba, Amazonas, 5).

1 Colombian specimens (C. erythrognotha) are nowise different from Guianan ones. The only supposed character in the color of the basal portion of the bill does not exist, since it varies, in Guianan and Brazilian examples, from chrome-yellow to orange red. The sexes in this species are nearly alike, the female merely differing by the presence of some white spots in the crest. The purplish gloss of plumage, together with the bare loral and orbicular regions and the absence of white at the tip of the rectrices, serves to distinguish this species from its allies.

Additional specimens examined.—British Guiana: Camacusa, 1; unspecified, 3.—Venezuela: Nericagua, 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 2.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 2; São Gabriel, Rio Negro, 1; Cachoeira do Veados, Rio Negro, 1; foot of Serra do Cocuy, Rio Negro, 1.
**Crax blumenbachii Spix.** 1 **BLUMENBACH’S CURASSOW.**


1 *Crax blumenbachii* Spix: Adult male similar to *C. f. fasciolata* in having the plumage glossed with green, but loral and orbital regions (except a very narrow rim round the eye) feathered; rectrices without any trace of white apical margin; legs and feet dusky; bill smaller and less elevated. Female nearest to that of *C. rubra rubra*, but much smaller, especially bill and tarsi much shorter and slenderer; crest-feathers with two to three white bands; sides of head uniform black; throat, foreneck, and nape bronzy-black, not banded with black and white; lesser and median wing coverts bronze-green with chestnut vermiculations instead of wholly chestnut; rectrices nearly uniform bronze green, at best the two median ones with some rufescent vermiculations at the extreme base. Wing, (male) 365, (female) 330–350; tail, 360, (female) 320; bill, 43½, (female) 35–40.

This species, by the absence of knob and wattles on the bill, resembles *C. alector* and *C. fasciolata*, but has a weaker bill and no extensive bare area on the sides of the head, there being just a narrow naked rim round the eye. The feet appear to be decidedly darker than in the allied species, and the basal portion of the bill is described by that careful observer, Prince of Wied-Neuwied, as "orange red." The female, however, more nearly approaches that of *C. rubra* in coloration, but may be distinguished by lesser dimensions and various other details.

The species is said to be, at least locally, on the verge of extinction, and but a few specimens are preserved in scientific collections.

**Material examined.**—Brazil: "Rio de Janeiro," 2 (females); between Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, 1 (male); Rio da Pomba, Minas Geraes, 1 (female); unspecified, 1 (female; collected by Maximilian Prince of Wied).
**Crax carunculata** (not of Temminck) Euler, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 100, 1900 (nesting habits in captivity); Ihering, l.c., 4, p. 164, 1900—Cantagallo.

**Range.**—Forests of southeastern Brazil, in southern Bahia (north to the Rio Ilhéos), Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro (valley of the Rio Parahyba), and eastern Minas Geraes (Mayrink, Minas Novas, Rio da Pomba).

**Crax fasciolata pinima** Pelzeln.¹ Natterer’s Curassow.


**Range.**—Northeastern Brazil, from the Rio Tocantins (Cametá), Pará, east to northern Maranhão (Rio Guajahú, Bôa Vista, Primeira Cruz).

*Crax fasciolata fasciolata* Spix. Sclater’s Curassow.

**Crax fasciolata Spix,**⁵ Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 48, pl. 62a, 1825—“in sylvis Paraec” (type lost, formerly in Munich Museum); Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds.

¹ **Crax fasciolata pinima** Pelzeln: Similar to *C. f. fasciolata*, but with decidedly smaller bill and shorter tail; female with pale markings on back, wing-coverts, remiges, and rump reduced to narrow broken wavy lines of buffy white; rectrices—aside from the buffy-white apical margin—black, with mere traces of whitish wavy cross-lines; whole breast and tibial feathers broadly banded with black and buff; lower abdomen and under tail coverts much paler, buff instead of deep ochraceous-buff; inner web of remiges with mere suggestions of whitish cross-bands. Wing (female), 350; tail, 310.

The characters of this scarce curassow in the female sex have recently been corroborated by Pinto on the basis of specimens from Bôa Vista, Maranhão. Two males from the same region agree in coloration with *C. f. fasciolata*, but have decidedly smaller bills. The Berlin Museum has both sexes collected bySieber at Cametá on the Rio Tocantins.

⁵ In the revision of Spix’s types, Hellmayr had rejected the name *C. fasciolata*, on account of certain discrepancies in the coloration of the crest between Spix’s description and the female specimens of *C. selateri* available for comparison at the time. Several examples in a larger series of that sex from the Rio Araguaya, Goyáx, subsequently examined show, however, the same amount of white barring to the crest-feathers as depicted in Spix’s plate, and since the range of the bird called “*selateri*” seems to extend to the Amazon Valley, we have no hesitation in following Pinto’s acceptance of *fasciolata* as the earliest name for the western


**Craz sulcirostris** Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 409, 1899—São Paulo (descr. of female; type in Museu Paulistiana); idem, l.c., 6, p. 347, 1905 (crit.).

**Craz alector** (not of Linnaeus) Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 344, 1856—part, descr. of female, interior of Brazil to Paraguay; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 260, 1860—Argentina; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 500, 1861—Gran Chaco, Misiones, and supposedly also “north of Tucumán.”


**Craz fasciolata fasciolata** Peters(4,951),(999,997)

**Craz fasciolata sclateri** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 11, 1934—“Pará” south to Matto Grosso and Goyáž.


**Range.**—Interior of Brazil, from western São Paulo (Ituverava, Itapura, Barretos, Rio Grande) through Matto Grosso, Goyáž, and western Minas Geraes (Pirapora, Rio São Francisco) north probably banded curassow. On the other hand, its occurrence in a wild state on the north bank of the Amazon, at Obidos (whence we have several typical C. alector), appears to us highly questionable, and we venture to suggest that the specimen mentioned by Pinto is more likely to come from the south side of the Amazon.
to the Amazon; Paraguay; and the adjacent districts of Misiones and the Argentine Chaco.2

Field Museum Collection.—2: Brazil (Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2).

Conover Collection.—10: Brazil (Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 4); Paraguay (Chaco side of the Paraguay River, 2; Riacho Caballero, 45 km. west of Puerto Rosario, 2; 235 km. west on the Riacho Negro, Chaco, 2).

*Crax fasciolata grayi* Ogilvie-Grant.3 GRAY'S CURASSOW.

*Crax* grayi Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 480, 1893—"South America" (descr. of female; cotypes in British Museum examined); idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 206, pl. 27, 1897 (monog.).


1 According to Aplin (Ibis, 1894, p. 203), "C. selateri is found in small numbers on the Río Negro, Uruguay," but as no specimen was obtained, and no other observer ever met with a curassow in Uruguay, the record is open to doubt and probably refers to *Penelope o. obscura.*

2 Females from Matto Grosso, Goyáz, and one each from the Argentine Chaco (Rio de Oro) and Paraguay (near Concepción) agree well together, notably in having the lower back and rump blackish or dusky, regularly barred with whitish or buff. There is some individual variation in the width of the light bands on the upper wing and tail coverts as well as in the amount of white spotting on the throat. The presence of a narrow groove on each side of the beak from the nasal fossa to near its point, which gave rise to the description of *C. sulcirostris,* is a purely individual feature (cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 95, 1903).

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Leopoldina, Rio Araguaya, 18; Rio Cabaçal, Matto Grosso, 3; Caçara, Matto Grosso, 1; Rio Guaporé, below Tres Barras, Matto Grosso, 2; "Amazonas," 1.—Paraguay: Island near Concepción, 1; Villa Rica, 1.—Argentina: Rio de Oro, Chaco Austral, 1.

3 *Crax fasciolata grayi* Ogilvie-Grant: Male apparently indistinguishable from *C. f. fasciolata*; female with lower back and rump ochraceous-buff, either practically uniform or narrowly banded with dusky; wing coverts more broadly barred with ochraceous-buff, sometimes even nearly plain ochraceous-buff; buffy white bars on rectrices much wider (10 against 2–5 mm.).

This little-known form requires further investigation. It was described from two females of unknown origin in the British Museum, which one of us has recently examined. Three females from Buenavista, Bolivia, in the Conover Collection seem to be referable to the same form, although direct comparison with the type could not be made. A male from Chiquitos (Curiche de San Ramón) in the Munich Museum is evidently not separable from Goyáz specimens (*C. f. fasciolata*).
Range.—Eastern Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz; Curiche de San Ramón, Chiquitos; San Cárlos, Santa Cruz).

Conover Collection.—6: Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 5; San Cárlos, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Crax globulosa* Spix. WATTLED CURASSOW.

(?) *Crax carunculata* Temminck, 1825—"Brésil" (type in the Lisbon Museum).


\[^1\] This species, based on a single specimen—judging by the chestnut abdomen, of female sex—from "Brazil" in the Lisbon Museum, may be the same as *C. globulosa*. We hesitate, however, to employ Temminck's name, since not one of the many females (with rufous belly) examined by us has any trace of the lappets at the base of the lower mandible shown in his drawing. The type, if still extant, should be re-examined.

\[^2\] *Crax carunculata* of Sclater, Salvador, and Ogilvie-Grant is unquestionably the same as *C. globulosa*, whatever Temminck's type might have been. The series of males from the Rio Solimões shows every gradation from birds without any swelling on the bill to two with large swellings at the base of the culmen and distinct wattles on the lower mandible. The color of the basal portion of the
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22, p. 481, 1893—part ( descr., excl. of range); idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 206, 1897—part ( descr., excl. of range).

Range.—Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo) and northeastern Peru east to Manáos and the Rio Madeira, south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé) and northeastern Bolivia (lower Beni).

Conover Collection.—12: Brazil, Rio Solimões (Ilha do Comprido, 12).

*Crax alberti* Fraser.¹ PRINCE ALBERT’S WATTLED CURASSOW.


Crax mikani Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 343, 1870—“Brazil,” errore (part, descr. of female; spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Crax viridirostris Selater, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 9, p. 282, June, 1875 (based on a living male of unknown origin in the Amsterdam Zoo; type now in bill is yellow in those with swellings, while the cere is practically red in the others. Natterer, in his notes on freshly killed specimens, describes the cere and appendages as bright red.

Additional specimens examined.—Brazil: Rio Solimões, 3; Manáos, 2; Volta do Gentio, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso, 2.

¹ Crax alberti Fraser appears to be specifically distinct from *C. daubentoni*. The male not only differs by the total absence of any swelling at the base of the maxilla and the coloration of the bill (basal half, including wattles of lower mandible, slaty blue or slate greenish instead of dark wax yellow; apical half ivory yellow), but also by having merely a small bare postocular spot, whereas the entire region between eye and cere is thickly beset with velvety plumes. The female, in addition to the extensive feathering on the sides of the head, may be distinguished from that of *daubentoni* by its very different coloration: the wings, back, rump, and tail feathers being regularly banded with white; the six outer primaries, primary coverts, alula, and edge of the wing bright rufous; under wing coverts, breast, and sides likewise bright rufous, paling into ochraceous on lower breast and to buff on vent and crissum.

Among other material the senior author has examined two males and one female from Bogotá (G. Crowther) and a female from Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia (A. E. Pratt), in the British Museum.

² The alleged “female,” figured on pl. 28, belongs to another species, *C. r. rubra*. 

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¹ Refer to the original text for full citations and further details.
the Salvin-Godman Collection, British Museum); idem, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 463—Cartagena, Colombia (male and female received alive).

*Crax alberti alberti* Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 11, 1934—Colombia (crit.).

**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia, from Cartagena east to the Santa Marta region and south to Antioquia (Puerto Valdivia) and the Magdalena Valley (Honda); also found in native "Bogotá" collections.¹

**Conover Collection.**—1: Colombia (La Tigre, Santa Marta, 1).

*Crax daubentoni* G. R. Gray.² *DAUBENTON’S WATTLED CURASSOW.*


**Crax mikani** Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 343, 1870—"Brazil," errore (part, descr. of "male"=female; type in Vienna Museum examined).


**Crax incommoda** Slater,³ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1872, p. 690—South America (type in British Museum examined); idem, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 9, p. 281, pl. 49, 1875 (fig. of type; =female).

¹ In males of this species, the knob and wattles at the base of the bill vary from pale bluish to greenish (virdirostris), but the divergency appears to be purely individual. The female bird of *C. mikani* Pelzeln is a normally colored specimen of the present form.

² *Crax aldrovandi* Reichenbach (Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, pp. 134, 136, 1862) appears to us undeterminable. Neither Aldrovandi's figure of a tailless bird nor Daubenton's "Hocco Faisan de la Guiane" (Pl. Enl., pl. 86) can be identified with certainty, whereas Willoughby's "Mituporanga" consists of various ambiguous components. We see, therefore, no reason to give up Gray's name accompanied by adequate descriptions, the originals of which are still preserved in the British Museum.

³ The type, a female, received from the Zoological Society's Gardens, where it had lived from May 25, 1870, to July 22, 1873, turns out to be *C. daubentoni*. The naked orbital ring is very much narrower than in *C. fasciolata* (sclateri), and

Range.—Tropical zone of northern Venezuela, from La Guaira (below Caracas) west to Lake Maracaibo, south to the Rio Apure.

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, 1).

Crax annulata Tod.¹ ANNULATED CURASSOW.


Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia (Don Diego, Santa Marta region).

*Crax rubra rubra Linnaeus. MEXICAN CURASSOW.

Crax rubra Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 157, 1758—based on "The Red Peruvian Hen" Albin, Nat. Hist. Bds., 3, p. 37, pl. 40, "in America" (descr. separated in front from the cere by a broad stripe of velvety feathers. It has nothing whatever in common with C. pinima. From other females of daubentoni the type merely differs by having distinct, narrow (1/2 to 3/4 mm. wide), white transverse bars on upper wing coverts, secondaries, and outer webs of primaries, and similar, though not continuous, cross-markings on the upper tail coverts. However, the female cotype of daubentoni (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 58.4.27.2, ex coll. Lidth de Jeude) has likewise white bars, though shorter and less distinct ones, on the wing coverts, marginal spots or edges of white on the outer vane of the primaries, and traces of apical fringes to some of the upper tail coverts. The type of incommoda has hardly any swelling at the base of the culmen, which is more or less suggested in all other females. Otherwise it is of typical coloration: throat and foreneck plain black; breast and thighs black regularly barred with white; flanks, vent, and crissum white; curled crest-feathers black with two white bars; tail broadly tipped with white; bill black, apical half horn brown. Hellmayr could not find the second specimen figured in Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 10, pl. 93, 1879.

The British Museum has an adult male of C. daubentoni from Montañas da Limones (alt. 150 ft.), below Mérida.

¹ Crax annulata Todd, a very imperfectly known species, needs further investigation. The male is described as being a miniature of C. alberti. Judging from a photo of its head, which we owe to the kindness of Mr. R. M. de Schauensee, it resembles alberti in the absence of wattles at the base of the maxilla, but has the bare space round the eye much more extensive, this area being separated from the cere by a row of small pin-like feathers, exactly as in C. daubentoni. The white bars on the crest-feathers and the whitish margins to the lower breast and wing coverts probably indicate immaturity. A female from "New Granada" (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 56.11.5.17), purchased of J. Verreaux, which seems to belong here, is very much like C. f. fasciolata (sclateri) in general coloration, but differs in having the rump nearly wholly blackish with merely some dot-like light apical spots; mere suggestions of narrow interrupted whitish cross-marks to the upper tail
of female; type living in Richmond Park);\(^1\) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 301, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama.


coverts; the light bands on the tail reduced in width and restricted to the middle pair; and the seven external primaries, primary coverts, edge of wing, and under wing coverts banded and variegated with cinnamon-buff, while the inner webs of the remiges are broadly barred with cinnamon-rufous. The coloration of the wings suggests *C. alberti*, though, of course, the rufescence is much less pronounced. Aside from the pattern of the outer primaries and adjoining parts, this bird answers pretty well to Todd’s description of the female and pl. 93 in Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., 10, 1879, whose original Hellmayr failed to find in the British Museum. The bare orbital ring is about as extensive as in the female of *C. f. faseiolata*, but in accordance with a photo of the type of *C. annulata*, kindly supplied by Mr. Todd, the space between eye and cere is beset with numerous small pin-like plumes. Wing, (male, Don Diego) 350, (female, Don Diego) 348, (female, New Granada) 350; tail, 319, 317, 320.

From the scanty material available it is well-nigh impossible to pass any final judgment on the merits of *C. annulata*, which may, however, prove to be the Colombian representative of *C. daubentoni*.

\(^1\) Albin’s figure, though pretty poor, seems to represent the female of the present species. As type locality we may regard (western) Ecuador, which, at Albin’s time, formed part of Peru.

\(^2\) While some of the references quoted by Linnaeus appear to pertain here, others are extremely ambiguous.
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Crax pseudolecitor Reichenbach, Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, p. 131, pl. 174, fig. 1516, 1862 (based probably on one of the references quoted by the author, account fairly confused).


Crax hecki Reichenow, Journ. Orn., 42, p. 231, pl. 2, 1894 (based on a female aviary bird in the Berlin Zoo, origin unknown; type now in Berlin Museum).

Panama, 12, 403, 378
Both quite ragua western valles, Guayas).* Tehuantepec) Vieja, Prov. 132
Obaldia, Honduras Crax single maries more and been turned possible Field Conoper Range.
Crax Crax* Crax
Field Museum Collection.—7: Guatemala (Chapulco, 4); Nica-ragua (San Gerónimo, 2); Costa Rica (Orósí, 1).

Conover Collection.—17: Mexico, Chiapas, Escuintla (Mt. Madre Vieja, 2; Acacoyagua, 1); Guatemala (Dept. Izabal, Escobas, 1); Honduras (Catacombas, Cortes, 1); Costa Rica (Guanacaste, Mira-valles, 2; Volcan Turrialba, La Iberia, 2); Panama (Darien, Port Obaldia, 8).

Crax rubra griscomi Nelson.2 COZUMEL ISLAND CURASSOW.


Range.—Cozumel Island, off the coast of Yucatan.

1 Both C. panamensis and C. chapmani, the latter based upon a single female, turned out to be individual variants of the widespread Mexican Curassow, as has been pointed out by Miller and Griscom. The interrelationship between C. rubra and the South American species with basal knob and wattles (C. globulosa, C. alberti) needs further investigation with the help of long series, and it is quite possible that they will eventually prove to be merely geographical races of a single specific entity.

2 Crax rubra griscomi Nelson: Similar to C. r. rubra, but smaller, females with more white in the crest-feathers and with broader white bars on the inner primaries and the secondaries. Wing, (male) 356, (female) 340; tail, 325.
Genus **PENELOPE** Merrem


*Penelope maraii* (P. L. S. Müller). **CAYENNE GUAN.**


*Penelope jacupema* Merrem, Av. Rar. Icon. et Descr., fasc. 2, p. 39, pl. 11, 1786—“Guyana” (based on an aviary bird); idem, Beytr. Bes. Gesch. Vögel, Helt 2, pl. 11, 1786.¹


¹ Though pretty poor, Merrem’s plate in conjunction with the description, which expressly mentions the whitish edges to the chest and the green gloss of the plumage, cannot well refer to any other species. His failure to indicate the rufescent belly is hardly of importance in view of the fact that description and figure were made from a living specimen.

² Daubenton’s plate is quite recognizable.
Penelope greeyi Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 206, pl. 22 (based on an avian bird said to be from “Santa Marta”; type, now in British Museum, examined); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 523—“Santa Marta” (crit.); Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 174—British Guiana (Bartica Grove, Camaesua, “Roraima, 3500 to 5000 ft.”); W. L. Sclater, Ibis, 1887, p. 317—Maccas-seema, Pomeroon River.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, west to eastern Venezuela (La Prición, Caura Valley), south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, Brazil.

Field Museum Collection.—2: British Guiana (Berbice, 1; unspecified, 1).

Conover Collection.—8: British Guiana (Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 1); Brazil (Lagôa Cupeua, near Obidos, 4; Rio Counay, Pará, 1; Cavarí Island, Uassa Swamp, Pará, 1; Igarapé Arriba, near Itacoatiarã, 1).

*Penelope purpurascens* purpurascens Wagler. PURPLE GUAN.


1 The colored figure corresponds very well to Cayenne specimens. The locality is doubtless erroneous. Hellmayr has lately examined the type and found it perfectly typical of marail.

2 No Roraima specimens of Whitely’s appear to be extant.

Specimens from French Guiana, British Guiana, and northern Brazil agree well, and a single female from Venezuela (Caura River) is not appreciably different. An excellent account of this species and its habits is given under the vernacular caption “Le Maraye” by Bajon (Mém. Hist. Cayenne et Guiane Franç., 1, pp. 383-397, pls. 3, 4, 1777), and Sonnini de Manoncourt (Observ. Phys. Hist. Nat. et les Arts, 5, Part 4, pp. 345-350, April, 1775) also published some notes of interest. Though the latter author errs in considering “L’Yacou” identical with the “Marail,” his description of male and female (p. 347) plainly shows that he had P. marail before him.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: La Prición, Caura, 1.—British Guiana: Wareemia River, 5; Camacabra Creek, 3; Supenaam River, 2; Camacusa, 4; Bartica Grove, 4; Ituribiscel River, 3; Quonga, 2; Great Savannas, 4; Morabalí, Essequibo River, 2; Ourumee, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2; Ipousin, Approu-ague River, 3.—Brazil: “Pará,” 1.

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Range.—Tropical zone of Mexico from Sinaloa and Tamaulipas southwards through Guatemala to Honduras.

Field Museum Collection.—9: Guatemala (Las Amates, Izabal, 7; Concepción del Mar, Escuintla, 2).

Conover Collection.—15: Mexico (Rancho Santa Barbara, Sinaloa, 1; Río Las Cañas, Nayarit, 3; Tutla, Oaxaca, 3; Mt. Madre Vieja, Escuintla, Chiapas, 2); Guatemala (Capetillo, 1; Quebrada, Izabal, 1); Honduras, Tegucigalpa (San Marcos de Guaymaca, 1; Alto Cantoral, 1; Cantoral, 2).

*Penelope purpurascens aequatorialis* Salvadori and Festa. Equatorial Guan.

Penelope aequatorialis Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 368, p. 38, 1900—Río Peripa, Ecuador (type in Turin Museum); Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 16—part, Colombia, Ecuador, etc. (crit.); Lönberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 15, 1922—Gualea and below Nanegal, 1

1 *Penelope purpurascens aequatorialis* Salvadori and Festa differs from the nominate race by chestnut rump and upper tail coverts, rufous abdomen, and the presence of white lateral edges on hind neck, mantle, and upper wing coverts, not to mention several minor divergencies.

There is no constant difference between birds from western Ecuador and Colombia (Chocó) on one side, and those from Panama and Costa Rica on the other. Nicaraguan specimens, which we have not seen, are stated to verge in the direction of typical purpurascens.

Additional material examined.—Costa Rica, 8; Panama, 6; Chocó, Colombia, 1; Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador, 1; Río Peripa, Ecuador, 1.


1 *Meleagris cristata* Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 269, 1766) is an indeterminable composite, based (1) on “Jacu-pema” Maregrave (Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 198), an indefinitely described species from northeastern Brazil (possibly *P. jacuca* Spix); (2) on “The Quan or Guan” Edwards (Nat. Hist. Bds., 1, p. 13, pl. 13) “from one of the Sugar Islands in the West Indies,” an ambiguous bird which seems to us unidentifiable. We agree, therefore, with Chubb (*Ibis*, 1919, pp. 16–17) that the name should be dropped altogether. The same fate is suffered by *Penelope Guan* Reichenbach (Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, p. 149, 1862), proposed for Edwards’s plate.
**Range.**—Tropical zone of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama south along the Pacific coast of Colombia to western Ecuador.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Costa Rica (Orósí, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—12: Costa Rica (Bebedéro, 1; Ballena, 1; Cerro Santa María, 1; Las Cañas, 1; Villa Quesada, 1); Panama (Port Obaldía, Darien, 4; Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 1); Ecuador (Santo Domingo, 1; Bajo Verde, Guayas, 1).

*Penelope purpurascens persicax* Bangs.¹ **Cauca Guan.**


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of western Colombia in the western Andes (Pavas; San Luis, Bitaco Valley; San Antonio; Munchique; Clementina) and on the western slope of the central Andes (Salento, West Quindío Andes; Miraflores, east of Palmira).

**Conover Collection.**—3: Colombia, Cauca (Munchique, El Tambo, 2; Rio Michengue, El Tambo, 1).

*Penelope purpurascens brunnescens* Hellmayr and Conover.² **Brownish Guan.**


¹ *Penelope purpurascens persicax* Bangs: Similar to *P. p. aequatorialis*, but smaller; inner remiges coppery auburn instead of bronze green; foreneck and breast more brownish, less bronze green; scapulars and upper wing coverts narrowly edged with grayish, these markings being but slightly suggested in some individuals of *P. p. aequatorialis*. Wing, 310–320, (female) 295; tail, 330, (female) 300–315; bill, 31–35.

² *P. p. persicax* is obviously a zonal representative of *P. p. aequatorialis*, and replaces it in the Subtropical zone of the Cordilleras bordering the upper Cauca Valley.

**Additional material examined.**—Western Andes: San Antonio, 2; Clementina, 1.—Central Andes: Miraflores, east of Palmira, 1; Salento, West Quindío Andes, 2.

² *Penelope purpurascens brunnescens* Hellmayr and Conover: Very similar to *P. p. aequatorialis*, but pileum and upper back decidedly less greenish, about dull metal bronze; central tail feathers reddish brown or coppery auburn as in *P. p. persicax*; foreneck and breast duller and more brownish with hardly any olive green gloss, so conspicuous in *P. p. aequatorialis*. The present race is to a certain extent intermediate between *aequatorialis* and *persicax*, for it agrees with the


Range.—Tropical zone of extreme western Venezuela, in State of Zulia (Rio Guachi; Montañas de Palmar; Rio Cogollo, Périja), and adjoining section of Colombia (Santa Marta region), extending up the Magdalena Valley as far as La Candela, in the Subtropical zone.

Conover Collection.—3: Venezuela (Rio Guachi, Zulia, 1; Montañas de Palmar, Zulia, 1; Rio Cogollo, Périja, 1).

*Penelope obscura bronzina* Hellmayr.1 BRONZE-GREEN GUAN.


former in lacking the coppery auburn color on the inner remiges and the grayish edges on mantle and upper wing coverts, but resembles the latter in the dull brownish anterior under parts and the reddish or coppery middle rectrices. Wing, 350–360, (female) 340–355; tail, 310–340, (female) 315–340; bill, 32–35.

Santa Marta birds agree with those from Venezuela, while three adult males from La Candela in the Subtropical zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley are larger (wing, 360–382; tail, 360–380; bill, 34–36). Though the distinctness of this form was challenged by Todd, we do not see how it can be united to either *P. p. aequatorialis* or *P. p. perspicax*. The specimen from Remedios, Rio Ité, being lost, its subspecific identity remains in doubt.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Santa Marta region (Bonda, Don Diego, Minca), 6; “Bogotá,” 1; La Candela, 3.

1 Penelope obscura bronzina Hellmayr: Nearest to *P. o. obscura*, but with a shallow lappet in the middle of the neck; upper parts and breast lighter bronze green, the head and neck particularly much less blackish; crest and superciliary region profusely edged with grayish white; rump more greenish; legs lighter brown.

Material examined.—Minas Geraes: Estação do Tunnel, 2.—Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro, 4.—São Paulo: Itararé, 3; Piquete, 1.—Paraná: Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, 1.—Santa Catharina: Blumenau, 1; Colonia Hansa, 1; Jaraguá, 5.
Penelope nigricapilla (not of Gray) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, pp. 281, 341, 1870—Itararé, São Paulo (descr.).

Penelope (Salpiza) jacuacula (not Penelope Jacuaca Spix) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 290, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro.


Penelope jacuaca Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 164, 1900—Cantagallo.


Range.—Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Minas Geraes (Estação do Tunnel) and Rio de Janeiro south through São Paulo and Paraná to Santa Catharina (Blumenau, Colonía Hansa).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Brazil (Morungava, Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 2).

Conover Collection.—3: Brazil (Morungava, Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 2; Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, 1).

Penelope obscura Temminck. DUSKY GUAN.

“Brazil” (type in British Museum examined).

Penelope obscura obscura Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 263, 1909—

Alto Paraná, Paraguay (type in coll. of A. W. de Bertoni). 1

Range.—Extreme southern Brazil (State of Rio Grande do Sul); Uruguay; 2 Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Chaco south to Santa Fé; Entre Ríos; Misiones). 3

*Penelope obscura bridgesi G. R. Gray. 4 BRIDGES’S GUAN.

Bolivia (type in British Museum examined).


1 The allocation of this name is doubtful. It was subsequently identified by Bertoni (Faun. Parag., p. 36, 1914) with P. sclateri, which can hardly be correct, as no representative of the P. montagnii group has ever been found outside of the Andes.

2 "Crau sclaterii" of Aplin (Ibis, 1894, p. 203—Rio Negro, Perdido, and Arroyo Grande, Uruguay) probably refers to the present species, no curassow being found in Uruguay.

3 Birds from Rio Grande do Sul are identical with those from Uruguay and the Chaco Santaféncino.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Rio Grande, 1; unspecified, 2.—Uruguay: Paysandú, 2.—Argentina: Rio Paraguay, 1; Mocoví, Santa Fé, 2.

* Penelope obscura bridgesi Gray resembles P. o. obscura in shape of crest-feathers, absence of gular lappet, dark brown legs, and in blackish olive coloration of head and neck; but differs by distinct whitish margins to the forehead; much more conspicuous, pure white edges on the wing coverts; purplish bronze brown (instead of dark olive green) upper parts and chest; more rufescent rump and under parts.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: Villa Montes, 1; unspecified, 1 (the type).—Argentina: Orán, Salta, 1; Tafi Viejo, Tucumán, 1; Tafi, Tucumán, 2; San Pablo, Tucumán, 1; Villa Nougus, Tucumán, 1; Vipos, Tucumán, 1; unspecified, 1.


—Sierras de Totoral, Catamarca.


*Range.*—Southeastern Bolivia, in depts. of Tarija (Caiza, Tatarenda, Melocotón, Villa Montes) and Cochabamba (Tin-Tin), and northwestern Argentina, from Jujuy south to Catamarca (Sierras de Totoral).

*Conover Collection.*—10: Bolivia (Melocotón, Tarija, 1; Tin-Tin, Cochabamba, 3); Argentina (Sierra de Santa Barbara, Jujuy, 2; Sierra de Vipos, Tucumán, 4).

*Penelope jacúçu speciosa* Todd.† **Bolivian Guan.**

† *Penelope jacúçu speciosa* Todd: Nearest to *P. j. jacúçu*, but crest-feathers narrower, apically less rounded, and on both webs conspicuously edged with grayish white, these edges nearly confluent at the tip, and superciliaries more profusely margined with whitish. The malar stripe varies somewhat, but is generally also more strongly variegated with grayish white, while the posterior under parts are lighter as well as brighter rufescent. The other differences claimed for this race do not hold in the specimens before us. Wing, 320, (female) 305–315; tail, 335, (female) 320–330; bill, 32–35.

This form seems to represent *P. j. jacúçu* on the northern and eastern base of the Bolivian Andes, in the northern section of Cochabamba along the Rio Chimoré, whence specimens have been recorded by Chapman, and in the region around Santa Cruz de la Sierra. In the extreme northwestern corner of the country, on the lower Rio Beni, however, Spix’s Guan is found, according to Chapman.

Aside from many color characters, *P. j. speciosa* differs so markedly from *P. obscura bridgisi* by slenderer, longer bill, shorter toes, shorter and practically unfeathered tarsus, dark brown (instead of crimson) legs, and longer crest-feathers, that for the present we consider it inexpedient to merge *P. jacúçu* and *P. obscura* into a single specific entity, as has been proposed by Peters.

*Additional material examined.*—Bolivia: Rio Surutú, 1 (the type); Buenavista, 1.


Penelope jacquaquçu boliviana Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 19—Bolivia (crit.).


Penelope jacquaquçu speciosa Hellmayr and Conover, Auk, 49, p. 335, 1932—eastern Bolivia (eastern Bolivia (crit.).

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia, in depts. of Cochabamba (Río Chimoré) and Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz de la Sierra; Buenavista, Río Ichilo, and Río Surutú, Prov. del Sara).

Conover Collection.—6: Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 5; Río Ichilo, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Penelope jacquaquçu jacquaquçu* Spix. Spix’s Guan.


1 We suggest Coary, on the south bank of the Solimões, one of Spix’s collecting stations, as type locality.

2 Reichenbach’s figures, poor as they are, clearly represent *P. jacquaquçu*, and do not show the characteristics of *P. j. speciosa*. The type, which has disappeared, was collected by the Polish traveler Warszewicz and probably came from northern Peru, not from Bolivia. A similar confusion of localities was committed by Reichenbach with other species obtained by Warszewicz, notably in the case of *Diphogena warszewiczii [= D. aurora]*.


*Penelope obscera jacquaçu* Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 14, 1834 (range).

*Range.*—Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to extreme northern Bolivia (lower Beni) and the adjacent parts of western Brazil (from the south bank of the Rio Solimões east to the Rio Madeira).

*Conover Collection.*—21: Ecuador (Lagarto Yacu, 1; Montes Rio Guataraco, Loreto, 1; Raya-Chigta, Loreto, 2; Ouca-Yaco, Loreto, 2; Montes del Suno, Loreto, 3); Peru (Chanchamayo, 1; Vista Alegre, Huánuco, 1; Calleria, Rio Ucayali, 2; Yurimaguas, Loreto, 2); Brazil (Canutana, Rio Purús, 3; Labrea, Rio Purús, 1; Santo Antonio, Rio Juruá, 2).

*Penelope jacquaçu orienticola* Todd. RIO NEGRO GUAN.

According to Chapman (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 44, 1921), a single adult from the lower Beni resembles others from Peru.

*Additional specimens examined.*—Brazil: Rio Solimões, 1 (the type); Rio Juruá, 1; Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira, 2; Jamarysinho, Rio Maheados, 3.—Peru: Chanchamayo, 1; Pozuá, Huánuco, 3.—Ecuador: Rio Zamora, 1.

*Penelope jacquaçu orienticola* Todd: Similar to *P. j. jacquaçu*, but larger; upper parts darker green without any brownish suffusion on lower back and rump; grayish edging to crest-feathers less developed; green of breast darker; posterior under parts much less rufescent, being dark brown with narrow vermiculations of dull rufescent. Wing (male), 330; tail, 349.

The only specimen, an adult male from Ayrrão, Rio Negro, which one of us has examined, agrees with Todd’s description, based on a single bird from Mana-capurú, in every particular except for having the primaries pale hair brown. By this character, whatever it may be worth, it seems to verge to *P. granti*, which, as has been intimated by Chapman, might prove to be conspecific with the *P. jacquaçu* group. Perhaps the specimens from the Rio Cassiquiare and the base of


Range.—Northern Brazil, from the north bank of the Rio Solimões (Manacapuru) to the lower Rio Negro (Ayrão).

*Penelope granti* Berlepsch. Ogilvie-Grant's Guan.


Mount Duida mentioned by Chapman as being very near *P. granti* are actually referable to *P. j. orienticola*, which we have already traced up to the lower Rio Negro.

Material examined.—Brazil: near Ayrão, Rio Negro, 1.

1 *Penelope granti* Berlepsch, although united to *P. marail* by Peters, is quite distinct, differing from it by much larger size with stronger bill and much heavier, longer tarsi; deep bluish green upper parts and chest; dusky or dusky brown lower breast and abdomen without any rufescent tone (instead of light rufescent barred and variegated with dusky); blackish cheek-stripe less extensively edged with gray. Wing, 315–340; tail, 337–360.

From a study of the large series of British Guianan skins in the British Museum by the senior author it clearly results that *P. granti* and *P. marail* are specifically different. There are seventeen specimens of the former and twenty-nine of the latter in that collection, various localities (Waremia River, Supenaam, Great Savannahs, Camacabra Creek, Ituribisci River, Bartica Grove) being represented by both species. While the characters given above hold in every one of the numerous specimens examined, the pale (hair brown) coloration of the outer primaries does not seem to be of any consequence. Though we have not been able to make direct comparison, *P. granti* apparently differs from *P. j. orienticola* by bluish green upper parts and chest, longer as well as narrower crest-feathers, and by lacking every trace of the rufescence on the posterior lower parts so conspicuous in *orienticola*.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Waremia River, 3; Anna, 1; Supenaam, 1; Bonasika River, 1; Great Savannahs, 3; Takutú River, 3; Arawai River, 1; Camacabra Creek, 3; Ituribisci River, 1; Bartica Grove, 1.
Penelope cristata Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 175—British Guiana (ex Schomburk); W. L. Sclater, Ibis, 1887, p. 317—Corentyne River and “Orinoco Country.”

Penelope purpurascens (not of Wagler) J. E. Gray, Knowsley Menag., 2, pl. 11, 1846.

Range.—British Guiana.¹

Field Museum Collection.—4: British Guiana (Demerara River, 1; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 3).

Conover Collection.—5: British Guiana (Wismar, Demerara River, 1; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 2; Oko Mountains, Essequibo River, 2).

*Penelope ortoni* Salvin.² Orton’s Guan.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia and western Ecuador, from Chocó south to Chimbo.

Conover Collection.—19: Ecuador (Gualea, 1; Santo Domingo de los Colorados, 1; Milpe Mindo, Pichincha, 5; Achotal, Imbabura, 3);

¹ The supposed occurrence in “Cayenne” and the “Orinoco Country” requires confirmation.

² Penelope ortoni is rather an isolated species, characterized by the complete absence of any rufescent tone on the lower parts (the abdomen being sepia brown like the tibial feathers and under tail coverts and very little different from the slightly more bronzy breast) as well as by the conspicuous white lateral edges on the under surface, extending down to the belly. The small size, the uniform dark brown pileum, malar region, and sides of neck, as well as the lack of grayish edges on the underparts, are other striking features. The throat and foreneck are entirely bare, only the gonydeal angle being covered with blackish feathers. Wing, 255–270; tail, 245–255.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Río Dagua, San José, 1.—Ecuador: Paramba, 1; Santo Domingo, 2; Chimbo, 1.

³ Mindo being only a little over 4,000 feet above sea level, the altitude indicated by Salvin cannot be correct. The species appears to be confined to the lower Tropical zone, the highest station whence it has yet been recorded being Paramba, at 3,500 feet elevation.
Penelope-albipennis Taczanowski.1 WHITE-WINGED GUAN. 


Range.—Tropical zone of northwestern Peru, from Tumbez to Piura (possibly to the Chicama Valley, near Trujillo).2

*Penelope superciliaris superciliaris* Temminck. SUPERCILIATED GUAN.


1 Penelope albipennis Taczanowski is still known only from two specimens, the type taken by Sztolcman at Santa Lucia, near Tumbez, in the Warsaw Museum, and a female from Hacienda de Pabur (vicinity of Piura) in the Raimondi Collection, now in San Marco University at Lima. It has been suggested that the species might have been based on partial albinos of *P. ortoni*. Against this supposition, however, speak not only Sztolcman’s observations, but also Taczanowski’s measurements (wing, 325–336; tail, 325), which are much too large for *P. ortoni*, and various details in coloration (crest-feathers edged with whitish gray; rump, tail coverts, and abdomen vermiculated with rufescent, etc.). It is to be hoped that precise information on this puzzling bird may soon be forthcoming.

2 According to Sztolcman, as recorded by Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., 3, p. 271, 1886).

3 Neumann has recently tried to shift the name *superciliaris* to the form of eastern Brazil, his principal reason for the change being that a specimen in the Berlin Museum was collected by Gomez in the vicinity of Bahia. His whole argument is based on the supposition that this example is Temminck's type. However, he not only failed to prove his point, but even the published evidence tends to demonstrate its fallacy. At the end of the original account (pp. 74–75), Temminck, in fact, states: "Je dois à M. le Comte de Hoffmannsegg l’individu qui fait partie de mon cabinet; les deux individus adultes et le jeuneoiseau qui font partie du Musée de Berlin, sont aussi le produit des voyages que ce savant a fait faire à ses frais [sic] dans le Brésil." This statement at once disposes of Neumann’s surmise that there was only a “unique” specimen, and, furthermore, supplies two important facts: (1) that the type was in Temminck’s private collection, and (2) that three additional examples were in the Berlin Museum. The bird examined by Neumann is evidently one of those mentioned by Temminck as being at the time in that collection, and has no claim whatever to be regarded as the type. The circumstance that the type, like several others of his, has disappeared from
Penelope superciliaris var. Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 283, 1870—Rio Guaporé (Forto do Principe) and Rio Madeira (Borba).


Range.—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Pará west to the Rio Madeira and its tributary, the Rio Guaporé (Forto do Principe da Beira), on the northern confines of Matto Grosso.

Conover Collection.—15: Brazil (Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 1; Serraria Cabrol, Rio Acará, 1; Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, 1; Ipomongo, Rio Capim, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajós, 1; Pinhel, Rio Tapajós, 3; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajós, 4; Tauary, Rio Tapajós, 2; Rio Canumá, Amazonas, 1).

*Penelope superciliaris ochromitra Neumann.*

Buffy-browed Guan.—

Temminck's private collection, which was subsequently incorporated in the Leiden Museum, cannot by any means be used as a pretext for arbitrarily substituting another so-called type specimen. It is quite probable that Hoffmannsegg had received specimens of this penelope through both of his collectors, one through Sieber from the Pará region, which was given to Temminck, and others through Gómez from Bahia, which were retained in the Berlin Museum. The slight differences separating the two races would not have been regarded as of importance in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

As to Temminck's description, it contains nothing that contradicts the characters of the Lower Amazonian form. In many specimens, it is true, there is hardly a trace of a superciliary line, but in others this marking is present and extends well to some distance above the lores, so that Temminck's expression ("part de la racine du bec") would not seem to be far-fetched. Besides, Temminck specifically mentions the Pará district as particular habitat, and this fixes the name unequivocally.

1 Additional material examined.—Pará: Peixe-Boi, 1; Igaraçapé-Assú, 1; Rio Acará, 2.—Amazonas: Borba, Rio Madeira, 3; Forto do Principe, Rio Guaporé, 1.

2 Penelope superciliaris ochromitra Neumann: Exactly similar to P. s. jacu-pemba, but superciliares more strongly tinged with buffy, sometimes even wholly ochraceous-buff to ochraceous-tawny.

When describing this form, Neumann had only three specimens from near Parnagüá, and evidently overlooked Hellmayr's remarks on the variability in the series at Field Museum. In fact, only three of our nine birds (two from Tranqueira, one from fazenda Inhumá) have the superciliares as deeply tawny-ochraceous and connected by a distinct frontal band as the three individuals from near Parnagüá, which formed the basis of P. s. ochromitra. In all the others, the superciliares are much less rufescent with frontal bar either present or lacking. Several individuals, notably one from Deserto, Piauí, and another from Santo Antonio, Goyáz, closely approach São Paulo and Minas Geraes examples, the


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, in states of Maranhão, Piauí, and the adjacent section of northern Goyâz (Bôa Vista, lower Tocantins).1

*Field Museum of Natural History.*—1: Brazil (Tranqueira, Maranhão, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—9: Brazil (Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 2; Tranqueira, Maranhão, 1; Bôa Vista, Maranhão, 1; Deserto, Piauí, 4; Santo Antonio, Bôa Vista, lower Tocantins, Goyâz, 1).

*Penelope superciliaris jacupemba* Spix.2 *Spix’s Guan.*


superciliaries being just a slight shade more buffy. Another specimen from Deserto can hardly be distinguished from the type of *P. jacupemba*, once more casting doubt on the correctness of the latter’s type locality, Presidio de São João, near Rio de Janeiro. The general coloration of the present form is even paler than in the next race.

*Additional material examined.*—Piauí: Lagôa do Missão, near Parnaguá, 3.


2 *Penelope superciliaris jacupemba* Spix: Similar to *P. s. superciliaris*, but general coloration with a more grayish cast; the edgings to wing and upper tail coverts wider and lighter rufous; the superciliaries broader, hoary gray or very slightly tinged with buffy, and as a rule extended forward to the base of the bill.

Neumann has attempted to divide this form into three, but the much more satisfactory material at our command fails to substantiate his conclusions. There is no doubt that birds from Bahia, southern Goyaz, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro, are the same. Of four Bahia skins, one has broad, hoary gray superciliaries reaching to the base of the bill and forming a distinct band across the forehead, exactly as in an adult from Rio das Almas, Goyaz (*argyromitra*); in two others, the narrower grayish, dusky-mottled eyebrow starts a little in front of the eye; and the fourth has just a few grayish fringes in the superciliary region, as is the case in certain individuals of typical *superciliaris* from Lower Amazonia. Two adults from Rio de Janeiro again have broad superciliaries, likewise four from São Paulo and two from Minas Geraes, the tone varying from whitish gray to buffy gray, with or without any light coloring across the forehead. Birds from São Paulo are slightly darker green above, but have the heavy rufous edges to


scapulars and secondaries of the present form. Those from Matto Grosso are even nearer the Paraguayan race in general coloration, though they have very bright rufous rumps, and differ, furthermore, by the still greater extent of the rufous wing edgings. The applicability of P. jacupemba to the birds of eastern Brazil is somewhat questionable. Spix, who mentions as only locality “Presidio do São João” near Rio de Janeiro, appears to have had two examples, since he states “mas a femina vix diversus,” and calls the superciliary streak “rufescens vel canescens.” In the initial diagnosis we read “rufescens,” which corresponds well to the only specimen now preserved in the Munich Museum. While the plate evidently represents a gray-browed bird, Spix’s example, as we have stated under P. s. ochromitra, seems to be indistinguishable from certain pale-browed individuals from Piauhy, and it is quite possible that the locality is wrong, and that it actually came from Piauhy or Maranhão, in which case jacupemba would supersede P. s. ochromitra, while the present form would become P. s. argyromitra. However, birds with slightly buffy-tinged superciliares are not infrequent in Bahia and farther south, and as other helpful characters are not discernible in the soiled, faded type specimen, we deem it best not to disturb nomenclature at present.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 4; Rio das Almas, Goyáz, 1; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraes, 1; Rio Jordão, Minas Geraes, 1; Rio de Janeiro, 3; Rio Doce, Espírito Santo, 1; Victoria, São Paulo, 2; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 4; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 5; Tapirapoa, Matto Grosso, 1.


Range.—Eastern and central Brazil, from Pernambuco south to Sao Paulo and Paraná, west through Minas Geraes and southern Goyaz to Matto Grosso.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Victoria, Sao Paulo, 1). Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Victoria, Sao Paulo, 1).

*Penelope superciliaris major* Bertoni.¹ PARAGUAYAN GUAN.


Penelope purpureascens major Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., 1, No. 1, p. 19, Jan., 1901—[Alto Paraná], lat. 25° 43' south, Paraguay (type in coll. of A. W. de Bertoni).


Range.—Eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and extreme southern Brazil (states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul).²

¹ *Penelope superciliaris major* Bertoni: Similar to *P. s. jacupemba*, but darker, more olive green, on upper parts and breast; rufous edges to scapulars and secondaries much reduced, sometimes practically obsolete.

Seven specimens are fairly uniform in their characters. In one specimen each from Horqueta and Puerto Segundo the rufous wing-edging is merely suggested by traces. A single bird from Rio Grande do Sul is decidedly referable to major, while two from Santa Catharina (Jaraguá), by slightly wider wing margins, form the transition to *P. s. jacupemba*.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, 1; Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, 2.

² "Buenos Aires" mentioned by Neumann among the localities of this form is undoubtedly incorrect.
Conover Collection.—11: Paraguay (Horqueta, 4; 40 km. west-southwest of Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 4); Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones, 3).

*Penelope montagnii montagnii* (Bonaparte). *Montagne’s Guan.*


*Penelope montagnii* Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 492, 1893—part, spec. a–e, i, Venezuela (Mérida) and Colombia (Bogotá, Pasto); idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 221, 1897—part, Venezuela and Colombia.

*Penelope montagnii* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 194, 1917—Colombia (Valle de las Pappas, Almaguer; Santa Isabel; above Subia; El Piñón); Osgood and Conover, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 30, 1922—Colombia (Páramo de Tamá) and Venezuela (Río Mucújón).


Range.—Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia and western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida).²

*Field Museum Collection.*—2: Colombia (Páramo de Tamá, 2).

Conover Collection.—12: Venezuela (La Cuchilla, Mérida, 2; Río Mucújón, Mérida, 3); Colombia (Palatera, Coconuco, Cauca, 5; La Plata, Huila, 2).

*Penelope montagnii atrogularis* Hellmayr and Conover.³ *Black-throated Guan.*

¹ The type is a native Bogotá specimen presented by Mr. Lewy in 1850. Chapman (l.c., p. 194, 1917) suggests as type locality El Piñón, above Fusugasugá, eastern Andes of Colombia.

² Venezuelan birds are identical with a topotypical series from the east Colombian Andes. Birds from the central and western Andes of Colombia are more or less intermediate in their characters between *montagnii* and *atrogularis*, though some are practically indistinguishable from Bogotá skins, while one or two can be closely matched by west Ecuadorian specimens (cf. Hellmayr and Conover, l.c., p. 327).

Delacour’s record (Ibis, 1923, p. 138) of *P. montagnii* from the “southern part of the llanos” of Guarico, Venezuela, cannot possibly refer to the present species.

Additional specimens examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 4; Subia, Cundinamarca, 3; El Piñón, above Fusugasugá, 1; Santa Isabel, Quindío Andes, 6; Almaguer, central Andes, Cauca, 1; Valle de las Pappas, central Andes, Huila, 1; Sancudo, western Andes, Caldas, 3; La Leonera, western Andes, Caldas, 2.—Venezuela: Valle, Mérida, 2.

³ *Penelope montagnii atrogularis* Hellmayr and Conover: Nearest to the nominate race, but on average smaller; only chin and upper throat with scant,


Range.—Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of western Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—12: Ecuador (Alaspungo, 3; Chaloya, Pichincha, 3; Pucara, Pichincha, 1; Lloa-Urabuco, Pichincha, 1; Paramba, 2; Montes de Anagumba, Imbabura, 2).

*Penelope montagnii brooki* Chubb. [1] Brook’s Guan.


bristle-like black feathering without any gray; malar region, auriculare, and superciliary region with mere traces of gray edges, forehead only with faint lateral fringes of gray; posterior under parts less tawny; apical half of upper mandible (beyond nasal fossa) horn brown, not reddish. Wing, 225-245; tail, 210-220, once 235; bill, 27-30.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: “Nanegal,” 1; Aluguincho, 2; Huila, 1; La Unión, 2.

[1] Penelope montagnii brooki Chubb: Similar to *P. m. atrogularis* in scant, bristle-like, uniform black feathering of chin and upper throat, but differing by duller (about auburn) rump; somewhat more bronzy, greenish rather than brownish back, and particularly by having, like typical *montagnii*, wide ash grey edges on sides of head and neck. The feathers of the pileum are broadly margined laterally with whitish gray down to the upper back, and the whitish edges on foreneck and breast are even more prominent than in *montagnii*. Besides, the apical half of the maxilla is chrome-yellow abruptly contrasted with the blackish basal portion. Wing, 230-235; tail, 210-225; bill, 28-32.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: “Baeza,” 2; Yunguilla, 2.


**Range.**—Humid Temperate zone of eastern Ecuador.

**Conover Collection.**—5: Ecuador (Cuyuja, 3; Mt. Tungurahua, 1; Huagropamba, 1).

*Penelope montagnii plumosa* Berlepsch and Stolzmann.¹ **PERUVIAN GUAN.**


¹ Penelope montagnii plumosa Berlepsch and Stolzmann is about halfway between the northern races and *P. m. sclateri*, of Bolivia. It differs from *montagnii* and the two Ecuadorian forms by wholly blackish maxilla, much more prominent, silvery white instead of grayish edges on pileum, hind neck, and superciliary region; the possession of very distinct, silvery white lateral margins on the mantle and upper wing coverts, and more conspicuous, silvery white rather than grayish white markings on foreneck and breast, which, moreover, do not meet at the tip, thus producing a more streaked effect. The rufous of the belly is brighter than in *montagnii*, though not so intense as in *sclateri*. From the latter, *P. m. plumosa* may be separated by having the chin and throat densely covered with soft, fully developed, ash-gray, centrally dusky-streaked feathers as in *montagnii*, whereas the Bolivian form shows only scant blackish "bristles" on the upper portion of the otherwise bare throat. The bare space round the eye is less extensive, and the consequently broader feathered malar stripe is edged with ash gray as in *montagnii*, not with silvery white as in *sclateri*. Forehead, crown and superciliary region are as profusely margined with silvery white as in *sclateri*, but these markings also extend over nape, hind neck, and upper back, whereas in the Bolivian form the posterior part of the crown and hind neck are uniform bronze green. On foreneck and breast the white lateral margins are likewise much wider as well as more numerous, and the abdomen is decidedly duller rufescent. The general coloration of the body plumage is brownish bronze as in *montagnii*, much less greenish than in *sclateri*. Wing, 240–245, (female) 235; tail, 240–245; bill, 26–28.

The above characterization is based on birds from northern Peru, no material from the type locality being available.
1893—part, spec. a, Huasampilla; idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 222, 1897—part, Peru; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d’Orn., 1, p. 319, 1910—Cumpang (east of Tayabamba), Prov. Pataz, Peru.


Range.—Humid Temperate zone of eastern Peru, from Dept. of Libertad south to the Uruamba region, Dept. of Cuzco.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Peru (ten miles east of Molinopampa, 3; mountains east of Balsas, 1).

*Penelope montagnii sclateri* G. R. Gray. SCLATER'S GUAN.


Range.—Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of western and central Bolivia.¹

Conover Collection.—6: Bolivia (Yungas de Cochabamba, 2; Ineachaca, Cochabamba, 4).

*Penelope dabbenei* nom. nov.² DABBENE’S GUAN.


¹ Additional material examined.—Bolivia: San Antonio, 1; Cocapata, 2; unspecified, 1 (the type).

² *Penelope dabbenei* Hellmayr and Conover, judging from the slender, pale brown legs and the presence of a shallow gular lappet, is allied to *P. m. sclateri*, but differs by larger size, more extensively feathered tarsus, much less rufescent rump and posterior under parts, narrower crest-feathers, and much less gray suffusion in the malar stripe. From *P. obscura bridgesi*, which is found in the same parts of Bolivia and Argentina, Dabbene’s Guan is evidently quite distinct specifically. Aside from its shorter wings and tail and slightly shorter bill, it may be distinguished by much slenderer, pale brown legs with much more extensive feathering on the inner side of the tarsus; broader and apically bluntly rounded crest-feathers with conspicuous grayish white lateral edges; mainly hoary whitish (instead of blackish bronze) superciliary region; grayish suffusion of the malar stripe; much lighter, brownish bronze instead of blackish, coloration of upper parts, neck, and breast; much narrower, grayish instead of pure white margins to the upper wing coverts; more rufescent rump and posterior under parts with mere traces of dusky vermiculations, etc. Wing (male), 285; tail, 300; tarsus, 70; bill, 28.

Additional material examined.—Argentina: Cerro de Calilegua, Jujuy, 1 (Munich Museum).
Range.—Subtropical zone of southeastern Bolivia (Pinos, Dept. Tarija) and northwestern Argentina (Cerro de Calilegua, Prov. Jujuy).

Conover Collection.—2: Bolivia (Pinos, Tarija, 2).

*Penelope jacu-caca* Spix. 1 Brown Guan.


*Penelope iacucaca* Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 56, 1914 (aviary spec.).

Range.—Wooded region of northeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia (Lamarão; Poçoens Encima) and Piauhy (Lagôa Missão; Deserto). 2

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Deserto, Piauhy, 1).

1 *Penelope jacu-caca* Spix, P. ochrogaster Pelzeln, and P. pileata Wagler form a natural group characterized by the narrow black streak separating the white superciliares from the denuded sides of the head, and though exhibiting well-marked differences may eventually prove to be conspecific. Their ranges are yet incompletely known.

2 The occurrence of the species in British Guiana reported by Cabanis (in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 745, “1848”) as *Salpiza jacu-caca*, upon which all subsequent Guianan records (such as *Penelope jacu-caca* Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 175, and Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 26, 1916) are based, has never been confirmed, and Schomburgk’s bird, which is not in the Berlin Museum, continues to remain a puzzle. Nor does the Brown Penelope occur anywhere in Lower Amazonia, whence Ihering (Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 14, 1907) lists an example as being in the Museum Paulista. Taczanowski’s identification (Orn. Pérs., 3, p. 267, 1886) of Tschudi’s *Penelope cristata* with the present species is likewise erroneous. All specimens obtained by field collectors are from Bahia or Piauhy.

Additional material examined.—Bahia: Poçoens Encima, 1 (the type); Lamarão, 3.—Piauhy: Lagoa Missão, near Parnagüá, 3.
Penelope ochrogaster Pelzeln. CHESTNUT-BELLIED GUAN.


Range.—Interior of Brazil, from western Minas Geraes (Pirapora, Rio São Francisco) through southern Goyáz (Barra do Rio São Domingos, Rio Paraná; Leopoldina, Rio Araguaia) to Matto Grosso (Engenho do Pari and Rio das Frechas, near Cuyabá; Descalvados).¹

*Penelope pileata* Wagler. WHITE-HEADED GUAN.


Salpiza pileata Wagler, Isis, 1832, col. 1226.


Penelope leucothrix (Natterer) and *P. comata* (Lichtenstein) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 340, 1870 (quoted in the text from labels).

Range.—Lower Amazonia, south of the Amazon, from the Tapajóz west to the Rio Madeira region.

Conover Collection.—9: Brazil, Rio Tapajóz (Caxiricatuba, 2; Tauary, 3; Boim, 2; Pinhel, 2).

Penelope argyrotis olivaceiceps Todd.² OLIVE-CRESTED GUAN.

¹ Material examined.—Brazil: Rio das Frechas, 2; Engenho do Pari, 1; Descalvados, 1; Leopoldina, Rio Araguaia, Goyáz, 1.

² Penelope argyrotis olivaceiceps Todd: Nearest to the nominate race, but feathers of crest much darker and less brownish, olivaceous black not raw umber.
**Penelope argyrotis argyrotis** (Bonaparte). **Bar-tailed Guan.**


*Caracas, Venezuela* (cotypes, collected by Levraud, in Paris Museum examined by C. E. Hellmayr).


*Venezuela* (type in British Museum).

*Penelope montana* (Lichtenstein MS.) Reichenbach, Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, p. 151, 1862—

*Venezuela* (type in Berlin Museum).


*Penelope argyrotis argyrotis* Hellmayr and Conover, Auk, 49, p. 324, 1932—

*northern Venezuela to eastern Colombia (crit.); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 16, 1934 (range).*

**Range.**—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela, from the vicinity of Caracas west to Mérida, and eastern Andes of Colombia. *Field Museum Collection.*—1: Venezuela (Capas, Mérida, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—3: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 3).

**Penelope argyrotis colombiana** Todd. **Santa Marta Guan.**

1 *Penelope montana* (Licht.) Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, p. 877, 1856) is a nomen nudum.

2 *Penelope argyrotis* Beebe (Zoologica, N.Y., 1, p. 72, 1909) from Caño Colorado, Orinoco delta, can hardly pertain here, and is more likely to be *P. marail*, although the two species are very dissimilar.

3 We have no Colombian material and it is on Mr. Todd's authority that the east Colombian Andes are included in the range of typical *argyrotis*.

4 *Additional material examined.*—Venezuela: Caracas, 2 (the cotypes); Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 2; La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 1.

5 *Penelope argyrotis colombiana* Todd: Closely similar to *P. a. argyrotis*, but feathers of pileum narrower, apically slightly attenuated (instead of broad and bluntly rounded), dull grayish bronze (not raw umber), and for their whole length on both sides conspicuously edged with grayish white, while in the nominate
Penelope colombiana Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 213, 1912—La Taguas, Santa Marta, Colombia (type in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh); idem and Carricker, l.c., 14, p. 173, pl. 2, 1922—Chirua, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, San Lorenzo, and San Miguel (habits)


Range.—Subtropical (and upper Tropical) zone of the Santa Marta region in northern Colombia.

Conover Collection.—2: Colombia (Vista Nieve, Santa Marta, 2).

*Penelope argyrotis barbata* Chapman.¹ BEARDED GUAN.


race only forehead and anterior crown show white margins. The silvery white superciliaries of argyrotis are replaced by grayish edges; the feathered malar stripe—strikingly silvery white in the typical form—is dull brownish, the feathers being but obsolesly edged with ash grayish; hind neck and mantle more profusely marked with buffy white (instead of pure white) lateral edges; the cinnamomeous tail-tips slightly more extensive and darker in tone.

¹ Penelope argyrotis barbata Chapman: Nearest to *P. a. argyrotis*, but much darker throughout; chin and upper throat feathered; pale margins to both upper and under parts much reduced and grayish rather than white, becoming evanescent on the wing coverts; rump, tail coverts, and flanks brighter, more cinnamon-brown; lower breast and abdomen mottled or vermiculated with blackish.

On comparing three specimens of *P. inexpectata* with the type of *P. barbata*, the junior author noticed that they differ only by slightly more grayish sides of the face and less densely feathered throat, but these trifling variations are probably individual rather than racial. This conclusion is supported by the fact that two specimens from San Lucas are not quite alike in color or extent of feathering. The describer of *P. inexpectata* evidently was unaware of the existence of an Ecuadorian form, to which no reference is made in his original account.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Taraguacocha, 1 (the type); San Lucas, 2.—Peru: Porculla Pass, 1; Palmabella, 2.

² According to Taczanowski (l.c., p. 270), the north Peruvian birds differ from those of central Peru (Chilpes, Pumamarca;— *P. "salateri" plumosa*) by having long rufous tail-ends, and the white edgings restricted to the forehead, whereas pileum and hind neck exhibit but narrow grayish fringes. This characterization shows the birds from Tambillo and Tamiapampa to belong to the *P. argyrotis* group, but whether they are the same as *P. a. barbata* or a separable form with more denuded throat can only be determined by actual comparison.


Range.—Subtropical and humid Temperate zones of southwestern Ecuador (San Lucas; Taraguacocha, Prov. El Oro; Malacatos, Loja) and northwestern Peru (Porculla Pass, Lambayeque; Palambla).

Conover Collection.—5: Ecuador (Malacatos, Loja, 4; Huaico, Loja, 1).

Genus ORTALIS Merrem¹


Penelopsis Reichenbach, Vollst. Naturg. Tauben, p. 147, 1862—type, by present desig., Penelope adspersa Tschudi.

*Ortalis motmot motmot (Linnaeus). GUIANA CHACHALACA.


Penelope motmot Wagler, Isis, 1830, col. 1111—Cayenne and Guiana.

¹Ganix Rafinesque (Anat. Nat., p. 69, 1815), introduced without characterization for “Guan” Lac [épède], has been quoted as a synonym.
Ortalida motmot

Penelope Paraca
Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 31, 1848—Takutú River.

Penelope Parrakua

Ortalis motmot

Ortalis katraca
Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 15, 1907 (range).

Ortalis motmot motmot
Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 17, 1934 (range).

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin), and northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the Amazon, west to the Rio Negro.1

Field Museum Collection.—15: Venezuela (Piaocu, Amacuro, 2); British Guiana (Mahacai, 2; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 5; Middle Base Camp, upper New River, 1); Surinam (Paramaribo, 1); Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Bõa Vista, Rio Branco, 4).

Conover Collection.—13: British Guiana (Kartabo, 3; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 3; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 1); Brazil (Lago Cupeua, near Obidos, 4; Boca de Channel Piava, 2).

1 Specimens from the Rio Negro and Obidos appear to be identical with a Guianan series, though a few individuals have some bronzy olive at the base of the outer web of the outermost rectrix, much as in O. m. ruficeps.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 4; Approuague River, 1; Ipousin, 1.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 3.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco, 1; La Prición, Caura, 1.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 1; Obidos, 5; Manáos, Rio Negro, 4.
*Ortalis motmot ruficeps* (Wagler). 1. **RUFIOUS-HEADED CHACHALACA.**

**Penelope ruficeps** Wagler, Isis, 1830, col. 1111—Brazil (type in Berlin Museum).


**Range.**—Northern Brazil, on the banks of the Rio Tapajóz south to Conceição do Araguaya (8° south lat.), State of Pará.

**Conover Collection.**—8: Brazil, Rio Tapajóz (Caxiricatuba, 2; Santarém, 1; Tauray, 2; Pinhel, 3).

*Ortalis superciliaris* (Gray). 2. **SUPERCILIATED CHACHALACA.**


1 *Ortalis motmot ruficeps* (Wagler); Similar to the nominate race, but decidedly smaller; rufous of head and neck brighter, chestnut rather than bay; tail paler, the outer web of the outermost rectrix always more or less bronzy olive at the base. Wing, 175—190 (against 200—220); tail, 190—210 (against 240—260); bill, 22—24 (against 24—29).

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Santarém, 2.

2 Recent comparison by the senior author with a good series of skins from the Pará region shows *O. superciliaris* to be an earlier name for *O. spizii*. The type (Brit. Mus. Reg. No. 55.12.19.314), an adult bird in good condition save that the tips of the rectrices are somewhat abraded owing to its having been kept in confinement, agrees particularly well with an adult male collected by Natterer on the Rio Muriá, east of Pará, in having very conspicuous buffy white superciliares and whitish edges to the feathers of the forehead, while the plumage on foreneck and chest, in both, is apically faintly edged with grayish white. The three lateral rectrices are for the greater part rufous, and the fourth pair has a large rufous apical spot, exactly as in a male from Pará (Nov. 2, 1834). The series from the Pará district proves beyond doubt that the light markings on the forepart and sides of the head are subject to considerable individual variation, there being specimens with well-defined whitish or buffy superciliaries sometimes united in front, and others with mere traces of them. In justice to Ogilvie-Grant it may
Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, 1; Serraria Cabrol, Rio Acará, 1; Resacca, Rio Capim, 2; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 1).

*Ortalis guttata araucauan* (Spix). WHITE-BELLIED CHACALACA.


*Penelope albiventris* Wagler, Isis, 1830, col. 1111—"Brasilia, versus flumen Amazonum," errore (type in Munich Museum).1


be mentioned that the two examples of "O. araucauan" from Pará, which at the time of his writing were in the British Museum, happen to be devoid of distinct superciliaries. The pale tipping to the feathers of forehead and chest is likewise of no consequence and may be indicated to a varying degree or even altogether absent. Birds from Maranhão and Piauhy, on average, have the mid-belly slightly lighter, more whitish (less grayish or buffy).

Additional material examined.—Pará: Pará, 5; Peixe-Boi, 1; Rio Miriá, 2; Cajutubá, 1; Ipitinga, Rio Acará, 1.—Maranhão: Rio Itapicurú, 2; Miritiba, 2; Bôa Vista, 3; Rio da Raíz, Rio Paranhyba, 1.—Piauhy: Barra do Cocal, Rio Paranhyba, 1.

1 The type is the same specimen that served as basis for Spix's description of the male of his *P. araucauan*. 

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Ortalis aracuan Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 57, 1935—Rio Gongogoy (Pazenda Santa Maria) and Corupéba, Bahia (habits).


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco south through Bahia and adjacent parts of eastern Minas Geraes to Espirito Santo (Rio Doce).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Anda-rahy, Bahia, 1).

Ortalida guttata squamata (Lesson). Scaly Chachalaca.

1 A doubtful synonym is Ortalida caracco Wagler (Isis, 1832, col. 1227 [note]—ex Penelope sp. Poeppig, in Froeper’s Notiz. Geb. Natur- und Heilk., 31, No. 681, Beilage, p. 8, Oct., 1831; type in Leipzig Museum examined; cf. Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 571, 1856; and Ortalis caracco Hellmayer, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 694, 1906). The type, said to have been collected at Pampayaco, near the sources of the Rio Huallaga, Dept. Huánuco, Peru, is closely similar to Bahia specimens, and merely differs by the rump being only laterally rufous, but medially dark brown like the upper back. Nothing similar has ever been taken again in Peru, the type being very different from O. g. guttata, well known as an inhabitant of Huánuco Province, and it seems almost incredible that a second species of Ortalis should occur in that region. Besides, the extent of rufous on the rump is individually variable in allied species, e.g., O. superciliiarius, and this rather insignificant divergence might disappear, if a more satisfactory series of aracuan from eastern Brazil were available for comparison. We cannot but seriously question the Peruvian origin of the type specimen, and as Poeppig, on his South American trip, also stopped at various Brazilian ports, a transposition of labels does not seem to be wholly beyond possibility.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Pernambuco, 1; Lamarinó, Bahia, 1; Bahia, 3.

Ortalis guttata squamata (Lesson) is easily distinguished from O. g. aracuan by lacking the plain white area on breast and abdomen, these parts being wood brown with grayish white apical edges; by brown or rufescent instead of whitish to buffy tibial feathers; much darker, nearly chestnut under tail coverts; duller

Also included remota Pinto, 1964


Ortalis araucuana squamata Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 17, 1934 (range).

Range.—Extreme southeastern Brazil, in states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Rolante, Rio Grande do Sul, 1).

*Ortalis guttata subaffinis* Todd.¹ BOLIVIAN CHACHALACA.


Ortalis guttata Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 2, p. 107, 1889—"lower Beni," Bolivia; Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 510, 1893—part, rufescent pileum, etc. It much more resembles *O. g. guttata*, of Upper Amazonia, but may be separated by unspotted lower throat; the shape of the light apical markings on forehead and chest, which are more in the form of scaly edgings than spots; uniform rufescent brown upper part of the head, which in the nominate race is dusky or blackish brown with grayish spots on forehead and superciliar region, etc. If we are to express natural affinities by nomenclature, *Ortalis araucuana*, *O. squamata*, and *O. guttata* may well be united in one specific entity, but it will not do to group the two first-named together and keep the third one separate.

Additional material examined.—Santa Catharina: unspecified, 1 (the type); Blumenau, 1; Jaraguá, 1.—Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara do Mundo Novo, 2; Linha Pirajá, 1.—"Brazil," 2.

¹ Ortalis guttata subaffinis Todd: "Similar to *O. g. guttata*, but general color of upper parts paler, averaging more olivaceous, less brownish, and pileum and hind neck decidedly paler, more grayish, less sooty."

There seems to be great variation in this bird due to wear and fading. In general, a series of seven from Bolivia seem to average lighter on the upper parts, especially on hind neck and pileum. They are also lighter below, this being most noticeable on the forehead and chest, where the white markings are less distinct, because of the lighter, more olivaceous background.

Additional material examined.—Bolivia: San Antonio, La Paz, 1; San Mateo, Yungas de Cochabamba, 1.
spec. e, Tiltilito, Bolivia; idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 241, 1897—part, Bolivia.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia.

Conover Collection.—7: Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Buena vista, 5; Rio Yapacani, 2).

*Ortalis guttata guttata* (Spix). SPOTTED CHACHALACA.


Ortalis albiventris (not Penelope albiventris Wagler) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 286, 1870—Matto Grosso (Engenh o do Gama, São Vicente, Forte do Príncipe) and Rio Madeira (Salto do Girão, Borba).
Range.—Amazonian Ecuador and Peru south to the Urubamba region, and east through western Brazil to the Rio Tapajóz, south along the Rio Madeira to northwestern Matto Grosso.¹

Conover Collection.—22: Ecuador (Rio Catapiño, 1; Concepción, 6; Cerro Quataraca, Loreto, 1; Ouca Yaco, Loreto, 1; Suno, Loreto, 1); Peru (Vista Alegre, 1; Chinchao, 1; Rio Ucayali, 1); Brazil (João Pessôa, Rio Juruá, 3; Labrea, Rio Purús, 3; Canutama, Rio Purús, 3).

*Ortalis guttata caquetae* Chapman.² CAQUETÁ CHACALACA.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá; also in native Bogotá collections).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (Bogotá, 1).

Ortalis guttata colombiana Hellmayr.³ COLOMBIAN CHACALACA.

¹ After examining a fair series from Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru, we cannot see our way clear of separating a Peruvian race (adspersa). Birds from the Rio Madeira and Matto Grosso seem to be exactly like others from the Amazon, the amount of gray on forehead and superciliary region as well as the intensity of the brown color on ptilenum, foreneck, and chest varying individually within the same locality. East Ecuadorian birds, for instance, are matched in the blackish ground color of the chest by others from the Rio Arapiuns, Brazil, and those from Peru are in no way distinguishable from Amazonian specimens picked at random.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Rio Samiria, 1; La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1; Occobamba, Cuzco, 1; Callanga, Cuzco, 1.—Brazil: Rio Solimões, 1; Casa Nova, Rio Arapiunis (Rio Tapajóz), 2; Borba, Rio Madeira, 3; Calama, Rio Madeira, 1; Forte do Principe, Rio Guaporé, 2; Sào Vicente, Matto Grosso, 1; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, 1.

² Ortalis guttata caquetae Chapman: Similar to O. g. guttata, but perhaps distinguishable by browner (less olivaceous) upper parts and slightly paler ground color of forehead and breast.

Judging from two native “Bogotá” skins—the only ones we have seen—this is rather an unsatisfactory race.

³ Ortalis guttata colombiana Hellmayr, though readily distinguished by larger size, wholly ashy gray ptilenum passing into a paler tone anteriorly, and narrower, marginal rather than spot-like pale markings on foreneck and chest, is clearly the Magdalena Valley representative of O. guttata.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 4; El Chicoral, 1.


Ortalis colombiana colombiana Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 196, 1917—Colombia (La Candelá, near San Agustín, Andalucía; Chicoral, near Honda; El Alto de la Paz, near Bogotá); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 18, 1934 (range).

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of the upper Magdalena Valley, eastern Colombia.

[Ortalis guttata caucae] Chapman. 1 Cauca Chachalaca.


Range.—Tropical and lower Subtropical zones of the Cauca Valley, western Colombia.

*Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem. 2 Sonora Chachalaca.


1 Ortalis guttata caucae Chapman: Very similar to O. g. colombiana, but with forehead little, if any paler than the crown; lower back, rump, flanks, and under tail coverts more strongly rufescent; feet horn color instead of red.

Material examined.—Colombia: Concordia, Cauca, 1.

2 Ortalis wagleri griseiceps van Rossem: Similar to the nominate race, but head and neck slightly paler and grayer; feathers of crown uniform pale slate gray, instead of dark slate gray on the inner, and slate gray on the outer webs; mantle slightly grayer in fresh, and decidedly so in worn plumage (van Rossem, l.c.).

The racial characters are hardly evident in our specimens, which are, however, very worn.
Range.—Extreme southern Sonora, south for an undetermined distance into northern Sinaloa, western Mexico.

Conover Collection.—10: Mexico (Guirocoba, Sonora, 6; El Molino, Sinaloa, 4).

*Ortalida wagleri wagleri (G. R. Gray). WAGLER'S CHACHALACA.


Range.—Western Mexico, from southern Sinaloa (Escuinapa, etc.) and the adjacent parts of Durango (Sayupa) south to Nayarit (Tepic, Santiago, San Blas).

Conover Collection.—2: Mexico (Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 2).

*Ortalis vetula poliocephala (Wagler).² GRAY-HEADED CHACHALACA.

Penelope poliocephala Wagler, Isis, 1830, col. 1112—Mexico (part, descr. of adult; type in Berlin Museum).

Ortalida poliocephala Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1869, p. 364—"vicinity of Mexico City" (crit.); idem, i,c., 1870, p. 537—tableland of Mexico (Real Arriba; vicinity of Mexico City) and Colima (Río Armeria, Río Tupila); Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 306, 1874—Río Tupila, Colima; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 45, 1876—southern Oaxaca (Tapanapa, Barrio, Tehuantepec City).


² Penelope vociferans Gmelin (Syst. Nat., 1, [2], p. 735, 1789), exclusively based on "Chachalacamatl" of Hernandez, is unidentifiable.

* not conspecific with O. vetula, fide Vorrie, 1965


**Range.**—Pacific side of southwestern Mexico, from Colima south through Guerrero and Oaxaca to western Chiapas (Tonalá), north to the southern part of Puebla (Real Arriba, Chachapa).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Mexico (San Gerónimo, Oaxaca, 1).

*Ortalis vetula mccalli* (Baird). **TEXAN CHACHALACA.**


**Ortalis vetula vetula** Miller and Griscom, Auk, 38, p. 46, 1921—southern Texas to extreme northern Vera Cruz (crit.); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 19, 1934 (range).

1 Based on a single mounted specimen with an extraordinarily long tail (340 mm.). The author had no material for comparison.
Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and south through Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to eastern San Luis Potosí (Valles) and extreme northern Vera Cruz, northeastern Mexico.¹

Field Museum Collection.—8: Texas (Hidalgo, 1; unspecified, 1); Mexico (Presas, Tamaulipas, 1; Valles, San Luis Potosí, 5).

Conover Collection.—6: Texas (Brownsville, 4); Mexico (Rio Verde, San Luis Potosí, 1; El Bonito, San Luis Potosí, 1).


*Penelope vetula* Wagler, Isis, 1880, col. 1112—Mexico (type in Munich Museum examined); van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 7, p. 349, 1934 (crit.).²


*Ortalida vetula* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, pp. 369, 391, 1859—vicinity of Jalapa and Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 538—part, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 2, p. 37, 1871—Vera Cruz, Mexico; Lawrence, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 45, 1876—Guichicovi, Oaxaca.


*Ortalis vetula* Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 512, 1893—part, spec. o—d', Mexico (Vera Cruz, Misantla, Jalapa, Plan del Rio, Vega del Casadero, La Antigua; Atlixcos, Puebla; Teapa, Tabasco); idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 245, 1897 (part); Salvin and Godman, Biol.

¹ The subspecific identity of the birds recorded by Dugès (La Naturaleza, 1, p. 141, 1869) from Guadalajara s. n. *Ortalida maccalli* remains to be determined.

² In a letter to the late Mr. W. deWitt Miller (cf. Auk, 38, p. 455, 1921), one of us pointed out that the designation of Tampico, Tamaulipas, as type locality of *P. vetula* was inadmissible, since the collector of the type specimen, a man by the name of Keerl, did not visit that region at all, but merely worked from Vera Cruz up to Mexico City. Since that time, Mr. van Rossem has independently studied Wagler's type (which, by the way, was always in the Munich Museum, the expression "Mus. Monac." used by Wagler being merely the Latinized form of that institution's name), and correctly stated that it precisely resembles *jala-pensis* save for its pure white instead of buffy tail-tips. However, on examining a series from central Vera Cruz, we find considerable variation in that respect, and one specimen from Papantla has the tips to the lateral rectrices very nearly as white as Wagler's type, while they are more or less tinged with buffy in others from the same locality. From the available material it appears that a gradual decrease in the intensity of the tail-tips takes place, as one advances north through Vera Cruz, and that some individuals are just as white-tipped as the Texan Chachalaca. There is no room, however, for recognizing another intermediate race, and as Wagler's type almost certainly came from within the range of *jala-pensis*, we have no hesitation in accepting *vetula* as an earlier name, while the Texas form, which is readily separable by its paler body coloration and grayish brown or ashy belly, becomes *O. v. maccalli*, as pointed out by van Rossem.
Ortalis vetula jalapensis Miller and Griscom, Auk, 38, p. 46, Jan., 1921—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 19, 1934—part, Vera Cruz to Tabasco and western Chiapas.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from Vera Cruz, Puebla, and northern Oaxaca south on the Caribbean slope to Tabasco and western Chiapas.²

Field Museum Collection.—1: Mexico (Achselal, Vera Cruz, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 5).

*Ortalis vetula intermedia* Peters.³ INTERMEDIATE CHACHALACA.


Range.—Southern Campeche and the southern part of the Territory of Quintana Roo south on the Atlantic slope of eastern Chiapas and adjacent western Guatemala to the Sierra Madre, northern Guatemala (Peten) and northern British Honduras.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Mexico, Campeche (Matamoros, 4).

Conover Collection.—4: Mexico, Chiapas (Chicomuselo, Moriscal, 2; Malpaso, Siletpeec, 2).

¹ O. v. fulvicauda has been shown by Griscom to be inseparable.

² In addition to the type of *O. vetula*, Hellmayr has examined seven specimens from Vera Cruz (Fapantla, Jalapa, etc.).

³ Ortalis vetula intermedia Peters seems to connect *O. v. pallidiventris* with *O. v. plumbeiceps*, but is smaller than either. From the Yucatan race it is evidently distinguished by darker upper parts, neck, and breast; deeper isabelline abdomen; darker fulvous flanks and under tail coverts; from *O. v. plumbeiceps* by isabelline instead of fulvous brown abdomen and more uniform tail-tips. Wing, 172–184; tail, 215–240; tarsus, 59–62); bill, 22–26.

According to Van Tyne, birds from northern Petén agree with those from Quintana Roo.
*Ortalis vetula pallidiventris* Ridgway.¹ PALE-BELLIED CHACHALACA.


Range.—Northern parts of Yucatan Peninsula, and Holbox, Mugeres, Meco, and Cozumel Islands, in eastern Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—12: Yucatan (San Felipe, 1; Rio Lagartos, 1; unspecified, 1; Chichen Itzá, 6); Quintana Roo (El Meco, 3).

Conover Collection.—1: Yucatan (Temax, 1).

*Ortalis vetula plumbiceps* (G. R. Gray).² PLUMBEOUS-HEADED CHACHALACA.


¹ *Ortalis vetula pallidiventris* Ridgway is the palest and grayest race of the group, the light grayish olive back being its most distinctive feature.

² *Ortalis vetula plumbiceps* (G. R. Gray): Except for a tendency toward darker, more rufous and more bicolored tail-tips, there seems to be very little difference between this race and typical *vetula*. If it were not for the fact that a much lighter-bellied race, *O. v. intermedia*, separates the two groups, it would not appear to be worth recognition.

Additional specimens examined.—Guatemala: Coban, 4.—Honduras: Chame-licon, 3.


Range.—From central British Honduras and southern Peten south on the Atlantic slope of Guatemala through Honduras to central Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—8: British Honduras (Middlesex, Stann Creek, 1; 22 Mile Station, Stann Creek, 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, 3; Bobos, Izabal, 2); Honduras (Chamelicon River, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Guatemala (Secanquim, Alta Verapaz, 1); Honduras (La Ceiba, Atlántida, 1; El Jaral, Lake Yojoa, 1; Monte Redondo, Tegucigalpa, 2; La Flor, Tegucigalpa, 1; Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 1).

*Ortalis vetula deschauenseei* Bond.¹ UTILLA ISLAND CHACHALACA.


Range.—Utilla Island, off the coast of northern Honduras.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Honduras (Utilla Island, 2).

*Ortalis vetula leucogastra* (Gould). WHITE-VENTED CHACHALACA.

Penelope albiventris (not Penelope albiventris Wagler) Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 174, 1842—Realejo, Nicaragua (type in collection of R. P. Lesson, ¹Ortalis vetula deschauenseei Bond: Differs from *O. v. plumbeiceps* in being larger and paler, less brown, both above and below, the under parts much less richly colored, with feathers of foreneck and chest grayer; gray of pileum and hind neck not distinctly defined. Wing (male), 208; tail, 225; tarsus, 58; bill, 25½.
present location unknown); Gould, Voy. Sulphur, Zool., p. 48, pl. 31, 1844.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of southeastern Chiapas (Escuintla), Guatemala, El Salvador, and northern Nicaragua (Realejo, Momotombo).

**Field Museum Collection.**—15: Guatemala (Concepción del Mar, Escuintla, 10; Tiquisate, Escuintla, 1; Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 2; San José, Escuintla, 1) and Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—8: Mexico, Chiapas, Escuintla (Acacoyagua, 5; La Grada, 1) and Guatemala (Tiquisate, Escuintla, 2).

*Ortalis ruficrissa*<sup>1</sup> *ruficrissa* (Selater and Salvin). **Rufous-vented Chachalaca.**

*Ortalis ruficrissa* Selater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 538 (footnote)—Valle "Dupar" [=de Upar], south side of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia (type in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in the British Museum, examined).

<sup>1</sup>*Ortalis ruficrissa*, of which only two specimens are in existence, is certainly closely related to *O. vetula*, but as has been pointed out by Miller and Griscom, differs by bright rufous-chestnut crissum; the greater extent of the pure white tail-tips; black instead of gray forehead and malar region; light rufous flanks; browner rump and upper tail coverts; proportionately shorter and less graduated tail. The occurrence of a form belonging to the *O. vetula* complex in the Santa Marta region, where it clearly replaces *O. g. garrula* east and south of the Sierra Nevada, raises the question whether the relationship between the two groups may not be closer than was hitherto suspected. The problem will require careful investigation with the help of extensive series from certain parts of Nicaragua, where the range of *O. garrula frantzii* may possibly clash with that of *O. vetula* plumbeiceps.


Range.—Tropical zone of the Santa Marta region, on the eastern and southern side of the mountains, in northern Colombia.1

*Ortalis ruficrissa baliolus* Osgood and Conover.2 ZULIA CHACHALACA.


Range.—Tropical zone of Venezuela in State of Zulia south of Lake Maracaibo (Orope, Rio Cogollo, Rio Guachi, Lagunillas).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Venezuela (Orope, 2).

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Périja, 1).

*Ortalis garrula frantzii* (Cabanis).3 FRANTZIUS'S CHACHALACA.


Material examined.—Colombia: Valle de Upar, 1 (the type); Dibulla, 1.

1*Ortalis ruficrissa baliolus* Osgood and Conover: Very similar to the nominate race, but general coloration darker and more rufescent, especially on the posterior lower parts; the gray of the head deeper in tone; the lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and thighs darker olive, heavily washed with rufous; crissum and under tail coverts decidedly darker rufous chestnut. Wing (male), 220; tail, 263; tarsus, 71½; bill, 27.

While two of the specimens, both from Orope, differ by the above characters from the only available skin from Dibulla, the third individual is somewhat intermediate and suggests the desirability of comparing additional material of both races to establish their distinctness beyond doubt.

2*Ortalis ruficrissa frantzii* (Cabanis), though very close to O. g. cinereiceps, may be separated by darker, deep mouse gray rather than deep neutral gray pleume; darker, more olive brown upper parts; darker brownish breast; more brownish, less whitish abdomen; tail-ends possibly more cinnamonous.

Birds from eastern Nicaragua are exactly like others from Costa Rica. While distinguishable in a series, this form is not a strongly marked one. Certain individuals from Panama, notably one from Paraiso Station, Panama Railroad, and one from Veraguas, have the breast very nearly as dark brownish as *frantzii*, and approach it also in the coloration of the dorsal parts. They differ by lighter gray head and paler abdomen.

Additional material examined.—Nicaragua: Rio Escondido, 2; Rio Rama, 1.—Costa Rica: San José, 2; Jiménez, 1; unspecified, 3.


Range.—Tropical zone of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (excepting the southwestern section).

Field Museum Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Guayábo, 4; Limón, 1).

Conover Collection.—8: Costa Rica (Guápiles, 2; Atalanta, Estrella Valley, 1; Guácimo, Llanurus, 2; Jiménez, 3).


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stead dusky to tendency surface species Fundacion, agree Nueva of and The River Colombian throughout Ortalis 178 O. several tail-tips Material 'Conover Ortalida Penelope Phasianus Ortixilis Range. — Range.—Known only from the type locality, but probably ranges throughout the Azuero Peninsula, Veraguas, Panama.

*Ortalis garrula mira* Griscom. Griscom's CHACHALACA. 


Range.—Tropical zone of the Caribbean slope of extreme eastern Darien. 

Conover Collection.—6: Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 6).

Ortalis garrula garrula (Humboldt). CHESTNUT-WINGED CHACHALACA. 

Phasianus garrulus Humboldt, Obs. Zool. Anat. Comp., 1, livr. 1, p. 4, pl. 1, No. iii, figs. 1–6, 1805—part, descr. and hab. “Rivière de la Madeleine” =Magdalena River, Colombia (type lost); idem, Beob. Zool., 1, p. 7, pl. 1, No. iii, figs. 1–6, 1806—part, descr. and hab. “Neu Granada.”

Penelope garrula Wagler, Isis, 1830, col. 1111—Carthagena, “Mexico” = Colombia (good descr.).


1 Ortalis garrula mira Griscom: Very similar to O. g. cinereiceps, but dorsal surface and upper breast more olive, less brownish; the abdomen more whitish; the tail-tips slightly paler. 

Except by the two last-named characters, which seem to indicate some slight tendency toward the Colombian form, we do not see that O. g. mira is any nearer to O. g. garrula than is O. g. cinereiceps.

2 Ortalis garrula garrula (Humboldt) differs from all the Central American races by Argus brown instead of gray pileum and hind neck; reddish instead of dusky auriculas; purer white lower breast and abdomen; whitish to buffy (instead of buffy brown) under tail coverts, nearly white tail-ends. A very distinct form. 

Material examined.—Colombia: Cartagena, 2; Santa Marta, 2; Bonda, 1; Fundación, 1.

2 Humboldt evidently did not realize that he had met with two distinct species on the north coast of South America, the localities Caracas, Cumaná, and Nueva Barcelona pertaining unquestionably to O. rufescuda, the only chachalaca found in those regions. However, certain details in his description ("abdomen, cruribus et crisco niveis" and "rectricibus apice abildioire"), which utterly disagree with the Venezuelan bird, clearly indicate that he had a specimen of the Colombian species before him, although the rusty brown pileum is not mentioned, and the remiges are called "fuscii." We may, therefore, regard the Magdalena River as type locality, inasmuch as Humboldt's original specimen has disappeared. The measurements of tail and wing, disfigured in the French text by the omission of several words, are correctly given in the German version.


Range.—Northern Colombia, in the lower Magdalena Valley and eastwards to the western base of the Santa Marta Mountains.

*Ortalis erythroptera* (Sclater and Salvin).¹ ECUADORIAN CHACHALACA.


Range.—Tropical zone of extreme northwestern Peru (Paletillas, Dept. Tumbez) and western Ecuador north to Esmeraldas.³

Conover Collection.—5: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 1; Isla Silva, Province de los Ríos, 1; San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 1; Piedras, El Oro, 2).

¹ Ortalis erythroptera (Sclater and Salvin) differs from *O. g. garrula* by larger size (wing, 235 against 205–220; tail, 175 against 145–155); much longer russet (instead of buffy white) tail-ends; ochraceous-tawny instead of buffy white to warm buff under tail coverts; russet rather than buffy brown axillaries and under wing coverts; and especially by having not only the upper part of the head, but also the sides of the neck and the lower neck rufous, this color being, besides, much brighter and redder, chestnut rather than Argus brown. The lower breast and abdomen are creamy white in both.


³ Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Río Peripa, 3; Chimbo, 1; Babahoyo, 1.
*Ortalis ruficauda* (Jardine). JARDINE'S CHACHALACA.


**Ortalis ruficauda** [sic] Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 96, 1892—Unión Island and Grenadines.

**Range.**—Northern Venezuela,¹ from Falcon (Tucacas) east to the Paria peninsula,² south to San Fernando, Apure; island of Tobago. Introduced on the islands of Béquía and Unión, Lesser Antilles.³

**Field Museum Collection.**—2: Tobago, 1; Venezuela (Margarita Island, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Venezuela (El Trompillo, Carabobo, 1). ¹ **Ortalida rufoterminata** "Cab[anis]," listed as a nomen nudum from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, by Heine and Reichenow (Nomencl. Mus. Hein., p. 301, 1887), may possibly refer to *O. ruficauda*. We have not succeeded in finding whether and where Cabanis has published a description of it.

² There is a sight record by Beebe (Zoológica, N.Y., 1, p. 73, 1909) from Guanoco, Orinoco Delta.

³ The species does not occur on the island of Trinidad. Venezuelan specimens do not appreciably differ from those of Tobago.

**Additional material examined.**—Venezuela: Cristobal Colón, Paria, 4; Cariaco, Paria, 1; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, 1; Tucacas, Falcon, 2; Rio Apure, 1.—Tobago: Man o' War Bay, 3; unspecified, 2.
*Ortalis canicollis canicollis* (Wagler). **GRAY-HEADED CHACHALACA.**


Range.—Southeastern Bolivia (Tatarena, Caiza, and Villa Montes, Dept. Tarija), Paraguay, and northern Argentina south to Santa Fé and Córdoba.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Alto de las Salinas, Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—10: Paraguay (235 km. west on the Riachó Negro, Chaco, 2; Chaco side of Rio Paraguay, 6); Argentina (Rio Hondo, Santiago del Estero, 2).

*Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger.²

PANTANAL CHACHALACA.


Range.—Southwestern Matto Grosso, from the upper Paraguay to the Rio Taquary.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Brazil (Descalvados, Matto Grosso, 4).

¹ Birds from western Argentina agree with those from Paraguay in tail-markings and general coloration. The type of *O. c. grisea* is an individual mutant with more grayish head and sides of face, less brownish back and wings, bluish green median rectrices, olive grayish breast and abdomen, and hardly any rufescent tinge on the flanks. The bird gives an abnormal impression, and other specimens from northwestern Argentina differ no wise from Paraguyan topotypes.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: Fort Wheeler, 2; Concepción, 2.—Argentina: Colonia Grande Vedia, Rio de Oro, Chaco Austral, 2; Suncho Corral, Santiago del Estero, 1; Metan, Salta, 1; Tafi, Tucumán, 3.—Bolivia: Villa Montes, Tarija, 2.

² *Ortalis canicollis pantanalensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger: In every respect similar to the nominate race, but three to four lateral pairs of rectrices tipped with rufous.

While the series at hand seems to indicate the constancy of this character, the examination of more adequate material is desirable. In typical *canicollis* only the two outermost pairs of rectrices are tipped with rufous. However, one specimen from Concepción, Paraguay, shows also a small spot on the third rectrix at the tip of the outer web, thus verging to *pantanalensis*.

Additional material examined.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Villa Maria, 3; Caçara, 1; São Lourenço River, 1 (the type); Palmiras, Rio Taquary, 1.
Genus *PENELOPINA* Reichenbach


*Penelopina nigra nigra* (Fraser). **GUATEMALAN BLACK CHACHALACA.**


**Range.**—Humid Upper Tropical zone of the mountains of extreme southern Mexico (Santa Rita, Escuintla, and Santa Rosa, Chiapas), Guatemala, and extreme southwestern El Salvador (Volcan de Santa Ana).superscript 2

**Field Museum Collection.**—4: Guatemala (Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 3; Alta Verapaz, Coban, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—4: Mexico, Chiapas, Escuintla (Mt. Madre Vieja, 1; Rio Chicol, 1; Mt. Ovando, 1); Guatemala (unspecified, 1).

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1 As we did not have adequate material for study, we have taken the account of the Black Chachalaca from van Rossem’s recent review.


3 Four additional specimens from Guatemala (presumably Coban region) examined.

4 Of the San Marcos males, one is blue, the other very green, while the female is much browner underneath than those from Honduras.

Range.—Humid Upper Tropical zone in the interior Cordillera of El Salvador and in the mountains of Honduras.

Conover Collection.—8: Honduras (Tegucigalpa, Cantoral, 8).

*Penelopina nigra dickeyi* van Rossem.¹ EL SALVADOR BLACK CHACHALACA.


**Range.**—Humid Upper Tropical zone in the interior Cordillera of El Salvador and in the mountains of Honduras.

Conover Collection.—8: Honduras (Tegucigalpa, Cantoral, 8).

*Penelopina nigra rufescens* van Rossem.² NICARAGUAN BLACK CHACHALACA.


**Range.**—Humid Upper Tropical zone of the mountains of Nicaragua (Ocoyolal, Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte).

Field Museum Collection.—3: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 3).

Genus CHAMAEPETES Wagler

Chamaepetes Wagler, Isis, 1832, Heft 11, col. 1227—type, by monotypy, Orotilla goudoti Lesson.

*Chamaepetes unicolor* Salvin. BLACK SICKLE-WINGED GUAN.


¹ Penelopina nigra dickeyi van Rossem: "Similar to the nominate race, but adult males with semi-nude area about eye dull brownish red in life, the lower eyelid paler and more orange; plumage distinctly glossed with bluish on upper parts, greenish only on outer webs of flight-quills; female with area about eye dusky and lower eyelid dull pink." (Van Rossem, l.c.) Years ago, one of us examined a couple of adults collected by Wittkugel at La Pita and La Sapote, western Honduras, but no other material was available for comparison.

² Penelopina nigra rufescens van Rossem: "Adult males bluish, rather than greenish, in tone and thus not distinguishable from *P. n. dickeyi* as dried skins; females lighter and more reddish (less sandy) brown than either nigra or dickeyi, particularly on the upper parts, wings, and tail; with light bars everywhere wider and dark bars correspondingly narrower. Color of soft parts unknown." (Van Rossem, l.c.)

Of the three Nicaraguan males, one is very blue, the two others are distinctly greenish and a good match for the bluer bird from San Marcos, Guatemala. There seems thus to be much variation in the coloration of the males irrespective

Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Veraguas).

Field Museum Collection.—4: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, 3); Panama (Chiriquí, Boquete, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, 3; Guanacaste, Cerro Santa María, 1); Panama (Chiriquí, Boquete, 1).

*Chamaepetes goudotii sanctae-marthae* Chapman.1 SANTA MARTA SICKLE-WINGED GUAN.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

Conover Collection.—4: Colombia, Santa Marta (Vista Nieve, 4).

of locality. We must confess that the distinctness of the three races, in our minds, is not quite established, inasmuch as the significance of the supposed divergency in the color of the denuded circumocular region needs elucidation.

1 *Chamaepetes goudotii sanctae-marthae* Chapman: Nearest to the nominate race, but upper parts more brownish, and throat—excepting a dusky chin-spot—rufous, though somewhat duller and darker (near mars brown) than the rufous-chestnut remainder of the under surface.

Four additional specimens examined.
*Chamaepetes goudotii goudotii* (Lesson). Goudot's Sickle-winged Guan.

*Ortalis goudotii* Lesson, *Man.* d'Orn., 2, p. 217, 1828—"dans les montagnes du Quindiu"—Quindío region, Colombia (location of type not stated); 1 idem, Traité d'Orn., p. 481, 1831—from the Quindío Mountains to Santa Fé de Bogotá. 


*Chamaepetes goudotii antioquiana* Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 22, 1919—"Valdivia," Antioquia, Colombia (type in British Museum). 

*Chamaepetes goudotii goudotii* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 197, 1916—Colombia (Salencio, San Antonio, Almaguer, Laguna, La Palma, Andalucía, Choachi; crit.); idem, l.c., 55, p. 158 (in key), 1916 (crit.). 

Range.—Subtropical zone of all three ranges of the Andes of Colombia. 2

*Field Museum Collection.—2: Colombia (Huila, La Palma, 1; Los Jambos, 1).* 

*Conover Collection.—10: Colombia (El Tambo, Munchique, 5; El Tambo, Savaneta, 1; La Plata, Huila, 4).* 

*Chamaepetes goudotii fagani* Chubb. 3 Fagan's Sickle-winged Guan.

1 Ménégaux (Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, p. 319, 1910) claims the type to be in the Paris Museum, but gives "Santa Fé de Bogotá" as its locality, which is in opposition to the original description. It seems, therefore, questionable whether the Parisian specimen is the actual type. It is well to remember that Lesson did not see the bird himself, but merely published the description communicated by Goudot, the discoverer of the species.

2 The type locality of *O. goudotii* is the Quindío region in the central Andes, *C. g. antioquiana* being thus a synonym. We are unable to discover any constant difference between birds from the three ranges.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 6; Antioquia, 3; Tatamá Mountain, Río San Juan, 1.

3 *Chamaepetes goudotii fagani* Chubb: Similar to the nominate race, but smaller, with disproportionately shorter tail; upper parts darker as well as greener; throat and chest as a rule duskyer. Wing, 210–235; tail, 200–220. 

Chubb figures the type as having the bare space round the eye bright red, but other specimens from western Ecuador have this part bluish. 

Additional material examined.—Western Ecuador: Nanegal, Gualea, Cayan-deled, 6.


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Ecuador, from the Andes west of Quito, south to El Tambo, Loja.

Conover Collection.—8: Ecuador (Tandipi, 1; Piganta, 1; Pichincha, Nanegal Chico, 1; Montes de St. Lucia, 1; Saloya, 1; Imbabura, Montes de Paramba, 1; El Tambo, Loja, 2).

*Chamaepetes goudotii tschudii* Taczanowski.¹ TSCHUDI’S SICKLE-WINGED GUAN.


Chamaepetes goudotii tschudii Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 15, 1922—Baeza, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55,

¹Chamaepetes goudotii tschudii Taczanowski differs from the two preceding races by having the brighter rufous color below extended up to the foreneck and more sharply defined against the brownish throat. Size about the same as C. g. goudotii.

Additional specimens examined.—Peru: Tamiapampa, 1.—Ecuador: Baeza, 2; Ambato, 2; La Victoria, Rio Pastaza, 1.
p. 157, 1926—Baeza, below Oyacachi, Sumaco, and Zamora, eastern Ecuador (crit.).

(!) Chamaepetes goudoti (not Ortilida goudotii Lesson) Méngéaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, p. 319, 1910—Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba, Peru.

Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru (Moyobamba, Tamiapampa; ?Nuevo Loreto).

Conover Collection.—2: Ecuador (Guamayacu, 1; Baeza, 1).

*Chamaepetes goudotii rufiventris* (Tschudi).¹ RUFOUS-BELLIED SICKLE-WINGED GUAN.


Range.—Subtropical zone of central Peru, in depts. of Huánuco (Cushi Libertad) and Junín (Chilpes, Garita del Sol, Auquimarqua, San Bartolomé).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (Cushi Libertad, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Peru (Cushi Libertad, 2).

Genus PIPILE Bonaparte


Cumana Coues, Auk, 17, p. 65, 1900—new name for *Pipile* Bonaparte (considered to be possibly invalidated by Pipilo Vieillot).

Pipile pipile (Jacquin).² TRINIDAD PIPING GUAN.

¹ Chamaepetes goudotii rufiventris (Tschudi): Nearest to *C. g. tschudii*, but head all round, throat, and chest conspicuously margined with ashly gray; rufous color, while about the same bright tone, not extending beyond the lower breast. Material examined.—Peru: Cushi Libertad (alt. 6,000 ft.), Dept. Huánuco, 10.

² Pipile pipile (Jacquin) is most closely related to *P. cujubi*, but differs by having the white edges to the crest-feathers much narrower; the median upper wing coverts pure white excepting the blackish brown extreme bases and the
Crax (pipile) Jacquin, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, p. 26, pl. 11, 1784—"am Orinokofluss bei Kumana," errore (the type, brought alive to Martinique, was kept in the Imperial Menagerie at Vienna).


Penelope cumanensis (not Crax cumanensis Jacquin) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 383, 1866—Trinidad (descr.).


Crax alector (not of Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 95—Trinidad (from hearsay).


Range.—Island of Trinidad.

*Pipile cujubi (Pelzeln). AMERICAN PIPING GUAN.


tips; the outer web of the greater series white nearly to the shaft; the denuded skin on chin and throat entirely cobalt blue, not reddish on the lower portion. Wing, (male) 350, 355, (female) 345; tail, 310, 325, (female) 300; tarsus, 64; bill, 33-34.

This rare guan, which together with P. cujubi and P. jacutinga forms a natural (probably conspecific) group within the genus, is known only from Trinidad, where it is mainly confined to the northern range and the extreme south of the island. It was originally based upon a live bird of doubtful origin, but specimens recently collected in Trinidad agree perfectly with Jacquin's description and plate. S. M. Klages notes the color of the chin and throat as "cobalt blue" in fresh specimens.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo, 1; Rio Claro Railway, seven miles from Tabaquite, 1; Aripo, summit north of Guacharo Cave (alt. 2,400 ft.), 1.
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Cumana cujubi Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 17, 1907 (range).

Range.—Northeastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Pará west to the Rio Tapajóz.¹

Conover Collection.—11: Brazil (Rio Capim, Resacca, 3; Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 2; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapa-józ, 4).

*Pipile jacutinga* (Spix). **Black-fronted Piping Guan.**


Peneleope nigricrans (“Temminck”) Lesson, Traité d’Orn., livr. 7, p. 482, April, 1831—“Pará, du Brésil” errore, = Rio de Janeiro (type, collected by Quoy and Gaimard, in the Paris Museum).³


¹ The locality “Monte Alegre” is probably due to confusion with Cussary on the opposite (southern) bank of the Amazon. The bird does not seem to occur north of that river.

Additional material examined.—Brazil, Pará: Pará (the type), 1; Igarapé-Assú, 1.

² Wied (l.c., 2, p. 110, 1821) also records the species under the vernacular name “Jacutinga” from the Rio Ilhéos in southern Bahia.

³ The characters “front et face noirs” and “un large miroir blanc, ponctué de noir, sur l’aile” clearly point to *P. jacutinga*. The locality “Pará” is evidently a mistake, since Quoy and Gaimard, naturalists of “L’Uranie,” did not visit that place, but are known to have collected in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro.
Birds


Range.—Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, and the adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay (Caguazu; General Caballero, near Villarica; Alto Paraná).^1

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Brazil (São Paulo, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—7: Brazil (Rio das Linga, 2); Paraguay (Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 5).

*Pipile cumanensis cumanensis* (Jacquin). WHITE-HEADED PIPING GUAN.

*Craz (cumanensis)* Jacquin, Beytr. Gesch. Vogel, p. 25, pl. 10, 1784—Orinoco River region near Cumaná, Venezuela (based on a live bird in the imperial Menageries at Vienna).

**Penelope leucolophos** Merrem, Av. Icon. et Descr., fasc. 2, p. 43, pl. 12, 1786—“Guiana”^2 (based on a live bird in the aviaries of Mr. Ickens at Bremen); idem, Beytr. Gesch. Vogel, livr. 2, pl. 12, 1786.^3


^1Additional material examined.—Brazil: Between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, 1 (the type); Ypanemá, São Paulo, 1; Itararé, São Paulo, 2; Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, 6.

^2Merrem identifies his bird with *C. cumanensis* Jacquin and “L’Yacou” Bajon (Mém. Hist. Cayenne et Guiané Frang., 1, pp. 388–405, pl. 5, 1777), a good description of the present species, and quotes from these authors the localities Cayenne, Oyapock, Orinoco River, etc.

^3In the text of the German version the bird figures only under the vernacular name "Weisshaubiger Yaku."

* a rose of P. pipile fuscus Varie, 1968


Penelope nattereri Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 283, 1870—part, Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil and Maynas, Peru (spec. examined).


Range.—French Guiana (Oyapock [fide Bajon]); British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin); northern Brazil (Rio Branco and Rio Negro south to the north bank of the Rio Solimões);
eastern Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá); eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru south to Marcapata.¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: British Guiana (Corentyne, 1; unspecified, 1; Pairima Camp, New River, 1).

Conover Collection.—11: Brazil (Amazonas, Rio Carataramani, Serra do Pacu, 1); Ecuador (Concepción, 5; San José, 1; Lagarto Yacu, 1; Raya-Yaco, 1); Peru (Rio Ucayali, Calleria, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Pipile cumanensis nattereri* Reichenbach.² NATTERER’S PIPING GUAN.


¹ We are unable to perceive any constant differences between birds from the Orinoco Valley (topotypical) and others from British Guiana, Brazil, and Upper Amazonia.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Takutú River, 4; unspecified, 1.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco, 2; Munduapu, Orinoco, 3; La Pričión, Caura, 5; Nicará, Caura, 1.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 2.—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 2; Coca, Rio Napo, 1.—Peru: Maynas, 1; Loretoyacu, 1; Tocache, 1; Chuchurras, Huánuco, 1; Cospipata, 1.—Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 1.

² *Pipile cumanensis nattereri* Reichenbach: Similar to the nominate race, but lower throat more extensively denuded and, together with the wattle, flesh red in life instead of cobalt or slate blue; upper parts generally darker, steel-green rather than bronze-green.

The differences between nattereri and grayi do not seem to be racial, and while we cannot make out the nature of the variations, they are certainly not geographic. The color of the denuded lower throat, which is bright red in contrast to the dark indigo or cobalt blue (slaty blackish in dried skins) of the upper throat and chin, evidently is the best character. It is quite noticeable in a series from Goyáz (Rio Araguaya) and several specimens from Matto Grosso. An adult male from the south bank of the Rio Solimões, which should pertain to *P. c. naumburgae*, is exactly the same, and we fail to understand why Mr. Todd has described the Rio Purús bird as new, its differentiating characters being just those that separate nattereri from cumanensis. As to the so-called *P. grayi*, with more pronounced white stripes on the hind neck, more hirsute, dusky-streaked crest-feathers, and a long, slender, pendulous caruncle on the lower throat, most of the individuals examined are either females or immature. They are from parts of Matto Grosso where normal specimens of nattereri also occur. Pinto records nattereri from São Luiz de Caceres and grayi from the Rio Piquiri, both places being in western Matto Grosso. An adult male from the Paraguayan Chaco and another from Carandasinho, near Corumbá, Matto Grosso, are again aberrant, having the lower throat not reddish flesh color, but merely paler gray (in dried skins) than the chin.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: island near Concepción, 1.—Brazil: Matto Grosso, Carandasinho, 1; Sangrador, 1; Ilha do Carvalho, Rio Guaporé, 1; “River journey of Matto Grosso,” 1; Rio Araguaya, Goyáz, 5; Lago Manaqueri, Rio Solimões, 1.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 1; Curiche de San Ramón, Chiquitos, 1.

³ The plate is wrong as to the color of the lower throat, which is described by Natterer in his notes on the freshly killed specimen as “varnish red.”

⁴ The type, exchanged to Prince Sulkowsky, has disappeared.

* * a race of *P. c. nattereri* SULK., 1968.

Penelope grayi Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 284, 1870—Sangrador and “River journey of Matto Grosso,” Matto Grosso (new name for P. jacquinii Gray; spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Penelope nattereri Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 283, 1870—part, Matto Grosso (Nas Frechas; Villa Maria; Ilho do Carvalho, Rio Guaporé) and Rio Solimões (Lago do Manaqueri), Brazil (spec. examined).


Cumana nattereri Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 17, 1907—Matto Grosso, Bolivia, and “Peru” (errore); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 35, 1914—Paraguay.


Range.—Interior of Brazil, from the south bank of the Rio Solimões (Lago do Manaqueri) and (?) the Rio Tapajóz1 south

1 Pipile cumanensis Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 82, 1876—Santarém; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—Santarém (ex Allen); Snethlage, Bol. Mus.
through Goyáz to southern Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia; Paraguay, and the adjacent section of the Argentine Chaco.¹

Conover Collection.—[5: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, 4); Paraguay (40 km. west-southwest of Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 1].

Genus ABURRIA Reichenbach


*Aburria aburri* (Lesson). BLACK WATTLED GUAN.


¹ Burmeister (Journ. Orn., 8, p. 259, 1860; Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 499, 1861) records "*Penelope pipile*" from Tucumán, where no representative of the genus has been found since, but does not seem to have secured specimens.

² Reichenbach gives no description, but quotes "Ic. Av., pl. 269, fig. 1500," supposedly published on June 16, 1848.

Range.—Subtropical zone of the Andes from western Venezuela (Cordillera of Mérida) and Colombia (all three ranges) through eastern Ecuador and Peru south to the Urubamba Valley, Dept. of Cuzco.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).

Conover Collection.—13: Venezuela (Mérida, Azulita, 1); Colombia (La Costa, El Tambo, Cauca, 2; La Plata, Huila, 3; Rio Michinque, El Tambo, Cauca, 1); Ecuador (Tamia Urco, 1; Rio Bermejo, 1; Cerro Chiniplayas, 1; Cerro Tutapisco, 1; Baeza, 1); Peru (Cushi Libertad, 1).

Genus OREOPHASIS G. R. Gray


*Oreophasis derbianus* G. R. Gray. DERBY’S MOUNTAIN PHEASANT.


¹ While Mérida birds agree well with those from Colombia, a series from Peru averages somewhat smaller.

² Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 3.—Ecuador: Baeza, 2; Rio Napo, 2.—Peru, Dept. Huánuco: Pozúzo (alt. 800 meters), 2; Cushi Libertad (alt. 1,820 meters), 10.

² We have not been able to verify the above reference, the second part of volume 2 being missing in the two copies consulted.

Range.—Temperate mountain forests of Guatemala.

Field Museum Collection.—14: Guatemala (Capetillo, 1; San Marcos, Volcan Tajumulco, 12; Santa Elena, near Tecpan, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Guatemala (Coban, Alta Verapaz, 1).

Family TETRAONIDAE. Grouse and Ptarmigan

Genus DENDRAGAPUS Elliot


*Dendragapus obscurus flemingi* Taverner. 2 FLEMING’S GROUSE.


Range.—Southwestern Mackenzie, southern Yukon Territory, and northern British Columbia.

Conover Collection.—4: Yukon Territory (Lake La Barge, 1; Carcross, 2; Livingston, 1).

1 It has been thought best, as suggested by Brooks and Swarth, to divide this genus into two species, so as to show better the relationships between the different forms. The obscurus group is differentiated from the fuliginosus group by having twenty tail feathers instead of eighteen; and in the adults by having the tips to the rectrices almost square, giving a truncated appearance to the tail; whereas in the races of fuliginosus the adults have the tips of the rectrices rounded and the tail has a somewhat graduated appearance (cf. Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 30, p. 73, 1926). In addition, the downy young of the two groups differ widely in coloration. Newly hatched chicks of the races of obscurus are grayish, while those of the subspecies of fuliginosus are yellowish (cf. Moffitt, Auk, 55, p. 589, pl. 19, 1938). In life there are other differences such as the voice and the color and structure of the gular sacs in males in the spring.

It should be stated here that in the young birds (until a year old) the tail feathers are much narrower than in the adults, and in both groups the tips are rounded.

2 Dendragapus obscurus flemingi: Males like richardsonii, without light band at tip of tail, but much darker both above and below, much less vermiculated with light brown and gray on upper wing coverts, scapulars, and upper tail coverts. Females, perhaps, slightly grayer (less brownish) dorsally, tip of tail vermiculated with gray. When large series of adults in fresh fall plumage are compared this race may prove to be not very different from richardsonii.
*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii* (Douglas). Richardson's Grouse.


_Dendragapus richardsonii_ Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 8, text unpaged, 1865.


_Dendragapus obscurus richardsoni_ Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 143, 1900 (molt); Anthony, Auk, 20, p. 24, 1903 (migration); Brooks, Auk, 24, p. 167, 1907 (hybrid with _Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus_); idem, Auk, 43, p. 281, 1926 (display); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 96, 1932 (life history); Moffitt, Auk, 55, p. 589, pl. 19, fig. 2, 1938 (downy young).


Range.—Rocky Mountains from western Alberta and central British Columbia south to southern Montana and south-central Idaho.

Field Museum Collection.—11: Alberta (Calgary, 2; Canadian National Park, 1); Montana (Columbia Falls, 4); British Columbia (Kootenay Range, White Swan Lake, 4).

*Dendragapus obscurus obscurus* (Say). Dusky Grouse.


Range.—Rocky Mountain region from northern Wyoming and southeastern Idaho, south to central New Mexico and central Arizona.

Field Museum Collection.—15: Utah (Wasatch County, 2); Colorado (Rio Blanco County, 2; Hot Sulphur Springs, 2; Coulter, 4; Williams Range, 2; Boulder, 1; Buford, 2).

Conover Collection.—16: Wyoming (Dubois, 2; Laramie, 1); Utah (Iron County, Avon, 2); Colorado (Routt County, Pinnacle, 11).

1 Additional material examined.—Montana: Deer Lodge County, 2.—British Columbia: Creston, 3; Kitchener, 1.
**Dendragapus obscurus pallidus** Swarth.\(^1\) Oregon Dusky Grouse.


Range.—South-central British Columbia south over eastern Washington to northeastern Oregon.

Conover Collection.—2: British Columbia (Okanagan, 1; Okanagan Landing, 1).

**Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis** Swarth.\(^2\) Sitka Grouse.


Range.—Coastal mountains from Skagway, Alaska, south to about the Gardner Canal, British Columbia; islands of the Alexander Archipelago, and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Field Museum Collection.—10: Alaska (Juneau, 1); British Columbia (Graham Island, 9).

Conover Collection.—10: British Columbia (Graham Island, 1; Graham Island, Masset, 9).

**Dendragapus fuliginosus fuliginosus** (Ridgway). Sooty Grouse.


\(^1\) *Dendragapus obscurus pallidus* Swarth: Like *obscurus* in coloration, but without gray band at end of tail. Resembles *richardsonii* in lacking pale tip to tail, but of a generally paler coloration. Comparison of large series in fresh fall plumage is necessary before this race can definitely be said to differ from *richardsonii*.

Additional material examined.—British Columbia: Barriere, 2.—Oregon: Cornucopia, 5.

\(^2\) *Dendragapus fuliginosus sitkensis* Swarth: Males similar to *fuliginosus*, but in the extreme north, at least, somewhat darker. Females much redder than
Dendragapus obscurus (not Tetrao obscurus Say) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 7, text unpagd., 1865—part.


Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus Anthony, Auk, 16, p. 180, 1899 (hybrid with Phasianus torquatus); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 143, 1900 (molt); Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, Game Bds. Calif., p. 552, 1918—range in California; Jewett, Condor, 34, p. 191, 1932 (hybrid with Phasianus colchicus); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 28, 1934 (range).

Dendragapus fuliginosus Johnson, Auk, 46, p. 291, 1929 (habits, Mount Rainier); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 103, 1932 (life history); Moffitt, Auk, 55, p. 589, pl. 18, fig. 6, 1938 (downy young).

Range.—Coastal mountains on the North American mainland from about the Gardner Canal, British Columbia, south to northwestern California; Vancouver Island.¹

Field Museum Collection.—6: British Columbia (Vancouver Island, Comox, 1; Vancouver, 1); Washington (Puyallup, 2); Oregon (Wilbur, 1; Logan, 1).

Conover Collection.—23: British Columbia (Vancouver Island, Comox, 8; Bella Coola District, Stuie, 7); Washington (Whatcom County, 2); Oregon (Scio, 3; Jackson County, Gold Hill, 2); California (Mendocino County, Yorkville, 1).

Dendragapus fuliginosus sierrae Chapman.² SIERRA GROUSE.


any other race of either fuliginosus or obscurus; chest more heavily marked with reddish buff and bordered below by distinct white band.

Additional material examined.—Alaska: Baranof Island, Rodman Bay, 1.—British Columbia: Graham Island, 4; Porcher Island, Refuge Bay, 1.

¹ Additional material examined.—Vancouver Island: Comox, 2; Merville, 2.

² Dendragapus fuliginosus sierrae Chapman: Like fuliginosus, but much lighter in color. Males with upper surface much more heavily vermiculated, throat whiter, under parts paler gray. Females much lighter and grayer.

Material examined.—California: Echo, 4; Mount Tallac, 1; Sierra Madre Mountains, Walker Pass, 1.—Nevada: Tuscarora, 1.
Range.—From southern Oregon south in the Sierra Nevada to about lat. 36° N. and in the inner coast ranges to Mount Sanhedrin, California; probably western Nevada.

Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi Dickey and van Rossem.¹

MOUNT PINOS GROUSE.

Dendragapus obscurus howardi Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 25, p. 168, Oct., 1923—Mount Pinos, 7,500 feet, Kern County, California (type in collection of Donald R. Dickey, now in the University of California at Los Angeles); Pemberton, Condor, 30, p. 347, 1928 (nesting); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 29, 1934 (range).


Range.—California, from about lat. 36° N., south in the Sierra Nevada to the Tehachapi Range, and west in those mountains to Mount Pinos.

Genus LAGOPUS Brisson


*Lagopus lagopus lagopus* (Linnaeus). WILLOW PTARMIGAN.


Lagopus albus Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pls. 17, 18, text unpaged, 1866.


¹ Dendragapus fuliginosus howardi Dickey and van Rossem: Said to be nearest to sierrae, but to be paler dorsally, with coarser vermiculations and barring; under parts darker, a brownish suffusion replacing the clearer gray of sierrae; tail decidedly longer and much more graduated.


Range.—Circumpolar. In the western hemisphere breeds from west coast of central Greenland, mainland of North America south of the Arctic Archipelago, and northern Alaska south to southern Ungava, James Bay, northern Manitoba, central Mackenzie, northern Alberta, central British Columbia, and the eastern Aleutian Islands. In northern Europe and Asia from Scandinavia to the Chukchi Peninsula, south in Europe to about lat. 60°; in Siberia south to the lower Yenisei, Transbaikalia, Kamchatka, and the lower Amur.

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 7: Quebec (Ungava, 1); Alaska (St. Michael, 3; Kenai Peninsula, 3). Winter plumage, 2: Labrador (Bowdoin Bay, 1); Alaska (Nulato, 1).

Conover Collection.—Summer plumage, 50: Labrador (Straits of Belle Isle, 3); Manitoba (Churchill, 9); Yukon Territory (Big Salmon River, 3; McConnell River, 2; Rose River, 3; Wolf Lake, 2); British Columbia, Bella Coola District (Stuie, 10; Rainbow Mts., Mt. Brilliant, 5); Alaska (Hooper Bay, 9; Point Barrow, 4). Winter plumage, 5: Yukon Territory (Watson River, 2; Carcross, 1); Alaska (Ophir, 1; Mountain Village, 1).

Lagopus lagopus leucopterus Taverner.\(^1\) WHITE-SHAFTED PTARMIGAN.


Range.—Arctic islands north of the American continent from Baffin Island, Southampton Island, Victoria Island (and adjacent mainland at Dolphin and Union Strait) and Banks Island northward.

\(^1\) Lagopus lagopus leucopterus Taverner: Resembles L. l. lagopus (Linnaeus), except in having the shafts of the primaries pure or nearly pure white instead of black. The first (outermost) primary shaft almost always immaculate, the second often more or less clouded; the remainder have the black color entirely absent or greatly reduced. This race may prove to be the same as L. l. birula\(\dagger\) Serebrowsky (Journ. Orn., 74, p. 513, 1926) from the New Siberian Islands.

Material examined.—Baffin Island: West Coast, 2.
*Lagopus lagopus alleni* Stejneger.\(^1\) **ALLEN’S PTARMIGAN.**

*Lagopus alba alleni* Stejneger, Auk, 1, p. 369, 1884—Newfoundland (type in U. S. National Museum).


**Range.**—Newfoundland.

*Field Museum Collection.*—Summer plumage, 3: Newfoundland (Bay St. George, 2; unspecified, 1). Winter plumage, 2: Newfoundland (Bay St. George, 1; Codray, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—Summer plumage, 2: Newfoundland (Ran-tem, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Lagopus lagopus alexandrae* Grinnell.\(^2\) **ALEXANDER’S PTARMIGAN.**


**Range.**—Islands off the south and southeast coasts of Alaska from the Prince of Wales Archipelago west and north to the Shumagin Islands, and possibly a narrow strip on the mainland coast from Ketchikan north to Glacier Bay.

*Field Museum Collection.*—Summer plumage, 1: Kodiak Island, 1.

*Conover Collection.*—Summer plumage, 2: Prince of Wales Island, 2.

\(^1\) Lagopus lagopus alleni Stejneger: Differs from all other races of *L. lagopus* by having the shafts of the primaries more heavily marked with black, which extends, towards the tips, onto the webs. This characteristic is sometimes found on mainland birds to a slight extent, and is sometimes not very evident in Newfoundland birds, but generally is well marked. The race *alleni* also often has the shafts of the secondaries black, but sometimes this is lacking.

\(^2\) Lagopus lagopus alexandrae Grinnell: Similar to *L. l. lagopus*, but coloration darker throughout, especially dorsally.

*Additional material examined.*—Alaska: Chichagof Island, 1; Prince of Wales Island, 1; Glacier Bay, 1; Kodiak Island, 2; Pavloff Bay, 1.
Lagopus mutus captus Peters.¹ East Greenland Rock Ptarmigan.


Lagopus mutus captus Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 35, 1834 (nom. nov. for L. m. groenlandicus Schiølér, preoccupied); Salomonsen, Medd. om Grønland, 118, nr. 2, p. 33, 1936.

Range.—Eastern Greenland (south to Blosseville Coast).

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 9: Greenland (Ymer Islands, 1; Angmagsalik, 8).

Conover Collection.—Winter plumage, 1: Greenland (Liverpool Coast, Lille Fjord, 1).

Lagopus mutus reinhardi C. L. Brehm.² Reinhard's Rock Ptarmigan.


Lagopus grönlandicus Brehm, Vogelfang, p. 264 (footnote), 1855—Greenland.


¹ Lagopus mutus captus Peters: Differs from L. m. reinhardi in being lighter, more sandy grayish, and in having the vermiculations and barrings much finer.

Additional material examined.—Summer plumage, 1: Greenland (Cape Franklin, 1).

² Lagopus mutus reinhardi C. L. Brehm: Very close to L. m. americanus, but more light sandy in appearance. When larger series are available, the birds from southwestern Greenland may not prove to be separable from those from the northwestern coast.

³ Although not listed as such by Hartert (Nov. Zool., 25, pp. 4—63, 1819), the female from Greenland June 4, 1822, in the Brehm collection is probably the type (cf. Schiølér, Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr., 19, p. 114, 1925).


Range.—West coast of Greenland south of Disko Island.

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 6: Greenland (Sukkertoppen, 4; Egedesminde, 1; Holstenborg, 1).

*Lagopus mutus americanus* Audubon.1 AMERICAN ROCK PTARMIGAN.


Lagopus rupestris nelsoni2 Stejneger, Auk, 1, p. 226, 1884—Unalaska Island (type in U. S. National Museum); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 160, 1900 (molt).


1*Lagopus mutus americanus* Audubon: This name seems to have priority for the northern form of American Rock Ptarmigan. In his original description Audubon gives the range as "Melville Island, Churchill River." These two localities represent areas inhabited by two different forms as now understood. Three years later, however, in his "Birds of America," he quotes Dr. Richardson as authority for the locality "Churchill River," but further states that Richardson had never been able to trace the specimen supposed to have come from that locality. Therefore, it is evident that Audubon himself never saw birds from Churchill River. In the second description and account, however, he plainly states that he has seen three specimens in the Museum of the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow, "which were purchased from Captain Sabine" and he gives their locality as Melville Island, where Sabine is known to have wintered in 1819—20. Melville Island, therefore, should be accepted as Audubon's type locality. The specimen figured by Audubon with his second account was collected by Sabine, but evidence of its exact locality is lacking. In the original account, where the name was proposed, there was no figure.

This form is distinguished from *rupestris* by being much browner (more ruddy) in the male, and more yellowish in the female. It is the darkest of North American Rock Ptarmigan except for the form evermanni of Attu Island.

Additional material examined.—Summer plumage, 26. Greenland: Umanak, 1: Disko Island, 2.—Victoria Land: Taylor Island, 2.—Mackenzie: Coronation Gulf, 3.—Banks' Island: Cape Kellett, 3.—Melville Island: Griffith's Point, 2.—Alaska: Unalaska Island, 4; Zaikož Bay, Montague Island, 1; Canoe Passage, Hawkins' Island, 2; Hinchenbrook Island, 2; Port Snedtisham, 1; Port Frederick, 1; mountains near Eagle, 2.

2 Specimens of *nelsoni*, kelloggae, and *dixoni* from their "terra typica" have been compared with birds from Melville Island. The differences, if any, are so slight that, considering the individual variations in these Ptarmigan, it seems best to consider these names as synonyms of *americanus* Audubon.

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Lagopus mutus nelsoni, dixoni, and kelloggae Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 34, 1934 (range).


Lagopus mutus kelloggae Salomonsen, Medd. om Grønland, 118, nr. 2, p. 34, 1936—part. North America only.

Range.—Western Greenland north of Disko Island, the Arctic Islands, except southern Baffin Island, and northwestern North America from about Coronation Gulf west to Unimak, Unalaska, and Amaknak Islands in the Aleutian chain, and south to southern Yukon and the islands and adjacent mainland about Glacier Bay, Alaska.

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 6: Alaska (Nome, 1; Alaska Peninsula, 3; Kodiak Island, 1; Unalaska Island, 1). Winter plumage, 1: Alaska (Nome, 1).

Conover Collection.—Summer plumage, 18: Alaska (Igiak Bay, Bering Sea, 7); Yukon (head of Big Salmon River, 4; head of Rose River, 6); British Columbia (Sheep Mountains, near Atlin, 1). Winter plumage, 5: Alaska (Ophir, 4); Yukon (head of Watson River, 1).

*Lagopus mutus rupestris* (Gmelin).{2} CANADIAN ROCK PTARMIGAN.


2*Lagopus mutus rupestris* (Gmelin): This is the grayest of the North American forms of the Rock Ptarmigan. In coloration it most nearly resembles typical *L. m. mutus* of Sweden.

Additional material examined.—Summer plumage, 10: Labrador: McLellan Strait, 3; Ungava, Fort Chimo, 2; Ungava, Mastapoka River, 1.—Newfoundland: Codray, 2; Lecois Hills, 2.
Birds


Lagopus mutus rupestris and L. m. welchi Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 34, 1934 (range).


Range.—Southern Baffin Island and northern North America east of Coronation Gulf south to Belle Isle Strait, Newfoundland, Great Whale River, Great Slave Lake, and the mountains of British Columbia.

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 6: Baffin Island (Bishop’s Island, Frobisher Bay, 3); Newfoundland (Codray, 2; Bay St. George, 1). Winter plumage, 3: Labrador (Lance au Loup, 1); Newfoundland (Codray, 1; Bay St. George, 1).

Lagopus mutus atkhensis Turner.¹ TURNER’S ROCK PTARMIGAN.


Range.—Aleutian Islands, Atka Island.

*Lagopus mutus chamberlaini Clark.² CHAMBERLAIN’S ROCK PTARMIGAN.


Lagopus mutus chamberlaini Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 33, 1934 (range).

¹Lagopus mutus atkhensis Turner: The easternmost of the four light yellowish races of Rock Ptarmigan inhabiting the central islands of the Aleutian chain. Differs, like the following three subspecies, by being much more yellowish buff than any other American forms. From chamberlaini and townsendi it differs by its much finer barring, in which respect it resembles sanfordii, but is darker than the latter, especially on the breast.

Material examined.—Summer plumage, 4: Aleutian Islands: Atka Island, 4.

²Lagopus mutus chamberlaini Clark: Another race of the light yellowish group. Most nearly like L. m. townsendi, but not so heavily barred, and of a more grayish appearance. Intermediate between L. m. atkhensis and L. m. townsendi.

Additional material examined.—Summer plumage, 5: Aleutian Islands: Adak Island, 5.
Range.—Aleutian Islands, Adak Island.

Conover Collection.—Summer plumage, 1: Aleutian Islands (Adak Island, 1).

*Lagopus mutus sanfordi* Bent.¹ **SANFORD'S ROCK PTARMIGAN.**


Range.—Aleutian Islands, Tanaga Island.

Conover Collection.—Summer plumage, 1: Aleutian Islands (Tanaga Island, 1).

*Lagopus mutus townsendi* Elliot.² **TOWNSEND'S ROCK PTARMIGAN.**


Range.—Aleutian Islands, Kiska Island.

*Lagopus mutus evermanni* Elliot.³ **EVERMANN'S ROCK PTARMIGAN.**

*Lagopus evermanni* Elliot, Auk, 13, p. 25, pl. 3, 1896—Attu Island (type in U. S. National Museum); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 163, 1900 (molt).


Range.—Aleutian Islands, Attu Island.

¹ *Lagopus mutus sanfordi* Bent: The palest of the light yellowish races. Very like *L. m. chamberlaini*, but lighter, more whitish gray in appearance. The barring is very fine.

Additional material examined.—Summer plumage, 6. Aleutian Islands: Tanaga Island, 6.

² *Lagopus mutus townsendi* Elliot: The westernmost of the light yellowish races found on the central Aleutians. Distinguished from the other three by being more thickly and heavily barred both above and below, and therefore the darkest of the four forms.

Material examined.—Summer plumage, 4. Aleutian Islands: Kiska Island, 4.

³ *Lagopus mutus evermanni* Elliot: This is the darkest of all known forms of the Rock Ptarmigan, being almost blackish in coloration. The male in summer dress has a black and white appearance, while the female is much darker than the same sex in any other race.

Material examined.—Summer plumage, 3. Aleutian Islands: Attu Island, 3.
Lagopus leucurus peninsularis Chapman.\(^1\) **Alaskan White-tailed Ptarmigan.**


**Range.**—From northwestern Mackenzie, northern Yukon, and central Alaska, south to British Columbia and the Kenai Peninsula.

**Conover Collection.**—Summer plumage, 7: Yukon (head of McConnell River, 7). Winter plumage, 3: Yukon (head of Watson River, 3).

Lagopus leucurus leucurus Richardson.\(^2\) **Canadian White-tailed Ptarmigan.**


**Range.**—Rocky Mountain region from central Alberta and northern British Columbia south to the northern border of the United States.

**Field Museum Collection.**—Summer plumage, 1: Alberta (Canadian National Park, 1). Winter plumage, 2: Alberta (Canadian National Park, 2).

**Conover Collection.**—Summer plumage, 8: Alberta (Siffleur Valley, 1); British Columbia, Bella Coola District (Stuie, 1; Rainbow Mountains, 6).

Lagopus leucurus rainierensis Taylor.\(^3\) **Rainier White-tailed Ptarmigan.**

\(^1\) _Lagopus leucurus peninsularis_ Chapman: This race is distinguished by its grayer, less buff, coloration, both above and below.

**Additional material examined.**—Alaska: Kenai Mountains, 4.

\(^2\) **Additional material examined.**—Alberta: Henry House, 1; Moose Pass, 3; Moose Branch of Smoky River, 6—British Columbia: Mount Mumm, 1; Moose Pass, 4; Similkameen, 1.

\(^3\) _Lagopus leucurus rainierensis_ Taylor: In describing this race the author states that he has not seen examples of _L. i. peninsularis_. The specimens listed below from Mount Rainier do not seem to differ in color from specimens in similar


Range.—Alpine summits of Mount Rainier, and perhaps also in the Cascade Range to Oregon.

*Lagopus leucurus altipetens* Osgood.¹ SOUTHERN WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN.


Range.—Rocky Mountain region of the United States from Montana to northern New Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—Summer plumage, 1: Colorado (Bald Mountain, 1). Winter plumage, 1: Colorado (Webster, Park County, 1).

Lagopus leucurus saxatilis Cowan.² VANCOUVER ISLAND WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN.

Lagopus leucurus saxatilis Cowan, Condor, 41, p. 82, 1939—Mount Arrowsmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, alt. 6,000 feet (type in plumage taken on the Kenai Peninsula and in southern Yukon. Possibly there may be a difference in size, but more specimens are needed before this race can be considered established.

The Camp Skagit birds do not seem to be typical of rainierensis.

Material examined.—Washington: Berron, 1; Bald Mountain, 1; Mount Rainier, 2; Puget Sound, Camp Skagit, 4.

¹Lagopus leucurus altipetens Osgood: This race has the buffy coloration of typical *L. l. leucurus*, but perhaps slightly more intense. The barring appears to be heavier. When large series are available, it may not prove to be worthy of recognition.

Additional material examined.—Colorado: James Peak, 1; Buffalo Peak, 2.

²Lagopus leucurus saxatilis Cowan: The junior author has examined ten specimens of this newly described race, including the type. Five were adult males, one was an adult female and the remaining four were young of the year. All were taken on September 11. On comparison with mainland birds in comparative plumage, all seemed more buffy on the upper parts, and the heads and necks were more distinctly black and white, instead of brownish gray. This latter feature was especially distinctive in the young of the year.

Material examined.—Vancouver Island: Mount Arrowsmith, 10.
the British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia, examined).


**Range.**—Confined to Vancouver Island.

**Genus CANACHITES Stejneger**


*Canachites canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus). **HUDSONIAN SPRUCE GROUSE**.


*Canace* canadensis Elliot, *Mon. Tetr.*, pl. 9, text unpaged, 1865—part.


*Dendragapus canadensis* Dwight, *Auk*, 17, p. 144, 1900 (molt).

*Conover Collection.—2: Alberta (Fawcett, 2).*

*Canachites canadensis canace* (Linnaeus). **CANADA SPRUCE GROUSE**.

1 Additional material examined.—Quebec: Great Whale River, 3; Ungava, 2.

2 *Canachites canadensis canace* (Linnaeus): This race is very close to typical *C. c. canadensis*, but the upper parts of the males are browner, especially on the wing coverts and scapulars. In the material examined the females seem nearly...
Tetrao canace Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 275, 1766—based on "La Gélinote de Canada," Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 203, pl. 20, figs. 1, 2; Canada.

Canace canadensis (not Tetrao canadensis Linnaeus) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 9, text unpagd—part.


Range.—From Nova Scotia,1 New Brunswick, west to southern Ontario and Manitoba, south to Maine, New Hampshire, and New York (formerly northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota).

Field Museum Collection.—7: New Brunswick (St. Andrews, 1); Quebec (unspecified, 2); Maine (Eastport, 1); Ontario (Toronto, 2); Minnesota (Aitkin, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Maine (Five Finger Brook, 2; Passadunkeag, 1); Michigan (Diana, 1); Ontario (Rossport, 4; Oscar, 4); Minnesota (Duluth, 2).

*Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop.2 ALASKAN SPRUCE GROUSE.

Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop, Auk, 17, p. 114, 1900—Lake Marsh, Yukon Territory (type in L. B. Bishop Collection, Field Museum of alike, with a tendency in specimens from about Hudson Bay (C. c. canadensis) to be less rusty, more blackish. With more material Alberta birds may prove to belong to this race.

Additional material examined.—Maine: Aroostook County, 1; La Grange, 1; Madawaska, 1; unspecified, 1.

1 Uttal (Auk, 56, p. 462, 1939) has recently separated the birds from the Gaspé Peninsula, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia as Canachites canadensis torridus, using as a type specimen a bird in the American Museum of Natural History taken at Kejimkujik (Kedgemakoogie on label) Lake, known also as Fairy Lake, on the boundary between Annapolis and Queens counties, Nova Scotia. In this race the females are supposed to be similar to canace, but with the brown areas everywhere intensified and black areas deeper-toned; tips of unworn back feathers gray suffused with brown, tannish in general appearance rather than neutral gray as in canace. The males are also closest to canace but with the plumage much more suffused with brown, especially on the upper wing coverts, upper dorsals, scapulars, and flanks. Birds from eastern Maine are thought to be assignable to this race.

Only one specimen of this supposed race has been examined, a summer male from New Brunswick. In the brownness of the upper parts it is matched by two males from Aroostook County, Maine; one each from Michigan and Minnesota; and three out of four from Rossport, Ontario. Two males from Eastport and Passadunkeag, Maine, are lighter, however, as is the fourth male from Rossport, Ontario.

2 Canachites canadensis osgoodi Bishop: In this race the males differ from those of C. c. canadensis in being more olivaceous on the upper parts. From C. c. canace they differ by being grayer above. The females are much grayer (less buffy) both above and below than those of the other races.


*Canachites canadensis canadensis* Uttal, Auk, 56, p. 460, 1939—part, Alaska to central British Columbia (crit.).

**Range.**—From Athabaska and Great Slave lakes west through northern British Columbia and the Yukon Region of Alaska at least to the headwaters of the Kowak River, Russian Mission, the base of the Alaskan Peninsula, and the islands of Prince William Sound.

**Field Museum Collection.**—7: Alaska (Kenai River, 2; Kelly River, 2; upper Matanuska River, 1; Matanuska Valley, Loon Lake, 1); Yukon Territory (Lake Marsh, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—22: Yukon Territory (Winter Crossing, 4; Livingston, 3; head of McConnell River, 4; head of Big Salmon River, 1); British Columbia (Sheep Mountains, 1); Alaska (Kanthishna River, 1; East Fork of Kuskokwim River, 2; McGrath, 1; Ophir, 2; Russian Mission, 1; Flat, 2).

*Canachites franklinii* (Douglas). FRANKLIN’S GROUSE.


1 *Canachites canadensis atratus* Grinnell: This name has been put into synonymy because the form seems very slight and its range, if any, confined to Prince William Sound, a very limited area. Evidently these birds do not represent a wide-ranging coast form, but only an extension of range to the coast where conditions favor it, as is the case in a number of other inland forms. It was described from specimens in worn breeding plumage, and many of the diagnostic characters can be attributed to that fact. Fall specimens from the mainland at Seward on the west side of Prince William Sound, as well as others from the Kenai Peninsula are typical *osgoodi.* As stated by Grinnell, Kowak River birds are grayer than Yukon Valley specimens, but the recognition of a slight form in this region is no more justified than elsewhere.

**Additional material examined.**—Yukon Territory: Forty-mile, 2.—Alaska: Knight Island, Prince William Sound, 1; Hawkins Island, Prince William Sound, 3; Seward, 4; Kowak River, 3.—British Columbia: Flood Glacier, 1.

2 In the A. O. U. Check List, 4th ed., p. 139, there is added to the above “= Okanagan Landing.” However, Major Allan Brooks states in a letter to the junior author that Franklin’s Grouse is not found at Okanagan.
Canace franklinii Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 10, text unpaged, 1865.

 idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 1, p. 56, 1896 (monog.); Riley, Canad. Alpine
 Jour., special number, p. 55, 1912 (British Columbia); Bergtold, Auk, 31,

Range.—Southeastern Alaska (Prince of Wales, Dall, and Zar-
rembo Islands), central British Columbia (except extreme coastal
strip), and southwestern Alberta, south to northern Oregon, and
western Montana.

Field Museum Collection.—9: Alberta (National Park, 2; north of
Lake Louise, 1); British Columbia (Kootenay range, 2); Montana
(Essex, 3; Columbia Falls, 1).

Conover Collection.—23: Alberta (Laggan, Siffleur Valley, 1);
British Columbia (Cascade Mountains, near Clinton, 1; North Fork
of Moose River, 1; Lone Butte, 2; Stuie, Bella Coola District, 7;
Rainbow Mountains, Bella Coola District, 11).

Genus BONASA Stephens

desig. (A. O. U. Committee, 1886), Tetrao umbellus Linnaeus.

Hylobrontes Stone, Auk, 24, p. 198, 1907—type, by orig. desig., Tetrao umbellus
Linnaeus. New name to replace Bonasa Stephens, thought to apply to
Tetrao cupido Linnaeus under the “first species” rule; cf. A. O. U. Check
List, ed. 4, pp. 81–82, 1931.

*Bonasa umbellus togata (Linnaeus). 2 CANADIAN RUFFED
GROUSE.

Tetrao togatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 275, 1766—based on “La
grosse Gélinote de Canada” Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 207, pl. 21, fig. 1; Canada,
i.e., the region between Montreal and Quebec.

1 Since this volume has gone to press W. E. Clyde Todd has described in the
Auk for July, 1940, the following new races of Ruffed Grouse:
Bonasa umbellus monticola (p. 392).—Two and one-half miles east of Cheat
Bridge, Randolph County, West Virginia, alt. 4,000 feet (type in collection of
Karl W. Haller).

Bonasa umbellus medianus (p. 394).—Excelsior, Minnesota (type in the Car-
negie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

Bonasa umbellus canescens (p. 395).—Abitibi River, lat. 50° 53' N., northern
Ontario (type in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

2 Bonasa umbellus togata (Linnaeus): Differs from B. u. umbellus by having
in general a darker and more grayish (less brownish) appearance. On the upper
parts the dark brown markings are more conspicuous, and on the under side the
brown barrings on the breast and flanks are darker and in general broader and
more heavily edged with darker brown. The blackish bars on the tail are wider
and closer together.

Additional material examined.—Ontario: Arden, Muskoka, 3.
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**Field Museum Collection.**—6: Quebec (Levis, 1); Michigan (Diana, 2); Wisconsin (Solon Springs, 1; Grandview, 1; unspecified, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—35: Quebec (Ste. Louise, 3; Atalante, 1); Maine (Aroostook County, 1; Penobscot County, 2); Michigan (Sault Ste. Marie, 2; Antrim County, 3); Ontario (Rossport, 6; Coppermine Point, 7; Lake Nipigon, 3; Oscar, 3); Wisconsin (Drummond, 3); Minnesota (Grand Marais, 1).

*Bonasa umbellus thayeri* Bangs. 1  NOVA SCOTIAN RUFFED GROUSE.


**Field Museum Collection.**—2: Nova Scotia (Halifax, 1); New Brunswick (St. Stephens, 1).

*Bonasa umbellus umbellus* (Linnaeus).  EASTER N RUFFED GROUSE.


1 *Bonasa umbellus thayeri* Bangs: This is a very local race restricted to the Nova Scotia peninsula and probably eastern New Brunswick. It is closest to *B. u. togata*, but the color of the upper parts gives the general appearance of being darker, less grayish, but more dusky, in this respect tending toward typical *B. u. umbellus*. The under parts are apt to be more heavily banded with dusky.

**Additional material examined.**—Nova Scotia: Digby, Dartmouth, 6.

Bonasa jobisi Jaycox, Cornell Era, Dec. 8, 1871, and Jan. 19, 1872—vicinity of Ithaca, New York(?) 


Range.—Massachusetts, central New York, southern Ontario, southern Michigan, central Wisconsin, and central Minnesota south to northern North Carolina, Tennessee, northern Arkansas, and eastern Kansas, in the mountains to northern Georgia. 

Field Museum Collection.—14: Massachusetts (Concord, 1; Wakefield, 1; Dedham, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 2); New York (Manorville, 2; Dryden, 2; Auburn, 1); Ontario (Toronto, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 1); Illinois (Warsaw, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Massachusetts (Mashpee, 2); Connecticut (Plainfield, 1); Michigan (Waterloo, 1).

*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides (Douglas). 

Gray Ruffed Grouse.


Bonasa umbelloides Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 2, text unpaged, 1865—part.


2 Additional material examined.—Pennsylvania: Bryn Mawr, Moscow, Tioga County, Lycoming, Driftwood, Clinton, McKean, and Cameron counties, 14.—Tennessee: Mount Leconte, 1.—North Carolina: Weaverville, 2.—Indiana: Rose Lawn, 1.—Illinois: Evanston, 1; Kane County, 1.—Michigan: Ann Arbor, Jackson and Washtenaw counties, Kalamazoo, Darry, Livingston, and Oakland counties, 12.—Ontario: St. Clair Flats, Niagara Falls, Liewy, Norfolk County, Middlesex, Brant, Wentworth, York, and Semicoe counties, 18.

3 Bonasa umbellus umbelloides (Douglas): Differs from B. u. umbellus and B. u. togata in being lighter (grayer). Most nearly resembles togata, but the darker markings are less numerous and the dark barring on the tail are not so wide nor so closely spaced.

Additional material examined.—British Columbia: Similkameen River, Okanagan Landing, Okanagan, Vernon, Coldstream, Lumby, Mabel Lake, Cottonwood, Willow River, Cariboo, Fort St. James, 19.—Washington: Danville, Curlew, Blue Mountains, Calispel Lake, Sullivan Lake, Tunk Mountains, Oroville, Mazama, Gifford, Colville, Loomis, Entiat, Mount Stewart, 15.

Range.—Central Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, Alberta, north-central British Columbia (east of the Cascade Range), south to South Dakota, northern Colorado, northern Utah, and eastern Oregon.

Field Museum Collection.—13: Manitoba (Carman, 2); Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, 1); Alberta (Edmonton, 7); British Columbia (Kootenai Range, 2); Dakota (unspecified, 1).

Conover Collection.—20: Saskatchewan (Buffalo Lake, 1); Alberta (Edmonton, 2; Big Hay Lake, 2; Fawcett, 1); British Columbia (Hagensborg, Bella Coola District, 2); North Dakota (Grafton, 4); Utah (Brigham, 6; Middle Fork Canyon, 2).

*Bonasa umbellus yukonensis* Grinnell.1 Yukon Ruffed Grouse.


Bonasa umbelloides (not Tetrao umbelloides Douglas) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 2, text unpagd, 1865—part.


Bonasa umbellus umbelloides Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 145, 1900—part (molt).

Range.—Southern Mackenzie and interior of Yukon Territory and Alaska, south to northwestern Saskatchewan, northern Alberta, and northern British Columbia.

Conover Collection.—4: Yukon Territory (Winter Crossing, Teslin River, 2; Lake La Barge, 1); Alaska (Russian Mission, 1).

*Bonasa umbellus brunnescens* Conover.2 Vancouver Island Ruffed Grouse.

Bonasa umbellus brunnescens Conover, Condor, 37, p. 204, July 15, 1935—Comox, Comox District, Vancouver Island (type in Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History).

1 Bonasa umbellus yukonensis Grinnell: Palest and grayest of all the races of Bonasa umbellus. Nearest to B. u. umbelloides, but grayer (more ashy), the dark markings not so numerous, and the pattern much finer.

2 Bonasa umbellus brunnescens Conover: In both the red and the gray phases differs from B. u. sabini by much browner (less reddish) upper parts except the tail. In the red phase, brunnescens has the tail dull ochraceous umber instead of
Bonasa sabinei (not Tetrao sabini Douglas) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 3, text unpaged, 1865—part, Vancouver Island.


Range.—Vancouver Island and small islands adjacent.

Conover Collection.—9: Vancouver Island (Comox, 9).

*Bonasa umbellus sabini* (Douglas). 1  Sabine's Ruffed Grouse.


Bonasa sabinei Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 3, text unpaged, 1865—part.


Range.—Pacific Coast region of North America (west of the Cascade Range) from southern British Columbia south to Humboldt County, California.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Washington (Clallam Bay, 1; unspecified, 1); Oregon (Logan, 3; Tillamook, 1; unspecified, 1).

ferruginous as in sabini. In the gray phase, the tail of brunneoscens is gray with no reddish coloration and lacks the double cross-barring of sabini.

Diffs from _B. u. umbelloides_ and _B. u. yukonensis_ in much darker (browner) upper surface and much more buffy and more heavily barred (with brown) under surface.

Additional material examined.—Saturna Island, 3.

1 Bonasa umbellus sabini (Douglas): Diffs from all other races of _B. umbellus_ in having the upper parts of a rich rufescent color. In this race the gray phase seems to be almost unknown except along the border of its range (northern Washington, southern British Columbia, and the eastern Cascades) where it intergrades with _B. u. umbelloides_.

Conover Collection.—12: British Columbia (upper Pitt River, 1); Washington (Glacier, 1; Kirkland, 1); Oregon (Blaine, 5; Scio, 4).

Genus PEDIOECETES Baird


Pedioecetes Baird, l.c., pp. 619, 625—same type.

*Pedioecetes phasianellus phasianellus* (Linnaeus). NORTHERN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.


Pedieaeaetes phasianellus Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 15, text unpaged, 1865.


Pedioecetes phasianellus Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game-Bds., 1, p. 68, 1896 (monog.); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 164, 1900 (molt).


Range.—From central-western Quebec (Ungava) and northeastern Manitoba south to southern Ontario and Lake Superior.

Conover Collection.—7: Ontario (Moose Factory, 2; Oscar, 5).1

*Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris* Ridgway.2 PRAIRIE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.

Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 2, p. 93, April 10, 1884—Illinois and Rosebud Creek, Montana (type in U. S. National Museum examined); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 164, 1900 (molt);

1 Additional material examined.—Ontario: Moose River, 1; James Bay, Partridge Creek, 1; James Bay, Fort George, 2.

2 Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris Ridgway: Palest and most ochaceous of all the races. General color of upper parts ochaceous buff, predominating over the blackish markings. Compared with *P. p. phasianellus*, under side much whiter on lower breast and abdomen, with dark markings on chest and flanks paler (fresh fall plumage).

Additional material examined.—Wisconsin: Port Wing, 10; Solon Springs, 1.—Illinois: Andalusia, 1; unspecified, 1.—North Dakota: Grinnell, 1; Tappen, 1; Lac aux Morts, 2; Fish Lake, 3; Goodall, 3; Valley City, 2; Elbowoods, 3.—South Dakota: Elk Mountain, 1; Fort Pierre, 1; Spearfish, 1.—Montana: Rosebud Creek, 1; Clydepark, 1; Fort Custer, 8.—Wyoming: Crook County, 1.—Colorado: Castle Rock, 7; Sedalia, 1; Elbert, 1; unspecified, 1.

Pediaceae columbianus (not Phasianus columbianus Ord) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 14, text unpagd, 1865—part, east of Rocky Mountains.


Pediaceetes columbianus Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game-Bds., 1, p. 69, 1896—part, except west of Rockies and Alaska.


Range.—From central Manitoba and central Alberta south to northwestern Wisconsin (formerly to northern Illinois), Minnesota, Kansas, and eastern Colorado.2

Field Museum Collection.—15: Manitoba (Giroux, 3; Winnipeg, 1); Saskatchewan (Prince Albert, 1); Alberta (Edmonton, 2; Red Deer, 2); Minnesota (Madison, 1); North Dakota (Dickinson, 3; Bismarck, 1); South Dakota (Pine Ridge Agency, 1).

Conover Collection.—32: Alberta (Edmonton, 2; Tofield, 2; Beaverhill Lake, 1); Saskatchewan (Imperial, 7); North Dakota (Grafton, 2; Brantford, 2); South Dakota (Peever, 2); Nebraska

1The series of five birds (including the type) used in the naming of jamesi has been examined. This series does seem lighter than birds from Illinois, but unfortunately all of them were taken in February and March and are somewhat faded. Two other fall specimens (October and November) taken within thirty miles of the type locality (Sedalia and Elbert) prove to be similar to campestris. It should be emphasized here, that birds in fresh fall plumage are the only ones of any value for taxonomic purposes.

2There is great variation in the birds inhabiting the range of campestris as given. The palest specimens, which are light buffy, come from the southern edge of its range in north-central Nebraska. Extending west, north, and east from this area the birds become progressively darker. Unfortunately it is to these darker, or intermediate birds, on the eastern, western, and northern boundaries of the prairie form, that the three names campestris, jamesi, and campisylicola have been given. Fall specimens from near the type localities of all three of these proposed races have been examined, and the conclusion has been reached that to all practical purposes they are one and the same bird. The paler bird from Nebraska has not been thought worthy of a name, as its range seems very limited. In South Dakota, immediately to the north, both light and dark specimens have been taken from the same locality.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover

(Wood Lake, 10); Montana (Stillwater County, 1); Wyoming (Niobrara, 2; Platte County, 1).

*Pedioecetes phasianellus kennicotti* Suckley.¹ NORTHWESTERN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.


Range.—From the Mackenzie region and central Alaska south through the Yukon Territory to northern Alberta and British Columbia.

Conover Collection.—5: Alaska (Diamond, 2; Teklanika River, 2); Alberta (Fort Smith, 1).

*Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus* (Ord.).² COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.


*Pedioecetes columbianus* Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 14, text unpaged, 1865—part, west of the Rocky Mountains.


*Pedioecetes columbianus* Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game-Bds., 1, p. 69, 1896—part, west of Rockies, only.

*Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus* Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 164, 1900 (molt); Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, Game Bds. Calif., p. 558, 1918—California (habits); F. M. Bailey, Bds. New Mexico, p. 209, 1928—Johnson Mesa, east of Raton; Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 288, 1932 (life history); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 40, 1934 (range); Snyder, Univ. Toronto Studies,

¹ *Pedioecetes phasianellus kennicotti* Suckley: A dark bird like typical *phasianellus*, but with the black markings on the upper parts predominating, giving a darker appearance; dark V-shaped markings on the under sides much more restricted; lower breast and abdomen immaculate.

Additional material examined.—Alaska: Fairbanks, 4; Sperry, 1.

² *Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus* (Ord): Smallest and grayerest of all the races. Darker (more brownish) on the upper parts than *P. ph. campestris*, but lighter (grayed) than *P. ph. phasianellus*. Dark markings of the breast and flanks more extensive and blacker, resembling typical *phasianellus*. 

Range.—Interior lowlands west of the Continental Divide from northern British Columbia south to Utah, western Colorado, northem New Mexico, and northern California.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Montana (Flathead County, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: British Columbia (Lone Butte, 2); Utah (Tremonton, 5); Colorado (Pinnacle, 2).

Genus TYMPANUCHUS Gloger

*Tymanuchus cupido cupido* (Linnaeus).  **HEATH HEN.**


_Cupidonia americana_ Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., p. xxix, after Oct. 1, 1852— based on "Attagen americana" Brisson (Orn., 1, p. 212), which in its turn rests exclusively on Catesby's "Cocq de bois d'Amérique."

_Cupidonia cupido_ Elliot, Mon. Tetr., p. 16, 1865 (text unpaged)—part; Brewster, Auk, 2, p. 80, 1885 (descr. and diff. with _C. pinnata_).


Range.—Extinct; formerly occurred from southern New England to the Potomac River. From 1830 to about 1932 confined to the island of Martha's Vineyard.

Field Museum Collection.—8: Massachusetts (Martha's Vineyard, 8).

Conover Collection.—6: Massachusetts (Martha's Vineyard, 5; unspecified, 1).
*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus* (Brewster). **GREATER PRAIRIE HEN.**


*Cupidonia cupido* (not *Tetrao cupido* Linnaeus) Elliot, Mon. Tetr., pl. 16, 1865 (text unpagd)—part; Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 2, p. 66, 1877 (hybrid with *Pedioecetes phasianellus*).


**Range.**—From about Edmonton,1 central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba, south through northern Minnesota, the northern peninsula of Michigan to south central Indiana, Arkansas, northeastern Texas, and eastern Colorado.

**Field Museum Collection.**—17: Manitoba (Portage Plains, 1; Shoal Lake, 1; Carman, 2); Saskatchewan (Quill Lake, 1); North Dakota (Grand Harbor, 2); South Dakota (Harrison, 2); Michigan (Mackinaw County, 2); Minnesota (Madison, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 2; Jefferson County, 1; Wausau, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—22: Alberta (Chauvin, 1; Sullivan Lake, 1); North Dakota (Grafton, 6); South Dakota (Eden, 4); Nebraska (Wood Lake, 10).

*Tymanpanuchus cupido attwateri* Bendire.2 **ATTWATER’S PRAIRIE HEN.**


1 Casual as far north as Lac la Biche, Alberta, according to Professor William Rowan (in litt.).

2 *Tymanpanuchus cupido attwateri* Bendire: Differs from *T. c. americanus* in being smaller, less brownish above, and with more pronounced chestnut on the foreneck. Can always be told from all other races of *T. cupido* and *T. pallidicinctus* by having the tarsus feathered in front for not more than two-thirds of its length, never to the base of the toes.
Tympanuchus americanus attwateri Bendire, Auk, 11, p. 130, 1894 (range, fuller descr. adult and pullus); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 163, 1900 (molt).


Range.—Coast region of Texas and southwestern Louisiana.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Texas (Jefferson County, 1).


Range.—Great Plains, from Kansas to New Mexico and west-central Texas.

Field Museum Collection.—5: Texas, 1; locality unspecified, 4.

Conover Collection.—4: New Mexico (Bluit, 4).

Genus CENTROCERCUS Swainson

Centrocercus Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Am., 2, pp. 358, 496, Feb., 1832—type, by orig. desig., Tetrao urophasianus Bonaparte.

*Centrocercus urophasianus* (Bonaparte). Sage Grouse.


Range.—Sagebrush plains of western North America from southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and northwestern North Dakota, south to middle-eastern California, northwestern New Mexico, and northwestern Nebraska.

Field Museum Collection.—6: Colorado (Maybell, 1; Gunnison, 1; Cross Mountain, 1); Wyoming (Albany County, 1; Cody, 2).

Conover Collection.—24: Wyoming (Du Bois, 6; Laramie, 1; Point of Rocks, 1); Utah (Tremonton, 13; 15 miles east of Brigham, 3).
Family PHASIANIDAE. Partridges, Quails, and Pheasants

Genus DENDRORTYX Gould


_Dendrortyx barbatus_ Gould. BEARDED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Mountain forests of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

_Dendrortyx macroura macroura_ (Jardine and Selby). EASTERN LONG-TAILED PARTRIDGE.

_Ortyx macroura_ Jardine and Selby, Ill. Orn., 1, text to pls. 38 (in "Ortyx synopsis specierum") and 49 and text, 1828—Mexico (=mountains about valley of Mexico; fide Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 44, 1897) [present location of type unknown].


Range.—Mountains about the Valley of Mexico and highlands in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

_Dendrortyx macroura griseipectus_ Nelson. GRAY-BREASTED LONG-TAILED PARTRIDGE.

1 _Material examined._—Vera Cruz: Jico, 10.

2 Not seen by the authors.

3 _Material examined._—Mexico: Salazar, Sierra de la Cruz, alt. 10,000 feet, 2; Amecameca, 1; Vera Cruz, Mount Orizaba, 1.

4 _Dendrortyx macroura griseipectus_ Nelson: Similar to typical _macroura_ but rufous shaft streaks of the breast feathers confined to the basal half or two-thirds of each feather and almost entirely concealed, giving a nearly uniform dingy gray appearance to the breast; upper parts slightly more olivaceous.

Although San Sebastian, Jalisco, is widely separated from Huitzilac, Morelos, and the range of _D. m. striatus_ in Michoacan would seem to intervene somewhat, the Jalisco specimens are so nearly like _griseipectus_ from Morelos and so different from _striatus_ that no other way is left than to place them in the same race.

Future specimens from other localities may prove that the range of _griseipectus_ extends along the edge of the tableland (east and north of the range of _striatus_) between San Sebastián, Jalisco and Huitzilac, Morelos.

_Material examined._—Morelos: Huitzilac, 2.—Jalisco: San Sebastián, 3.
Dendrortyx macrourus griseipectus Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 44, 1897—Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined).


Range.—Known only from two widely separated localities, Huitzilac, Morelos, and San Sebastián (northwest of Mascota), Jalisco, Mexico.

Dendrortyx macroura striatus Nelson.1 GUERRERAN LONG-TAILED PARTRIDGE.

Dendrortyx macrourus striatus Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 44, 1897—Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined).


Dendrortyx macrourus dilutus Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 254, 1900—Patzuaro, Michoacan, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined).


Dendrortyx macroura striatus Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 42, 1834 (range); Griscom, Auk, 54, p. 192, 1937—Omitlteme, Guerrero (dist. char.).

Range.—Mexico in the Sierra Madre of Michoacan and the Cordillera of Guerrero above 8,000 feet.

Dendrortyx macroura oaxacae Nelson.2 OAXACAN LONG-TAILED PARTRIDGE.

1 Dendrortyx macroura striatus Nelson: Similar to D. m. macroura, but has heavy rufous shaft lines on the feathers of the entire flanks; the upper parts are more olivaceous and the white markings of the back and tail are almost obsolete; crown of head blackish, lacking the rufous spots to the tips of the feathers found in typical macroura.

A series of nineteen specimens, including type, of D. m. striatus from Guerrero, and eleven specimens, including type, of D. m. dilutus from Michoacan show no constant difference.

Material examined.—Michoacan: Mount Tancitaro, 8; Patamban, 2; Patzcuaro, 1.—Guerrero: Omitlteme, 18; Chilpancingo, 1.

2 Dendrortyx macroura oaxacae Nelson: Top of head black as in D. m. striatus; white borders to the feathers on the back of the neck, present in other known races, absent; white cheek and superciliary stripes very indistinct; feathers of the chest and upper breast dark chestnut with very narrow ashy borders along sides, giving an almost uniform chestnut appearance to this area. Entire bird darker than typical macroura, with a suppression of the lighter markings.

Material examined.—Oaxaca: Mount Zempoaltepec, 1; Mount Totontepec, 1.
Dendrortyx oaxacae Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 43, 1897—Totontepec, Oaxaca, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined).


Dendrortyx macrurus Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 112, 1897—part, Oaxaca.


Range.—Mountains of eastern Oaxaca from the Cerro San Felipe to Mount Zempoaltepec.

* Dendrortyx leucophrys leucophrys (Gould). GUATEMALAN LONG-TAILED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Highlands of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and northwestern Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—1: El Salvador (Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, 1).

1 The characters given for this supposed race are: smaller; generally darker; rufous centers to feathers of nape, back, and chest darker; auricular regions sooty black with a few dark chestnut shaft streaks in contrast with sides of neck, whereas D. l. leucophrys has auriculurs rufous and dusky, uniform with sides of the neck; tail above and under tail coverts darker. A series of 15 adults (Guatemala, 2; Honduras, 8; Nicaragua, 5) has been examined. At first glance the Nicaraguan specimens appear darker, but one of the Guatemalan birds is equally dark, and the type of nicaragucae, which is the lightest of the series, is very little darker than the other Guatemalan specimen. Of the eight birds from Honduras, three are dark, and five are light. The other characters seem of no value.

Additional material examined.—Guatemala: Finca Sepacuite, 1; Santa Elena, 1.—Nicaragua: Jalapa, 5.
Conover Collection.—16: Honduras, Dept. Tegucigalpa (Cerro Cantoral, 2; Cantoral, 5; El Derrumbe, 2; Alto Cantoral, 2; La Flor, near Archaga, 5).

*Dendrortyx leucophrys hypospodius* Salvin. 1 Costa Rican Long-tailed Partridge.


Range.—Highlands of Costa Rica.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Costa Rica (Irazú, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Costa Rica (San Joaquin de Dota, 1; San Jerónimo, Pirrís, 1; Alajuela, Zarcero, 2).

Genus OREORTYX Baird


*Oreortyx picta picta* (Douglas). Plumed Quail.

*Ortyx picta* Douglas, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 5, p. 74, Jan., 1829—interior of New California=headwaters of the Umpqua River near the Calapooia Mountains, Oregon; fide Oberholser, Auk, 40, p. 82, 1923 (type lost).


*Callipepla picta* Gould, Monog. Odontoph., pl. 15, text unpaged, 1850.


*Oreortyx pictus plumiferus* Ridgway, Auk, 11, p. 195, pl. 6, 1894 (dist. char.); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 46, 1900 (molt); Peck, Condor, 13, p. 149, 1911 (hybrid with *Lophortyx californicus*).

1 *Dendrortyx leucophrys hypospodius* Salvin: Similar to *D. l. leucophrys*, but with the shaft streaks of the breast sooty blackish, not chestnut, and greatly reduced in width, being hardly wider than the shafts on the lower breast; on the sides the shaft streaks are also narrower and sooty, becoming tinged with chestnut on the lower flanks; appearance of bird as a whole somewhat darker. Size as in typical leucophrys.
Oreortyx picta plumifera Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, Game Bds. Calif., p. 504, 1918 (range and habits in California).

Oreortyx picta picta Oberholser, Auk, 40, p. 84, 1923 (range); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 43, 1932 (life history); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 43, 1934 (range); van Rossem, Condor, 39, p. 22, 1937 (dist. char. and range).

Oreortyx picta emerophila van Rossem,¹ Condor, 39, p. 22, Jan. 15, 1937—Lang Spring, Mountain Spring Canyon, Argus Mountains, Inyo County, California, 6,000 feet (type in San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California).

Range.—Mountain regions from extreme western Nevada west to the west side of the Cascade Range in southern Washington and south through the Sierra Nevada and inner Coast ranges of California nearly to the Mexican line.

Field Museum Collection.—11: Oregon (Prospect, 4); California (San Bernardino County, Little Creek Canyon, 4; Butte County, Chaparal, 2; Julian, 1).

Conover Collection.—16: Washington (Snake River Canyon, 40 miles above Lewiston, Idaho, 2); California (San Diego County, San Francisquita Pass, 1; San Bernardino County, Lone Pine Canyon, 1; Little Creek Canyon, 6; Baldwin Lake, 1; Victorville, 1; Kern County, Mount Pinos, 2; Pasadena, 1; Mojave Desert, 1).²

*Oreortyx picta palmeri* Oberholser.³ MOUNTAIN QUAIL.

Oreortyx picta palmeri Oberholser, Auk, 40, p. 84, Jan. 10, 1923—Yaquina, Oregon (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 40, 1932 (life history); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 43, 1934 (range); van Rossem, Condor, 39, p. 21, 1937 (dist. char. and range).

Oreortyx pictus (not Ortyx picta Douglas) Ridgway, Auk, 11, p. 195, pl. 6, 1894 (dist. char.); Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 46, 1900 (molt).

Oreortyx picta picta Grinnell, Bryant, and Storer, Game Bds. Calif., p. 513, 1918 (range and habits in California).

¹ This name has been recently proposed for birds from the southern part of California. As many birds from that region seem to be simply intergrades between *O. p. picta* and *O. p. confinis* it has been thought best not to recognize this race.

² Additional material examined.—Nevada: Silver Peak Mountains, 1; Jackson Mountain, 4.—California: San Jacinto Mountains, 3; San Bernardino Mountains, 1; Cajon Pass, 1.

³ Oreortyx picta palmeri* Oberholser: Similar to *O. p. picta*, but upper parts “bister” instead of olive brown, this color generally extending higher on the hind neck; white stripes on edges of scapulars more strongly marked with buff or pale brown.

Additional material examined.—Washington: Cedarville, 1; San Juan Island, 1.—Oregon: Yaquina, 1.—California: Brownell, 1; Donner, 1.
Range.—Humid coastal strip of the Pacific coast from southwestern Washington south to Monterey County, California; introduced on Vancouver Island.

Field Museum Collection.—8: Oregon (Logan, 7); California (Monterey County, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Oregon (Tillamook County, Blaine, 1; Linn County, Scio, 3).

*Oreortyx picta confinis* Anthony.¹ SAN PEDRO MOUNTAIN QUAIL.


Range.—Lower California in the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir.

Genus CALLIPEPLA Wagler


*Callipepla squamata castanogastris* Brewster. CHESTNUT-BELLIED SCALED QUAIL.


Range.—Southern Texas from Eagle Pass and San Antonio south through Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and eastern Coahuila, Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—12: Texas (Laredo, 2; Crystal City, 1; Lomita Ranch, 1; La Salle County, 1; Carriza, 1; Sulphur, 1; Uvalde, 1); Coahuila (Sabinas, 4).

¹Oreortyx picta confinis Anthony: Like *O. p. picta*, but upper parts grayer, less brownish, being only washed with olive brown; white margins to scapulars purer white; gray of chest slightly darker.

Material examined.—Lower California: Vallecitos, 1; Santo Tomas, 3.
Conover Collection.—6: Texas (Lacoma, Hidalgo County, 2; Raymondsville, Willacy County, 3; Crystal City, Zavalla County, 1).

*Callipepla squamata pallida* Brewster.1 ARIZONA SCALED QUAIL.


Range.—Western Texas, southern Colorado, and central Arizona south to northwestern Coahuila, northern Chihuahua, and northern Sonora.

Field Museum Collection.—28: Texas (Uvalde, 1; Davis Mountains, 1); Colorado (Otero County, 5); New Mexico (Deming, 11); Arizona (Huachuca Plains, 6; Huachuca Mountains, Carr Canyon, 2; Fort Grant, 1; Greaterville, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Texas (Pecos, Reeves County, 2); Arizona (Tombstone, Cochise County, 1; Catalina Mountains, Pima County, 2; Portal, 1).

*Callipepla squamata squamata* (Vigors). MEXICAN SCALED QUAIL.


*Tetrao cristata* La Llave, Reg. Trim., 1, p. 144, 1831.2

*Callipepla strenua* Wagler, Isis, p. 278, 1832—Mexico (type lost, formerly in Würzburg Museum).3


1 *Callipepla squamata pallida* Brewster: Similar to *C. s. squamata* but much paler throughout; upper parts lighter, more sandy; upper breast and chest much lighter blue; abdomen more buffy, less whitish; vent and under tail coverts lighter.

2 We have been unable to consult this work.

3 According to information received from Dr. A. Laubmann.
Genus LOPHORTYX Bonaparte


*Lophortyx californica californica* (Shaw). VALLEY QUAIL.

Tetrao californicus Shaw, Nat. Misc., 9, pl. 345, text unpagd, 1798—California—Monterey (type lost, once in the British Museum); Grinnell, Condor, 33, p. 37, 1931 (type locality).


Callipepla californica Gould, Monog. Odontoph., pl. 16, text unpagd, 1850; Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 48, 1900 (molt).


Lophortyx californicus californicus Peck, Condor, 13, p. 149, 1911 (hybrid with Oreortyx pictus).


Lophortyx californica californica Gander, Condor, 33, p. 85, 1931 (habits and develop. of young); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 44, 1934 (range).


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1 *Material examined.*—Mexico: San Luis Potosi, Hacienda La Parada, 1; Ahualulco, 1; Hidalgo, San Augustin, 1; Irolo, 1; Queretaro, Tequisquiapan, 2.
Lophortyx californica Sumner, Calif. Fish and Game, 21, pp. 167, 277, 1935 (life history and conservation).

Range.—Subarid interior region of the western United States from Klamath Lake, Oregon, south into Lower California to about lat. 30° N.

Field Museum Collection.—41: Oregon (Redmond, 4); California (Mariposa, 1; North Pomona, 2; Pasadena, 1; Palcines, 2; Eagle Rock, 1; San Diego County, 1; Monterey, 4; Claremont, 6; Clipper Gap, 17; Piedra, 2).

Conover Collection.—11: Oregon (Prineville, 1; Salem, 1); California (Cardiff, 2; Buena Vista Lake, 1; Pismo, 1; Carpenteria, 1; San Ardo, 1; Topanga Canyon, 1; Salinas, 2).

*Lophortyx californica brunnescens* Ridgway.  


Range.—Humid Pacific coast region from southwestern Oregon south to Santa Cruz County, California. Introduced into several places in western North America and into Hawaii, New Zealand, and Chile.

Field Museum Collection.—20: Utah (Ogden, 2); California (Mountain View, 1; San José, 3; Hayward, 1; Oakland, 2; St. Helena, 2; San Gerónimo, 1; Santa Clara County, 1; Palo Alto, 2; Olem, 1; Berryessa, 1; Los Gatos, 1; San Bruno, 1); Chile (Tambillos, Coquimbo, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: California (Nicasio, 2; San Francisco, 1; Glenwood, 2; Hayward, 1; Ornaun, 1; Berkeley, 1; Yorkville, 1); Chile (Prov. Colchagua, Baños de Cauquenes, 1; Prov. Coquimbo, Tambillos, 2).

1 *Lophortyx californica brunnescens* Ridgway: The males are darker, more brownish dorsally, than typical *L. c. californica*. The females are darker and more brownish, both above and below.
Lophortyx californica catalinensis Grinnell.1 CATALINA ISLAND QUAIL.


Range.—Santa Catalina Island, Los Coronados Islands, California.

*Lophortyx californica achruster a Peters.2 SAN LUCAS QUAIL.


Range.—Lower California from lat. 30° N., southward.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Lower California, 2.

Conover Collection.—9: Lower California (San José del Cabo, 2; La Paz, 5; Todos Santos, 2).

Lophortyx californica canfieldae van Rossem.3 CANFIELD'S QUAIL.

Lophortyx californica canfieldae van Rossem, Auk, 56, p. 68, Jan., 1939—Lone Pine, Inyo County, California (type in the Dickey Collection, now in the University of California at Los Angeles).

Range.—Owen's Valley in east-central California.

Lophortyx gambelii sana Mearns.4 OLATHE QUAIL.

1Lophortyx californica catalinensis Grinnell: Said to be similar to L. c. californica, but about 9 per cent larger and coloration somewhat darker; similar to L. c. brunnescent, but larger and much less deeply brownish dorsally.

2Lophortyx californica achruster a Peters: Most similar to L. c. californica, but paler, less olivaceous above, chest lighter gray, the buffy patch on lower breast of the male much paler, and the chestnut patch on the abdomen much smaller.

3Lophortyx californica canfieldae van Rossem: Stated by the describer to be very similar to L. c. achruster a and distinguishable only by the even paler and more purely bluish or grayish (less brownish) chest, paler and less brownish flanks and under tail coverts.

4Lophortyx gambelii sana Mearns: Males have upper parts neutral gray unwashed with olive; crown darker chestnut than typical gambelii, and chest patch lighter buff. Females have upper parts as in the male; crown of head darker, chin and throat darker and more grayish, and chest and abdomen pale olive-buff (almost a dirty white) instead of cream color.

Material examined.—Colorado: Grand Junction, 3; Olathe, 1.

Range.—Western Colorado in the drainage areas of the Uncompagre and Gunnison rivers and the portion of the Rio Grande Valley lying in Colorado.


Callipepla gambelii fulvipectus Nelson,^1^ Auk, 16, p. 26, 1899—Camoa, Rio Mayo, Sonora, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined).

Callipepla gambelii Dwight, Auk, 17, p. 49, 1900 (molt).


^1^ The type and a series of eighteen topotypes of this supposed race have been compared with birds from Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. When a series of fall specimens was compared with a series in like plumage from the United States, some specimens of the Sonoran birds were slightly more buffy on the breast; but the series did not show any differences great or constant enough to warrant subspecific separation.

Range.—Southwestern Utah and southern Nevada south to extreme western Texas, southwestern New Mexico, southern Sonora, and extreme northeastern Lower California.¹

Field Museum Collection.—46: New Mexico (Mimbres, 4; Rincon, 3); Arizona (Phoenix, 21; Tucson, 9; Pomerene, 1; Fort Lowell, 1; Calabasas, 2; Tempe, 1); Sonora (Cerro Blanco, 4).

Conover Collection.—46: Utah (St. George, 4); New Mexico (Fort Bayard, 1); Arizona (Tucson, 2; Prescott, 6; Paradise, 1); California (Blythe, 2; Yermo, 3; Indio, 2); Sonora (Rancho Carrizo, 9; Maytorena, 3; Pesquiera, 2; Tecoripa, 5; Camoa, 6).

Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem.² Tiburón Island Quail.


Range.—Confined to Tiburón Island, Gulf of California.

*Lophortyx douglasii bensonii (Ridgway).³ Benson’s Quail.


¹ Additional material examined.—Utah: St. George, 5; Toquerville, 1.—New Mexico: Fort Bayard, 1; Garfield, 1; Santa Rita Mountains, 1; Frisco, 1.—Sonora: Camoa, 13.

² Lophortyx gambelii pembertoni van Rossem: Dorsal plumage said to be remarkably paler and grayer than that of any other known race.

³ Lophortyx douglasii bensonii (Ridgway): The males of this race are more grayish, less olivaceous on the back and rump than typical L. d. douglasii; the females are paler and grayer, less brownish.

Range.—State of Sonora, northwestern Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Sonora (Soyopa, 1; Tecoripa, 1).

Conover Collection.—33: Sonora (Tecoripa, 16; Soyopa, 5; Guirocoba, 4; Camoa, 8).

*Lophortyx douglasii douglasii* (Vigors). **DOUGLAS’S QUAIL.**


Ortyx elegans Lesson, Cent. Zool., p. 189, pl. 61, March, 1831—California (type in the Rivoli Collection, actual location unknown).


Callipepla douglasii Gould, Monog. Odont., Introduction, p. 19, 1850 (disc.).

Callipepla elegans Gould, Monog. Odont., pl. 18, text unpaged, 1850.


Range.—Western Mexico, from north-central Sinaloa and northwestern Durango south to Colima.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Sinaloa (Escuinapa, 1; unspecificed, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Sinaloa (Escuinapa, 2; El Molino, 1; Culiacan, 1); Nayarit (Rio Las Cañas, 4); Jalisco (Las Peñas, 1).

Lophortyx leucoprosopon Reichenow.¹

Lophortyx leucoprosopon Reichenow, Orn. Monatsber., 3, p. 11, figured op. cit., p. 97, 1895—origin unknown; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 46, 1934 (disc.).

Range.—Unknown.

¹*Lophortyx leucoprosopon* Reichenow: Described from a living pair in a private aviary, believed to have been bought in Hamburg, Germany, from a sailor. Probably a hybrid, perhaps of *L. gambelii* and *L. douglasii*. 
Genus **PHILORTYX** Gould

*Philortyx fasciatus* (Gould). **BARRED QUAIL.**


*Philortyx personatus* Ridgway, Auk, 3, p. 333, 1886—Chietla, Puebla, Mexico (type in National Museum of Mexico).

**Range.**—Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, and Puebla, Mexico.

**Field Museum Collection.**—11: Colima (Colima, 5); Guerrero (Iguala, 4; Apipiluluca, 2).

**Conover Collection.**—5: Colima (Colima, 2); Michoacan (Apatzingan, 3).

Genus **COLINUS** Goldfuss


*Colinus virginianus virginianus* (Linnaeus). **EASTERN BOB WHITE.**


Tetrao mexicanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 277, 1766—"Habitat in Mexico, Ludovicia" (principally based upon "La Caille de la Louisiane" Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 258, pl. 22, fig. 2; type, from Louisiana, in Réaumur Collection).


Colinus virginianus Cory, Auk, 4, p. 224, 1887—part, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, St. Croix; Dwight, l.c., 17, p. 43, 1900 (molt).


Range.—Southwestern Maine, southern Ontario, southern Minnesota and South Dakota, south to northern Florida, the Gulf Coast, eastern and northern Texas and eastern Colorado. Introduced into several of the western states, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, St. Croix, and St. Kitts. Introduction of Mexican and Texan stock into all parts of the United States has made pure bred C. v. virginianus a rare bird.

Field Museum Collection.—57: Massachusetts (Cohasset, 1; West Yarmouth, 2; Boston, 3; Walliston Heights, 1; unspecified, 2); Pennsylvania (Bucks County, 1); West Virginia (unspecified, 5); North Carolina (unspecified, 1); South Carolina (unspecified, 2); Florida (East Pass, 2); Wisconsin (Milton, 1; Beaver Dam, 2; Neillsville, 1); Illinois (Grand Tower, 2; Du Bois, 1; McNab, Putnam County, 3; Farina, 3; Chicago, 2; Grand Chain, 1; Olive Branch, 7; Lewiston, 1); Arkansas (White River Prairie, 1; Stuttgart, 6; Fairmont, 1; Crockett’s Bluff, 1); Alabama (Atella, 1); Mississippi (Holly Springs, 1); Haiti (Le Coup, 2).

Conover Collection.—17: Massachusetts (West Medway, Norfolk County, 2); Michigan (Waterloo, Jackson County, 1); Illinois
*Colinus virginianus floridanus* (Coues). **Florida Bob White.**


*Colinus virginianus* (not *Tetrao virginianus* Linnaeus) Cory, Auk, 4, p. 224, 1887—part, Bahamas, Antigua.


Range.—Florida peninsula; Bahama Islands (introduced?). Also introduced into Antigua.²

Field Museum Collection.—40: Florida (Lake Okeechobee, 2; Gainesville, 4; New Found Harbor, 2; Fort Myers, 5; Jupiter, 6; La Fayette County, 1; Hastings, 2; Tarpon Springs, 2; Rosewood, 1; Banana River, 2; Dunedin, 1; Lake Worth, 1; Coral Gables, 1; Goulds, 1; Grove City, 1; Blue Springs, 1; Mary Esther, 1); Bahamas (Nassau, 3); West Indies (Antigua, 3).

Conover Collection.—18: Florida (Bronson, 1; Charlotte Harbor, 4; Nassau County, 2; Dade County, 2; Homosassa Springs, 9).

*Colinus virginianus insulanus* Howe.³ **Key West Bob White.**


¹ This specimen belongs to the erythristic variety which has lately become fairly common in this section of Tennessee.

² The three specimens from Antigua (2 males, 1 female) are not typical *floridanus*, being much grayer dorsally, and lighter on the chest. It may be that they are crossed with typical *virginianus*. Dorsally, however, they more closely resemble *texanus*, but this faded coloration may be due to the time of year (May, 1890) that the specimens were collected.

³ *Colinus virginianus insulanus* Howe: Like *C. v. floridanus* but crown uniform dark fuscous and forehead showing more white. Size decidedly smaller.
Range.—Known only from the type. Supposed to have inhabited Key West, and perhaps other islands of the Florida keys. Now extinct.

*Colinus virginianus cubanensis* (G. R. Gray). **Cuban Bob White.**


Range.—Cuba and the Isle of Pines. Introduced into the Dominican Republic. The original race probably now contaminated by introductions of *C. v. virginianus* or *C. v. floridanus.*

**Field Museum Collection.**—6: Cuba (Palacios, 2; Havana, 1; unspecified, 2); Dominican Republic (San Domingo City, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—11: Cuba (Guantánamo, 2; San José de las Lajas, 1; Prov. Havana, Duran, 1; Minas, 2; Santa Cruz de los Anos, 1; Prov. Pinar del Rio, Artemisia, 3); Isle of Pines (La Vega, 1).

*Colinus virginianus texanus* (Lawrence). **Texas Bob White.**


*Colinus virginianus texanus* Nelson, Auk, 15, p. 121, 1898 (range in Mexico); Dwight, l.c., 17, p. 46, 1900 (molt); Nelson, l.c., 19, p. 388, pl. 14, 1902 (dist. char.); Phillips, l.c., 28, p. 74, 1911—Matamoros and San Fernando, Tamaulipas; F. M. Bailey, Birds New Mexico, p. 213, 1928 (habits, range, in New Mexico); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 34, 1932 (life hist.); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 47, 1934 (range).

Range.—Southeastern New Mexico to southern Texas and south to northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and central Tamaulipas (sea level to 2,500 feet).

**Field Museum Collection.**—12: Texas (Corpus Christi, 1; Seadrift, 1; Fort Worth, 1; Cameron County, 1; Ingram, Kerr County, 1; Laredo, 1; unspecified, 1); Mexico (Sabinas, Coahuila, 5).
*Colinus virginianus* ridgwayi Brewster. **Masked Bob White.**

Colinus *ridgwayi* Brewster, Auk, 2, p. 199, 1885—18 miles southwest of Sasabe, Sonora, Mexico (type in British Museum); J. A. Allen, l.c., 3, p. 275, 1886—Barboquivari Mountains, Arizona (first U.S. record); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, pp. 276, 279, pl. 23, 1886 (char. and life hist. in Arizona); idem, Auk, 6, p. 189, 1889 (first plumage); Nelson, l.c., 15, p. 121, 1898 (range); Dwight, l.c., 17, p. 46, 1900 (molt); H. Brown, l.c., 21, p. 209, 1904 (hist. in Arizona); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 36, 1932 (life hist.); Cottam and Knappen, Auk, 56, p. 152, 1939 (food).


Range.—Middle part of southern Arizona boundary south to south-central Sonora, Mexico (1,000 to 2,500 ft.).

*Field Museum Collection.*—3: Arizona (southern Arizona, 1); Mexico, Sonora (Tecoripa, 2).

Conover Collection.—29: Mexico, Sonora (Rancho Carrizo, 10; Tecoripa, 19).

*Colinus virginianus* *maculatus* Nelson.** MOTTLED Bob WHITE.**

Colinus *virginianus* *maculatus* Nelson, Auk, 16, p. 26, 1899—Altamira, Tamaulipas, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, l.c., 19, p. 389, pl. 14, 1902 (disc.); Phillips, l.c., 28, p. 74, 1911—Guiaves, Rio Santa, Santa Leonor, Rio Cruz, Montelunga, Victoria, and Altamira, Tamaulipas; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 48, 1934 (range).


1 Colinus *virginianus maculatus* Nelson: Dorsal plumage slightly darker than *C. v. texanus*, with some specimens having much more gray in the mantle. In the males, the black band below the white throat is generally much wider; the breast, flanks, and abdomen are chestnut mottled with black and white spots, which vary in intensity in different specimens. In some males the spotting is very slight, in others very dense, especially in the center of the abdomen. The under surface of the females is slightly more heavily marked with black.

Additional material examined.—Tamaulipas: Jaumave, 2; Altamira, 1; Forlon, 3; Manuel, 1; Aldamaña, 1.—San Luis Potosi: Tancanhitz, 3; Chyol, 2.—Vera Cruz: Ozuluama, 1; Buena Vista, 1; Joscal, 1.
Colinus virginianus graysoni (Lawrence).  Grayson's Bob White.


**Colinus virginianus graysoni** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 48, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Southern part of the Mexican tableland from central southern San Luis Potosi west to southeastern Nayarit and south to southern Hidalgo, the Valley of Mexico, and southern Jalisco (3,000 to 7,500 ft.).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Mexico, Jalisco (Tuxpan, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—2: Mexico (Nayarit, Rio Ameca, near Amatlan de Cañas, 1; Guanajuato, Guanajuato, 1).1

Colinus virginianus pectoralis (Gould).  Black-breasted Bob White.


**Colinus pectoralis** Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1, pp. 276, 289, 1886 (dist. char.); Nelson, Auk, 15, pp. 117, 121, 1898 (range); idem, l.c., 19, p. 389 (footnote), pl. 14, 1902 (dist. char.).

**Colinus virginianus pectoralis** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 48, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Eastern base of the Cordillera in the central part of the State of Vera Cruz (500 to 5,000 ft.).2

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1 *Additional material examined.*—San Luis Potosi: Rio Verde, 2.—Hidalgo: Pachuca, 1.—Guanajuato: Celaya, 1.—Jalisco: Guadalajara, 1; La Barca, 1; Lagos, 1; Etzatlán, 1; Ocotlán, 9; Ameca, 3; Tuxpan, 3.—Nayarit: Rio Ameca, near Amatlan de Cañas, 2.

2 *Material examined.*—Vera Cruz: Carrizal, 3; Jico, 2.
*Colinus virginianus nigripectus* Nelson.¹ PUEBLA BOB WHITE.

Colinus graysoni nigripectus Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 47, 1897—Atlixco, Puebla, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, l.c., 15, pp. 116, 121, 1898 (range); idem, l.c., 19, p. 389, pl. 14, 1902 (dist. char.).


Range.—Tableland of the southern half of the states of Puebla and Morelos, Mexico.

Conover Collection.—2: Morelos (Cuernavaca, 2).

Colinus virginianus godmani Nelson.² GODMAN'S BOB WHITE.

Colinus godmani Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 45, 1897—Jaltipan, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, l.c., 15, pp. 115, 121, pl. 2, 1898 (range); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1902, p. 240 (crit.); Nelson, Auk, 19, p. 388, pl. 14, 1902 (dist. char.).


Range.—Lowlands of southern Vera Cruz, Mexico, and probably ranging into Tabasco (sea level to 1,500 ft.).

Colinus virginianus minor Nelson.³ LEAST BOB WHITE.

Colinus minor Nelson, Auk, 18, p. 47, 1901—Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, l.c., 19, p. 389, pl. 14, 1902 (dist. char.).


¹ Colinus virginianus nigripectus Nelson: The male is nearest to C. v. graysoni, but the rufous of the under parts is generally paler and the black band below the white throat extends onto the chest and sides of the neck. Somewhat resembles C. v. pectoralis but the rufous of under parts is lighter, the black of the chest not so extensive and with less concealed spots of white. The upper parts are lighter than either graysoni or pectoralis.

Additional material examined.—Morelos: Puente de Ixtla, 13; Cuernavaca, 1.—Puebla: Atlixco, 8.

² Colinus virginianus godmani Nelson: The male has the throat white; the chest and middle of abdomen almost to vent black; sides of chest and flanks chestnut, each feather edged with black; the lower flank feathers mottled with black and white; middle of crown and nape blackish; the red on mantle chestnut. The female is very dark with no rufous in plumage, resembling female of salvini, but under parts more buffy.

Material examined.—Vera Cruz: Catemaco, 1; Jaltipan, 3.

³ Colinus virginianus minor Nelson: The smallest of the known races of virginianus, wing 93 mm. The male has the throat white with a narrow black collar between it and the chestnut of the chest; entire chest and breast chestnut with each feather narrowly edged with black; under tail coverts and lower flanks spotted with black and white; red of mantle rufous chestnut. Somewhat resembles maculatus, but much darker and the chest and breast are rufous and black with practically no white. The female is much darker than the same sex in maculatus, but is paler and more distinctly barred on under parts than godmani.

Material examined.—Chiapas: Palenque, 6.
Range.—Grassy plains in northeastern Chiapas and adjacent portion of Tabasco, Mexico; probably also neighboring sections of Guatemala.

*Colinus virginianus thayeri* Bangs and Peters.¹ THAYER’S BOB WHITE.


Range.—Northeastern part of the State of Oaxaca, probably intergrading with *pectoralis* and *nigripectus* in the north-central section of the state.

Conover Collection.—1: Oaxaca (Tutla, 1).

Colinus virginianus atriceps (Ogilvie-Grant). BLACK-HEADED BOB WHITE.


*Colinus atriceps* Nelson, Auk, 15, p. 122, 1898 (range).

*Colinus virginianus atriceps* Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 49, 1934 (range).

Range.—Known only from the type locality in western Oaxaca, probably ranging into Guerrero.

*Colinus virginianus insignis* Nelson.² GUATEMALAN BOB WHITE.

*Colinus insignis* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 46, 1897—Nenton, Guatemala (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem,

¹ *Colinus virginianus thayeri* Bangs and Peters: The male is nearest to *C. v. pectoralis*, but the black chest band is broader and with few if any concealed white spots on the shafts of the feathers; lower edge of black chest ill-defined; rest of under parts chestnut rufous, darker than in either *nigripectus* or *pectoralis*, with slight black and white specklings about vent and lower flanks; throat white, sometimes with slight black markings; upper parts slightly more reddish than *pectoralis* and darker than *nigripectus*. The females are similar to females of *C. v. coyolcoa*.

Additional material examined.—Oaxaca: Guichicovi, 2.

² *Colinus virginianus insignis* Nelson: The male is nearest to *C. v. ridgwayi*, but darker, with the forehead and forepart of crown blackish; throat and sides of face black, speckled in some individuals with more or less white; rest of under parts hazel with a few black and white spots on lower flanks; upper parts much brighter red and blacker than in *ridgwayi*. The female is darker than that sex in *ridgwayi* with upper parts much grayer (less sandy); under parts much less reddish on chest (more brownish); center of breast and belly buffier.

Additional material examined.—Chiapas: Ocozocoautla, 6; Jiquipilas, 1; Comitan, 5; Tuxtla Gutierrez, 4; San Bartolome, 11; San Vicente, 2; Valley of Jiquipilas, 1; Chiapa, 1; Petapa, 2; Hda. La Razon, Valle de Zintalapa, 1.—Guatemala: Nenton, 1.
Colinus virginianus coyolcos (P. L. S. Müller).\(^1\) COYOLCOS BOB WHITE.


**Range.**—Pacific coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico, from the City of Tehuantepec to Tonalá (sea level to 3,000 ft.).

**Colinus virginianus salvini** Nelson.\(^3\) SALVIN’S BOB WHITE.

\(^1\) This race seems to vary a great deal. Two male specimens (Tehuantepec, San Mateo del Mar) have practically no black on the chest, which is cinnamon.

**Material examined.**—Oaxaca: San Mateo del Mar, 2; Huilotepec, 4; San Gerónimo, 2; La Venta, 1; Tapaná, 2; City of Tehuantepec, 2.—Chiapas: Tonalá, 3.

\(^2\) The application of the name *coyolcos* to the present form is wholly arbitrary. Certain features in Hernandez’s cursory description rather point to *C. v. pectoralis*, of Vera Cruz.

\(^3\) *Colinus virginianus salvini* Nelson: Darkest of all the known races of *C. virginianus*. The male has the throat, sides of face, including superciliaries, and entire chest black; remainder of under parts dark rufous, the feathers faintly edged or washed with blackish; vent and under tail coverts rufous mottled with black and white; forehead and forepart of crown dull black, hind part of crown dark spotted with white; remainder of upper parts very dark. The females are
Colinus salvinii Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 45, 1897—Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, l.c., 15, p. 122, 1898 (range); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1902, p. 241 (crit.).


Colinus virginianus salvinii Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 48, 1834 (range).

Range.—Coastal plains of southern Chiapas, Mexico, near the Guatemalan border.


Colinus virginianus castaneus Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 49 and footnote, 1934 (disc. of possible range).

Range.—Unknown. Described from avairy specimen whose plumage may have been unnatural. There is a possibility that it may have come from some part of Guerrero or Michoacan from which no Colinus has ever been reported.

*Colinus nigrogularis nigrogularis (Gould). Black-throated Quail.


very dark with practically no rufous in plumage, except for a slight mottling of very dull rufous on the crown.

Comparison of specimens of this race with specimens of atriceps which it seems to resemble closely would be interesting.

Material examined.—Chiapas: Tapachula, 10.

1 Since the volume has been put in press, Van Tyne and Trautmann (Occ. Papers, Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 439, pp. 2–6, July 1, 1941) have stated that the type came from Honduras and not Yucatan, which would make segoviensis Ridgway a synonym. In this same paper they have named Colinus nigrogularis persicus (p. 4) from 5 kilometers south of Progreso, Yucatan, and Colinus nigrogularis caboti (p. 5) from Chichen Itzá, Yucatan. Both types are in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. These new races are said to be paler than the typical race, but caboti is darker than persicus.
**Colinus nigrogularis** Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 225—part, Yucatan.


**Colinus nigrogularis nigrogularis** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 49, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

**Field Museum Collection.**—7: Yucatan (Mérida, 2; San Felipe, 1; unspecified, 4).

**Conover Collection.**—4: Yucatan (Temax, 4).

**Colinus nigrogularis segoviensis** Ridgway.¹ HONDURAN BLACK-THROATED QUAIL.


**Ortyx nigrogularis** Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 225—part, pine ridges of Belize.


**Range.**—Pine-forested parts of British Honduras, the Petén district of northern Guatemala, and through the Caribbean lowlands of Honduras east to the Segovia River.

¹ **Colinus nigrogularis segoviensis** Ridgway: Similar to the nominate race, but smaller and considerably darker, more brownish, in coloration. Van Tyne has shown *C. n. coffini* to be identical with *C. n. segoviensis*. Comparison of a single adult from Petén with another from Honduras by the senior author fails to reveal any noticeable difference.
*Colinus cristatus hypoleucus* (Gould). **White-breasted Quail.**


**Range.**—El Salvador, west of the Rio Lempa, and adjacent parts of Guatemala (Progreso, upper Motagua Valley, Dept. Jalapa; Salamá and San Gerónimo, Baja Verapaz).²

_Field Museum Collection._—16: Guatemala (Salamá, 7); El Salvador (Sitio del Niño, San Salvador, 1; El Tablón, Santa Ana, 4; Colima, Cuscatlan, 3; Sonsonate, 1).

_Conover Collection._—3: El Salvador (El Tablón, Santa Ana, 1; Colima, Cuscatlan, 1; San Salvador, 1).

*Colinus cristatus leucopogon* (Lesson). **White-throated Quail.**

_Ortyx leucopogon_ Lesson,² Rev. Zool., 5, p. 175, June, 1842—San Carlos, Central America—La Unión, El Salvador (type in Paris Museum); Des Murs, Icon. Orn., livr. 6, pl. 6, Feb., 1847—San Carlos (descr. and fig. of type); Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 32, p. 72, 1930—El Salvador, east of the Rio Lempa (crit.).

1 The specimen g, purchased of M. Verreaux, though not indicated as such, is doubtless the type.

² Additional material examined.—El Salvador: Hacienda Mirafloros, Dept. La Paz, 1; Volcan Santa Ana, Dept. Sonsonate, 1; Hacienda Zapatitán, Dept. La Libertad, 1; Sitio del Niño, Dept. La Libertad, 1; El Tablon, Dept. Santa Ana, 5.

³ _Ortyx albifrons_ Lesson (Rev. Zool., 5, p. 130, April, 1842) from "San Carlos," which no doubt refers to the same species, has no nomenclatural standing, being a pure nomen nudum.

4 The discrepancies between Des Murs's and Gould's figures have been discussed by Dickey and van Rossem, who justly remark that the form of eastern Salvador has a short crest like the neighboring races. _C. c. leucopogon_ is nearest


Range.—El Salvador, east of the Río Lempa (in depts. of Morazan and La Unión).¹

Field Museum Collection.—6: El Salvador (Divisadero, Morazan, 5; Olimega, La Unión, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Salvador (Divisadero, Dept. Morazan, 1; Río Goascorán, La Unión, 1).

*Colinus cristatus sclateri* (Bonaparte).² SCLATER'S QUAIL.


to the one from Honduras, but more reddish throughout, with the throat white instead of black. Birds from Colima, Dept. Cuscatlan, El Salvador, are intermediate with *C. c. hypoleucus.*

¹ Additional material examined.—El Salvador: Divisadero, Dept. Morazan, 6; Río Goascorán, La Unión, 2.

² Colinus cristatus sclateri (Bonaparte) differs from *C. c. leucopogon* mainly in darker, more brownish (less reddish) coloration and black (instead of white) throat and by the more extensive (unspotted) white area in the middle of the breast. As pointed out by van Rossem, who examined the type in the Paris Museum, Bonaparte's name, based on a specimen taken by Delattre somewhere in western Nicaragua, has priority over Moore's *leylandi.*

³ There are two Flores in Honduras, one in the Dept. Gracias (east of Santa Rosa) and another just south of San Antonio, Dept. Comayagua. Which one of the two is the place referred to by Moore cannot be determined without knowing more about Leyland's route, if such information be still obtainable. However, as the present race does not occur anywhere in the Atlantic lowlands of Honduras, where it is clearly replaced by *C. nigrogularis segoviensis,* birds from the highland region round Tegucigalpa may with fair probability be taken to represent what Moore called *leylandi,* although his description, in various respects, is not at all conclusive.

The specimens from Sabana Grande, Tegucigalpa, are intermediate between *leucopogon* and *sclateri.* It is possible that a similar specimen formed the basis for Elliot's *Eupsychortyx leucofrenatus.*


Colinus leucopogon leylandi Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 32, p. 73, 1930—part, western Nicaragua.

Colinus leucopogon leylandi Conover, Condor, 34, p. 175 (in text), 1932—Honduras (Tegucigalpa, Monte Redondo, Comayaguela); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 50, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Plateau region and Pacific slope of Honduras and Nicaragua.

*Field Museum Collection.*—14: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 14).

**Conover Collection.**—27: Honduras (Monte Redondo, Tegucigalpa, 16; Comayaguela, 1; El Caliche, Orica, Tegucigalpa, 5; Catacamas, Olancho, 1; Sabana Grande, Tegucigalpa, 4).

*Colinus cristatus dickeyi* Conover.¹

Colinus leucopogon dickeyi Conover, Condor, 34, p. 174, July, 1932—Las Cañas, Guanacaste, western Costa Rica (type in Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 50, 1934 (range).


¹Colinus cristatus dickeyi Conover: Nearest to *C. c. selateri*, but differs by having the feathers of the throat white with black edges instead of uniform black; more reddish (less grayish) ground color of the chest; more extensive unsotted area on chest and breast; buffer superciliaries and sides of face; and more heavily marked mantle and inner remiges.

How far this form extends to the north remains to be determined by material from the southwestern section of Nicaragua. We do not see any reason for separating specifically *C. c. dickeyi* and its northern allies from the South American forms, since the characters between these groups are merely differences of degree. Griscom (Amer. Mus. Nov., 379, p. 3, 1929), it will be remembered, already has called attention to certain similarities and the practical identity in the female sex between *C. c. hypoleucus* and *C. c. leucotis*. 

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Colinus leucopogon leylandi Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 32, p. 73, 1930—part, Costa Rica.

Range.—Plateau region and Pacific slope of Costa Rica and possibly extreme southwestern Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—8: Costa Rica (Las Cañas, 2; San José, 2; Orósí, 4).

Conover Collection.—13: Costa Rica (Miravalles, Guanacaste, 2; Turrucares, 1; Las Cañas, 5; Volcan Irazú, Cartago, 5).

*Colinus cristatus panamensis* Dickey and van Rossem.1 PANAMA CRESTED QUAIL.

Colinus leucotis panamensis Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, 32, p. 73, 1930—Agua Dulce, Coclé, western Panama (type in coll. of D. R. Dickey, now in University of California at Los Angeles, examined).

Eupsychortyx leucotis (not Ortyx leucotis Gould) Salvin, Ibis, 1876, p. 379—Veragua (Calobre?) (crit.).


Eupsychortyx leucopogon Todd, Auk, 37, p. 203, pl. 5, fig. 4, 1920—western Panama (monog.).


Range.—Pacific lowlands of western Panama in depts. of Coclé, Veraguas, and Chiriquí.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Panama (El Frances, Chiriquí, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Panama (El Frances, Chiriquí, 1).

1 *Colinus cristatus panamensis* Dickey and van Rossem: Nearest to, and agreeing with, *C. c. leucotis* in having nearly uniform amber brown superciliaries, but darker throughout; under parts much more reddish, with the light markings reduced to roundish spots; males with more white about the head, the chin and upper throat in particular being soiled white.

*C. c. panamensis* is much like *C. c. decoratus* above, but differs by having, in the male sex, a much greater expanse of white on the upper throat, much less black-and-white spotting on the chest, and the rufescent buff abdominal patch lighter, while females may be separated by darker, less buffy dorsal surface and much darker under parts with more heavily pronounced barring, particularly on flanks and abdomen.

Additional material examined.—Panama: Agua Dulce, Coclé, 7; La Marca, Veraguas, 2; La Colorada, Santiago, Veraguas, 1; Santa Fé, Veraguas, 1.
Colinus cristatus decoratus (Todd).\textsuperscript{1} MAGDALENA CRESTED QUAIL.


Range.—Northern Colombia from the Rio Sinú east to the delta region of the Magdalena River; (?) accidental at the west foot of the Santa Marta Mountains (Fundación).

*Colinus cristatus badius* Conover.\textsuperscript{2} CAUCA VALLEY CRESTED QUAIL.


\textit{Colinus cristatus leucotis} Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 199, 1917—part, Caldas (Rio Dagua), Cali (Cauca), and La Sierra (Cauca), Colombia; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 50, 1934 (range in part).

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Colinus cristatus decoratus} (Todd): Very similar to \textit{C. c. leucotis}, but more richly colored throughout; superciliary streak of males heavily variegated with black, as also the malar stripe; throat darker, rich chestnut; the breast very nearly as dark as the throat, with the white spots smaller; sides and flanks heavily marked with chestnut; female more heavily marked below, the throat more decidedly tinged with buffy, and more heavily streaked with blackish. A single male from Fundación is typical of the race.

\textit{Material examined}.—Colombia: Barranquilla, 2; Cartagena, 1; Calamar, Bolívar, 8; Fundación, 1.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Colinus cristatus badius} Conover: Nearest to \textit{C. c. leucotis}, but much darker above, even more deeply colored than \textit{panamensis}; males with throat slightly lighter, chest darker, and abdominal patch lighter, as well as less extensive; under parts of females having a more black and white appearance, with the buffy abdominal patch very light, almost obsolete. Compared to \textit{decoratus} and \textit{panamensis}, the males are much less reddish on throat and chest.

\textit{Additional material examined}.—Colombia: Caldas, Rio Dagua, 1; Cali, Cauca, 1; Medellín, Cauca, 1.

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of the Cauca Valley, western Colombia.

Conover Collection.—22: Colombia (El Tambo, Cauca, 21; Popayán, Cauca, 1).

*Colinus cristatus leucotis (Gould). WHITE-EARED CRESTED QUAIL.


Eupsychotryx leucopogon leucotis Todd, Auk, 37, p. 207, pl. 5, fig. 5, 1920—part, Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (Honda, Magdalena River, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Colombia (Aguachica, Dept. Magdalena, 1; Peña Blanca, Santander, 1).

*Colinus cristatus littoralis (Todd). LITTORAL CRESTED QUAIL.

1 Honda, upper Magdalena River, suggested as type locality by Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 199, 1917).

2 Though not indicated as such, one of the specimens from the Gould Collection (e.g, of E. leucopogon) is probably the type.

3 Birds from the Magdalena Valley agree with native “Bogotá” skins.

4 Additional material examined.—Colombia: El Eden, East Quindío Andes, 1; Chicoral, Coello River, Tolima, 2; Honda, 5; Aguachica, Magdalena, 1; Anolaima, 1; Fusugasugá, 1; El Alto de la Paz, Cundinamarca, 5.

4 Colinus cristatus littoralis (Todd): Very close to C. c. decoratus, but males paler, with the throat less chestnut, ochraceous-tawny to amber brown, and


Range.—Tropical zone at the north and west foot of the Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

Conover Collection.—4: Colombia, Santa Marta (Rio Frio, 2; Cacagualito, 1; Mamatoco, 1).

*Colinus cristatus cristatus* (Linnaeus). CRESTED QUAIL.

Tetrao cristatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 277, 1766—based on "La Caille hupée du Mexique" Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 260, pl. 25, fig. 2; "Guiana" (type in coll. of Mr. Aubry). 1


the breast also paler, less russet; female likewise slightly paler and less spotted below.

There is some individual variation in this form. An adult male from Bonda approaches decoratus in chestnut throat and more reddish chest, while another from the same locality is a typically pale littoralis. Two male specimens from Rio Frio, Magdalena, also show all the characteristics of the littoral race; curiously enough, a single male from Fundación is typical of decoratus.

C. c. littoralis comes very close to C. c. leucotis, but is paler above, especially in the female sex. While females of the two races are about the same underneath, males have the abdominal patch darker rufescent, the reddish gular area somewhat lighter as well as less extensive, and the supercilial stripe mottled with black.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Mamatoco, 7; Bonda, 3.

1 As has been explained at length by Berlepsch (Journ. Orn., 40, p. 100, 1892), Brisson's description, while not very definite, seems to correspond much better to the present form than to C. c. sonninii, since the upper part of the head, the crest, and the throat are called "fauve," although no mention is made, either in the text or in the figure, of the rufous abdominal race, so characteristic a feature in the quail which naturalists have been designating by the name cristatus. If we are right in our identification of "La Caille hupée du Mexique," the locality Guiana attached to Aubry's specimen forming the basis of Brisson's account must have been erroneous—C. c. sonninii being the only representative of the group in French and British Guiana—and Mr. Peters (Bds. World, 2, p. 51, 1934) has, accordingly, suggested the island of Curaçao as an appropriate type locality.


Range.—Tropical zone of northeastern Colombia (La Goajira and Rio Rancheria Valley, on the east side of the Santa Marta Mountains) and northwestern Venezuela (in states of Falcon, Lara, and Zulia); islands of Aruba and Curacao.¹

Field Museum Collection.—20: Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulia, 4); Aruba, 11; Curacao, 5.

Conover Collection.—9: Venezuela (Maracaibo, 2; Altagracia, Zulia, 2; Rio Cogollo, Zulia, 3; Valera, 2).

*Colinus cristatus horvathi* (Madarasz).² Horvath's Quail.


Eupsyschortyx cristatus horvathi Todd, Auk, 37, p. 219, 1920—Mérida (monog.).


¹ Birds from continental Venezuela (continentis) do not seem to be distinguishable by any constant characters from those of the Dutch West Indies. Specimens from Valera approach C. c. horvathi in the paler coloration of the upper surface, while those from La Goajira form the passage to C. c. littoralis.

² Colinus cristatus horvathi (Madarasz): Nearest to C. c. cristatus, but with decidedly heavier bill; dorsal surface much grayer, with hardly any rufescent tinge; under parts much paler, with the shaft-stripes on sides and flanks darker; throat of females heavily streaked with black.

Additional specimens examined.—Venezuela, Mérida: Pedregosa, 1; Alto de Estanques (alt. 800 meters), 1.
Range.—Subtropical zone of the Andes of Mérida, western Venezuela.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Venezuela (Mérida, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Venezuela (Río Chamá, near Mérida, 4; Mérida, 1).

*Colinus cristatus sonnini* (Temminck). SONNINI'S CRESTED QUAIL.


Eupsychortyx cristatus Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 175—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk).


1 The type has disappeared. Gould, who had examined it in the Zoological Society’s Collection, considered it very close to *C. c. sonnini*, from which he found it to differ by smaller size, notably shorter tail, paler coloration, and by having some black marks on the throat. Its habitat is said to be “Mexico.”


Eupsychortyx sonnini sonnini Todd, Auk, 37, p. 194, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2, 1920—part, Venezuela (Caracas, Naguanagua, El Trompillo; Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar, Altagracia, and San Mateo de Caicara, Orinoco River; Maripa, Caura; San German de Upata), British Guiana, Surinam (Paramaribo), Brazil (Serra da Lua), and St. Thomas (monog.); Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 331, 1927—St. Thomas.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and the adjacent section of northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco), west through Vene-zuela in the Orinoco basin and north to Caracas and Carabobo in the coast region; introduced on Mustique Island, Grenadines, and in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.¹

Field Museum Collection.—7: Brazil (Serra da Lua, 3; Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1); British Guiana (Corentyne River, 2); Venezuela (Caracas, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Brazil (Serra da Lua, Rio Branco, 1); Venezuela (El Trompillo, Carabobo, 2).

*Colinus cristatus parvicristatus (Gould).² SHORT-CRESTED QUAIL.


¹ Additional material examined.—French Guiana: unspecified, 1.—British Guiana: Quonga, 4.—Brazil: Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco, 8.—Venezuela: Altagracia, Orinoco, 6; plain of Valencia, 4; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, above Caracas, 1.

² Colinus cristatus parvicristatus (Gould), though rejected by Todd, seems to be after all maintainable by reason of its larger size, shorter and darker crest, darker auriculares and upper parts, as well as heavier black markings both above and below.

The characters hold in a series of nine native Bogotá skins, when compared to an ample series of sonnini, excepting one male from Altagracia, Orinoco, which is almost indistinguishable from the Colombian individuals.
Colinus cristatus parvicristatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 199, 1917—Fomeque and Quetame, Colombia (crit.).

Eupsychortyx sonnini sonnini (not Perdix sonnini Temminck) Todd, Auk, 37, p. 174, 1920—part, Colombia (Bogotá; Fomeque; Palmar, Boyacá).


Range.—Tropical zone at the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Palmar, Boyacá; Fomeque and Quetame, east of Bogotá; Villavicencio).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Colombia (Villavicencio, Meta, 1).

*Colinus cristatus mocquerysi* (Hartert).1 MOCQUERYS'S QUAIL.


Eupsychortyx sonnini mocquerysi Todd, Auk, 37, p. 201, pl. 5, fig. 3, 1920—Margarita Island and Cariaco, Venezuela (monog.).


Range.—Northeastern Venezuela, in State of Sucre, and Margarita Island.

Field Museum Collection.—8: Venezuela (Cocollar, Sucré, 2; Margarita Island, 6).

Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Margarita Island, 1).

1 Colinus cristatus mocquerysi (Hartert): Very close to C. c. sonnini, but crest paler and longer; breast of males brighter (vinaceous to chestnut) and abdomen with less rufous; females rather whiter, less buffy below.

This is rather an unsatisfactory race, though the decidedly longer crest in both sexes would seem to distinguish it. The other characters are not very pronounced, and we cannot confirm the supposedly paler coloration of the upper parts. As pointed out by Cory, the strikingly pale coloration of the type of E. pallidus, taken in July, is due to its worn, faded condition, since February and March specimens obtained by Ferry on Margarita Island are very much darker. Birds from northeastern Venezuela and Margarita seem to be alike.

Additional specimens examined.—Venezuela: near Cumaná, 2; Cumanacoa, 1; Cariaco Peninsula, 1; Margarita Island, 4.
Genus **ODONTOPHORUS** Vieillot


*Dentophorus* "Vieillot" Boie, Isis, 21, col. 326, 1828 (evidently lapsus for *Odontophorus*).


**Odontophorus gujanensis castigatus** Bangs.1 **CHIRIQUI** Partridge.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica and extreme western Panama (Bugaba and Divalá, Chiriquí).

**Field Museum Collection.**—2: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires, 1; Boruca, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—10: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires, 1; Volcan de Oso, 3; El General, 1; San Gerónimo, 3; Savanillas de Pirris, 1; Alto de Javiló, 1).

**Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus** (Gould). **MARBLED PARTRIDGE.**


1 *Odontophorus gujanensis castigatus* Bangs: Similar to *O. g. marmoratus*, but much darker, more olivaceous throughout; crest and pileum dark brown instead of light chestnut; throat and chest much darker and less grayish; hind neck and

**Odontophorus guianensis** subsp. a. **O. marmoratus** Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 438, 1898—part, spec. a, d-o, Panama (Chepo, Lion Hill) and Colombia (Remedios, Bogotá); idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 153, 1897—part, Panama and Colombia.


**Odontophorus guianensis polionotus** Osgood and Conover, Auk, 44, p. 561, 1927—new name for **O. guianensis canescens** Osgood and Conover, pre-occupied.


**Odontophorus guianensis marmoratus** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 52, 1934—Canal Zone of Panama to Colombia.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of Panama, from the Canal Zone eastwards, and south through Antioquia to the Magdalena Valley and upper back dark olivaceous rather than grayish and nearly concolor with the rest of the upper parts.

Three specimens from Chiriquí (Bugaba) and five additional ones from southwestern Costa Rica (Terraba Valley) examined.
the adjacent parts of northwestern Venezuela (Rio Cogollo and Santa Elena, south of Lake Maracaibo, State of Zulia).¹

Conover Collection.—13: Panama, Darien (Port Obaldia, 11; Permé, 1); Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Zulia, 1).

*Odontophorus gujanensis gujanensis* (Gmelin). GUIANAN PARTRIDGE.


*Odontophorus guianensis* Gould, Monog. Odont., Part 1, pl. 23, 1844—Cayenne, Guiana, Surinam, and “Trinidad” (errone); Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 747, 1848—British Guiana; Sclater and Salvador, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. 591—Capim River, Pará, Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 289, 1870—part, Borba (Rio Madeira), Pará, Barra do Rio Negro [=Manãos], São Pedro (Rio Negro), and western Matto Grosso (Forto do Principe da Beira and São Vicente, Rio Guaporé); Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 82, 1875—Santaréém, Brazil; C. B. Brown, Canoe and Camp Life British Guiana, p. 373, 1876—Wahmarra Mountains, upper Demerara River (nest descr.); Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 175—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mountains, and Camacusa, British Guiana; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—Santarém, Brazil; Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 432, 1892—British Guiana (Demerara, Bartica Grove, ¹ Dr. Chapman has shown that there is but one race inhabiting Colombia (excepting the Caquetá region) and the Maracaibo basin of Venezuela, its earliest name being *marmoratus* of Gould. Panama specimens, which have been described by three different authors, cannot satisfactorily be separated either, although their strange local variability has not yet been fully explained. For a statement of the rather complicated case the reader is referred to Chapman’s enlightening account (Amer. Mus. Nov., 380, pp. 4–6, 1929).

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Santa Elena, Zulia, 1.—Colombia: Bogotá, 4; Remedios, 1.—Panama: Rio Lara, 1; Chepo, 2; Lion Hill, 6.

² Gmelin’s diagnosis is compiled from Latham’s description, which, aside from the “red warty excrescences round the eyes” and the “yellow brown legs,” corresponds very well to the characters of the Guianan Partridge. Of the two other references quoted by Gmelin, “Le Tocro ou Perdrix de la Guyane” of Buffon (Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 518, 1778) is not identifiable with certainty from the short account (“...un peu plus gros que notre perdrix grise, et son plumage est d’un brun plus foncé; du reste il lui ressemble ...”), whereas “The Patridge in Guinea” of Bancroft (Essay Nat. Hist. Guiana, p. 177, 1769), described as being “near twice as large” as the European Partridge, can hardly refer to the present species.


*Range.*—French, Dutch and British Guiana, and northern Brazil, from the Pará region on both sides of the Amazon west to the Rio Negro, the Rio Manacapuru, and Rio Madeira, south to northwestern Matto Grosso.¹

¹ Further subdivision appears to be impracticable. Chubb revived Spix's name *rufina* for the birds of Lower Amazonia, said to be distinguishable by paler, grayish rather than "dark rufous brown," lower back and rump, and referred to this supposed form an adult male from the Capim River, Pará, and a female from "Barra do Rio Negro" [=Manãos]. To start with, we will say that in none of the numerous specimens from Guiana and Amazonia which we have examined can the lower back and rump be called "dark rufous brown." The tone of these parts varies from isabella color or tawny olive to Brussels brown frequently more or less suffused with grayish, this area being either plain or spotted with black to a variable degree. Birds from French Guiana and Manãos are quite alike in this respect, and there is no possible doubt about the inhabitants of the north bank of the Amazon being typical *guianensis*. There remains only the question of whether those from south of the Amazon can be differentiated. With five skins from the Pará district before him, the senior author is unable to find any constant character by which to tell them from the northern series with the possible exception that they average slightly darker on the rump. With the available material we do not see how *rufinus* can be maintained.

Of particular interest is an adult male from São Pedro (right bank of upper Rio Negro) in the Vienna Museum. This bird has more rufous on the head than any other specimen, the whole throat down to the forehead and the entire sides of the head being bright rufous chestnut. In the extent of rufous on the throat it is approached by two British Guianan birds and one from Pará, but no other specimen lacks the buff patch on the upper auriculas. The São Pedro male thus diverges widely from *O. g. buckleyi* in the coloration of the head, but, besides being more heavily spotted on the rump, has the black barring below strongly pronounced, more like the Ecuadorian form. Two skins from Manaca-
Field Museum Collection.—7: British Guiana (above Kaieteur Falls, 3; Mazaruni River, 2; Potaro, 1; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 1).

Conover Collection.—25: British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 2; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 2); Brazil (Obidos, 1; Lago Cupeua, Pará, 5; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, 4; Taury, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 3; Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, 1; Tomé-assú, Rio Acará, 4; Resacca, Rio Capim, 1; Rio Manacapuru, Amazonas, 1).

Odontophorus gujanensis medius Chapman.² DUIDA PARIDGE.


purú examined by the junior author have the same amount of rufous about the head but otherwise resemble typical gujanensis.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 1; Camacusa, 1; Demerara, 2.—French Guiana: Saint Laurent du Maroni, 1; Cayenne, 3.—Brazil: Manacapuru, 1; São Pedro, Rio Negro, 1; Manáos, 6; Pará, 1; Rio Capim, 1; Peixe-Boi, 2; Ipitinga, Rio Acará, 2; Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, 1; Forte do Principe, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso, 1.

¹ Pinto (Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, p. 542, 1938) has recently separated birds from Manacapuru (and Rio Tapajóz: Santarém, Aveiro) as O. g. snethlagei (type in Museu Paulista). The principal difference is said to be the brighter red throat. As this, at least in birds from the Rio Tapajóz, appears to be an individual variation, the race would not seem to be good.

² Odontophorus gujanensis medius Chapman: Somewhat intermediate between gujanensis and buckleyi, combining the bright ochraceous-tawny under parts of the former with the grayish throat and sides of the head of the latter.

Two specimens from the uppermost stretches of the Rio Negro, near the Venezuelan boundary, are evidently referable to this recently separated race. Both have the throat gray, the cheeks and auriculans more buffy grayish, the whole being indistinctly barred with dusky, less conspicuously than in marmoratus. The female from Cocuy is bright ochraceous-tawny below with mere traces of obsolete wavy lines, exactly as in numerous specimens from Guiana and Manáos; whereas the male from the Rio Uaupés is dull Dresden brown coarsely banded with black, closely resembling buckleyi. While we have not been able to re-examine the Suapuré (Caura) specimen, Hellmayr's notes on its color characters, notably grayish, dusky-mottled sides of face and throat, render its pertinence to the present form more than probable. This surmise has since been confirmed by Mr. J. T. Zimmer (in litt.).

Material examined.—Brazil: Cocuy, Rio Negro, 1; Rio Uaupés, 1.
**Range.**—Southern Venezuela (Suapuré, Caura Valley; Esmeralda and Mount Duida, upper Orinoco) and the adjacent parts of extreme northwestern Brazil (Cocuy, upper Rio Negro; Rio Uaupés).

*Odontophorus gujanensis buckleyi* Chubb.¹ **BUCKLEY'S PARTRIDGE.**


*Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 200, 1917—part, La Morelia (Caquetá) and Buena Vista, Colombia.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia (eastern base of eastern Andes) south through eastern Ecuador to the north bank of the Rio Marañón (Puerto Indiana) and Rio Solimões (Tonantins) in northern Peru and northwestern Brazil.

**Conover Collection.**—20: Ecuador (Concepción, 5; Lagarto Yaco, 2; Ouca Yaco, Loreto, 3; Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 4; headwaters of Rio Tigre, 6).

*Odontophorus gujanensis pachyrhynchus* Tschudi.² **THICK-BILLED PARTRIDGE.**

*Odontophorus pachyrhynchus* Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 306, 1844—Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum); idem, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 282, 1846—eastern slope of the Peruvian Andes from 4,000 to 7,000 feet; Gould, Monog. Odont., Part 3, pl. 24, 1850—Peru (fig. of cotype);

¹ *Odontophorus gujanensis buckleyi* Chubb: Similar to *O. g. gujanensis*, but sides of head and throat grayish or grayish buff without any rufous, and under parts duller, less ochraceous, ranging from gray to Dresden brown, with the dusky cross-marks more heavily pronounced.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu, 1; Rio Zamora, 1; Rio Suno, 2.—Brazil: Tonantins, Rio Solimões, 3.

² *Odontophorus gujanensis pachyrhynchus* Tschudi: Similar to *O. g. gujanensis* in having the chin, cheeks, and upper throat rufous chestnut, but slightly darker above; darker and more barred below; and bill decidedly deeper.

The single specimen examined has the rufous of the throat just as extended as the male from São Pedro, Rio Negro, discussed under *O. g. gujanensis*.


Range.—Tropical zone of central eastern Peru, in depts. of Junín (Chanchamayo) and Ayacucho (Monterico).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (Chanchamayo, 1).

*Odontophorus guianensis simonsi* Chubb.¹ SIMONS'S PARTRIDGE.

Odontophorus guianensis simonsi Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 26, Jan., 1919—San Ernesto, near Mapiri, Bolivia (type in the British Museum).


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Bolivia (Yuyo, La Paz; San Ernesto, Mapiri, Beni; Buenavista, Rio Surutú and San Cárlos, Santa Cruz).

Conover Collection.—4: Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Buenavista, 1; Rio Surutú, 1; San Cárlos, 2).

*Odontophorus capueira capueira* (Spix). CAPUEIRA PARTRIDGE.


¹Odontophorus guianensis simonsi Chubb differs from the other races by lighter and more grayish coloration; the upper parts gray mottled with buff; auriculirs dusky; sides of face reddish.

Two additional specimens from Buenavista examined.
Ortyx capistrata Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, pl. 38, April, 1828—“South America” (type in coll. of W. Jardine, present whereabouts unknown).


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from southern Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul, and the adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay,1 west to Matto Grosso (Santa Anna do Paranahyba).

1 No authentic record exists for Uruguay, though Tremoleras (El Hornero, 4, p. 17, 1927) lists O. capuêra as probably occurring in the Dept. of Tacuarembó (hearsay report).

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury, Minas Geraes, 3; Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espírito Santo, 2; Rio de Janeiro, 2; Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 1; Ypanémá, São Paulo, 3; Curucutú, Serra do Mar, São Paulo, 1; Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, 4.
*Odontophorus capueira plumbeicollis* Cory.\(^1\) **CEARÁ**

**Partridge.**

*Odontophorus plumbeicollis* Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 294, 1915—Serra de Baturité, Ceará, Brazil (type in Field Museum of Natural History).


**Range.**—Northeastern Brazil, in State of Ceará (Serra de Baturité).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Brazil (Serra de Baturité, Ceará).

*Odontophorus erythrops verecundus* Peters.\(^2\) **HONDURAN**

**Partridge.**


**Range.**—Caribbean slope of Honduras (Lancetilla).

*Odontophorus erythrops melanotis* Salvin.\(^3\) **BLACK-EARED**

**Partridge.**

\(^1\) *Odontophorus capueira plumbeicollis* Cory: Exceedingly close to the nominate race, but differs by having the foreneck and throat vermiculated with blackish (instead of plain gray), the breast tinged with pale buffy brownish, the rufous frontal band and superciliaries somewhat narrower, and the hind neck almost devoid of light markings.

The unique type is in rather poor condition. Though we cannot match it in the large series of typical *capueira*, the validity of the form needs corroboration by additional material.

\(^2\) *Odontophorus erythrops verucundus* Peters: "Similar to *O. e. melanotis*, but slightly grayer above, especially the upper back; black markings on scapulars and interscapulars less pronounced; less freckling on wing coverts; below, the dark bars on the tibiae obsolete, the light interspaces wider and paler." (Peters, l.c.)

Known from a single female, the type.

\(^3\) *Odontophorus erythrops melanotis* Salvin differs from the nominate race chiefly by having the entire pileum and crest (not only the forehead and superciliaries) rufous, this area being also darker, chestnut rather than Sanford's brown; the cheeks and auriculums fuscous instead of Sanford's brown; the throat duller,

Odontophorus melanotis melanotis Huber, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84, p. 207, 1932—Great Falls (Pis Pis River) and between Eden and Miranda, Nicaragua (desc. of young).


Range.—Tropical zone of Nicaragua, northern and eastern Costa Rica.

Conover Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Volcan Miravalles, 3; Cerro Santa María, Guanacaste, 1; Villa Quesada, Alajuela, 1).

*Odontophorus erythrops coloratus* Griscom.1 VERAGUAN PARTRIDGE.

more of a brownish black; the under parts decidedly lighter Rufous inclining to tawny; and lacking the white, black-tipped jugular band. The crest-feathers are frequently, though not always, tipped with dusky brown.

Of two sexes females, one (from Miravalles) has the throat just as brownish black as the males, while in another (from Rio Coco) the throat is browner, nearest to chestnut brown, and the cheeks and auriculars are rufous like the crown.

Additional material examined.—Nicaragua: Chontales, 1; Rio Escondido, 2; Santa Cruz, 1; Rio Coco, 3.—Costa Rica: Tucurriqui, 1; Miravalles, 1; unspecificed, 1.

1 *Odontophorus erythrops coloratus* Griscom: Similar to *O. e. melanotis*, but pileum decidedly brighter (wholly uniform) rufous (Burnt Sienna) (inclining to chestnut) as *O. e. parambdae*, and its upper parts, in intensity of coloration, match the darkest specimens from Paramba. The Obaldía bird is also dark rufous underneath and, like the Veraguan skin, has no brownish tips to the crest-feathers. The westward extension of its range remains to be determined. According to Carriker, a single female from Talamanca differs from all other Costa Rican birds by much brighter rufous pileum, one of the supposed characteristics of the Veraguan form. Whether birds from southeastern Costa Rica are actually referable to *O. e. coloratus* or merely intergrades can only be decided by the study of an adequate series.

From the specimens in the Conover Collection this does not seem to be a very distinctly marked race.
Guaval, Rio Calovévora, western Veragua (type in the American Museum of
Natural History, New York); idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 78, p. 303,
1935—Caribbean slope of western Panama.

1870, p. 161—"Santiago" de Veragua; Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.,
22, p. 435, 1893—part, spec. e, Veragua; idem, Handb. Game-Bds., 2,
p. 155, 1897—part, Veragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer.,

1931—Boquete Trail, Guábo, and Cricamola, Almirante Bay, Panama
(crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of Panama (Almirante Bay region; Rio
Calovévora and Santa Fé, Veraguas; Obaldia, Darien) and probably
southeastern Costa Rica (Talamanca).

Conover Collection.—3: Panama (Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 2;
Port Obaldia, Darien, 1).

*Odontophorus erythrops parambae* Rothschild.\(^1\) **Paramba**
Partridge.

*Odontophorus melanotus* parambae Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. vi, 1897—Pa-
ramba, Prov. Imbabura, Ecuador (type in Tring Collection, now in the
American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); Hartert,
Nov. Zool., 5, p. 505, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1898—Paramba (eggs descr.); Salvadori
and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 368, p. 39, 1900—Rio Peripa,
Ecuador; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 600, 1902—Rio Verde, Paramba, Lita,
and Pambilá, Ecuador; Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1902, p. 244—Paramba,
Ecuador, and Antioquia, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.,

\(^1\) *Odontophorus erythrops parambae* Rothschild: Very close to *O. e. erythrops*,
but ground color of upper parts decidedly darker, rich brown instead of grayish
brown, with the light markings on wing coverts and inner secondaries darker,
ochraceous rather than buff; bill generally slightly smaller; size on average less.
Wing, 132–145; tail, 45–55; bill, 18–19; depth at base, 10 \(\frac{3}{4}\)–12.

As pointed out by Chapman, there is no constant difference between Colom-
bian specimens (*baliolus*) and others from northern Ecuador. The amount of light
mottling on the upper parts as well as the intensity of the chestnut rufous color
underneath are subject to considerable individual variation. A single specimen
from Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, is a good average example of *parambae*, and can
be matched by numerous Ecuadorian skins. It shows no trace of white on the
sides of the throat, whereas in two females from northern Ecuador (Paramba
and San Javier) a white malar streak is suggested by small dots. Birds from Manabí
(Rio Peripa) and Pichincha appear to be inseparable from a series collected at
Paramba. It is very curious that the present form has never been compared by
anyone with *O. erythrops*, from which it merely differs by slight color characters
and generally smaller bill.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, 1.—
Ecuador: Paramba, Prov. Imbabura, 8; San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, 2; Rio
Peripa, Prov. Manabí, 6; Gualea, Prov. Pichincha, 4; Monji, 2.


Range.—Tropical and lower Subtropical zones of Pacific Colombia (east to the lower Cauca) and Ecuador from the headwaters of the Rio Atrato south to Manaví (Cerro de Pato de Pájaro, Rio Guaque; Rio Peripa) and Pichincha (Mindo, Gualea, Santo Domingo de los Colorados).

Conover Collection.—18: Colombia (La Costa, El Tambo, Cauca, 5; Rio Michenque, El Tambo, 2); Ecuador (Buñún, 2; Paramba, 1; Rio Durango, 1; Santo Domingo, 1; Pacto, 3; Milpe Mindo, Pichincha, 3).

Odontophorus erythrops erythrops Gould.¹ CHESTNUT-EARED PARTRIDGE.


¹Odontophorus erythrops erythrops Gould appears to be the southern race named O. parambae canescens by Chapman. Three of Fraser's original specimens from Pallatanga (two in the British Museum, the third in the Heine Collection) and a male each from Balzar and Chimbo show all the specific characters of O. parambae, but may be separated from a topotypical series of the latter by paler, grayish brown rather than rich (rufescent) brown ground color of the upper parts, with lighter, Buffy instead of ochraceous markings to wing coverts and inner secondaries, and somewhat stouter bills, hence exactly in the way that canescens is said to differ from North Ecuadorian birds. We are at a loss to understand why neither Rothschild nor Ogilvie-Grant nor Chubb, all of whom had access to the type, ever referred to O. erythrops, when dealing with O. parambae. We are fully aware that Chapman assigns other limits to the two races found in western Ecuador, and restricts canescens to the extreme southwestern section (El Oro and Loja). In thus disposing of the case, he was probably influenced by the proportions of his specimens, which indicate a much greater difference in size between the two forms than actually exists. A series of nine skins from Paramba gives the latitude of variation in the length of the wing as ranging from 132 to 145, while five from Pallatanga, Balzar, and Chimbo measure from 144 to 150 mm. From a combination of Chapman's measurements with our own figures it results that the actual difference in size amounts to very little, and if we are to continue to distinguish two races in western Ecuador, their limits should be regulated by color characters rather than by the exceedingly variable proportions. Birds of the Chimbo Valley being fairly separable by paler coloration from those of farther north, we are adopting for them Gould's term erythrops and, while the inhabitants of southwestern Ecuador may have developed the racial characters to a higher degree, it seems hardly justifiable to admit a third form under Chapman's name.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Pallatanga, 3; Chimbo, 1; Balzar, 1.


Range.—Subtropical zone of southwestern Ecuador, from Balzar, the Rio Chimbo, and its tributaries (Rio Coco) south to El Oro and Loja.

*Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons* Allen.² Black-fronted Partridge.


Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 54, 1934 (range).

¹ Fraser’s original examples are in very poor condition. The type lacks most of the feathering on the lower throat, and it is impossible to say whether it had any white or not. The second Pallatanga specimen also has the throat bare, but the few feathers present (the lowest series of those forming the jugular band) are extensively white at the base and tipped with black (as in specimens of *parambae*). The Balzar bird has the jugular band as distinct as in those from Gualea and Paramba, while there are merely traces of white at the base of some of the jugular feathers in one of the Monji examples. The individual nature of the variation in the width of the white collar is thus established beyond doubt.

² *Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons* Allen: “Forehead, chin, throat, cheeks, and ear-coverts deep black; top of head and crest dark chestnut brown, passing into rufous on the sides of the ear-coverts; mantle olivaceous gray vermiculated with black; scapulars with the inner vanes black broadly barred and edged with chestnut, with light shaft-stripes, and central portion of outer vane gray, lower back olivaceous brown; the rump and upper tail coverts similar, but darker, with a few blotches of black at the tips of some of the feathers; tail dark brown; the secondaries freckled and indistinctly barred with rusty, the primaries with broad distinct bars of pale rufous on the outer vanes; upper breast similar to the mantle, but varied slightly with buffy white, which takes the form of ill-defined apical spots on the lower border of this area; lower breast ochraceous rufous with indistinct crossbars and shaft-stripes of black; flanks buffy olivaceous brown, with
Range.—Subtropical zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, in northern Colombia.

Conover Collection.—3: Colombia, Santa Marta (Vista Nieve, 1; San Lorenzo, 2).

*Odontophorus atrifrons variegatus* Todd.\(^1\) **VARIEGATED PARTRIDGE.**


Range.—Subtropical zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (La Pica and Ramirez, Santander).

Conover Collection.—1: Colombia (Ramirez, Santander, 1).

*Odontophorus melanonotus* Gould.\(^2\) **BLACK-BACKED PARTRIDGE.**


Range.—Subtropical zone of western Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—7: Ecuador (Gualea, 1; Pacto, 1; Montes de Saloya, 1; Mindo, 1; San Tadeo, Pichinch, 3).

black crossbars; lower tail coverts black barred and tipped with rufous; bill black; feet dusky horn color. Wing (male), 130; tail, 87; bill, 17.” (Allen, l.c.) Females are smaller and much more rufescent below.

\(^1\) *Odontophorus atrifrons variegatus* Todd: Similar to the nominate race, but black of forehead extended over the crown, only the nape being Argus brown; upper parts more buffy, less grayish, especially the mantle; lower breast and abdomen more grayish with the light shaft-spots white or nearly so, instead of deep buffy.

\(^2\) *Odontophorus melanonotus* Gould, though allied to *O. hyperythrus*, seems to be quite distinct. The upper parts, from forehead to tail coverts, including wing coverts and secondaries, are very dark, being closely and finely vermiculated with blackish and aurorn, and wholly lack the large black blotches, ochraceous-tawny spots, and buffy streaks, so conspicuous in the related species. The sides of the head are fully as dark as the crown. Below, throat and chest are bright Sanford’s brown as in *O. hyperythrus*, sharply defined posteriorly; breast and abdomen between Dreaden brown and Brussels brown closely vermiculated with blackish, these markings becoming evanescent abnormally. Bill quite as large as in Bogotá skins of *O. hyperythrus*.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: “Rio Napo,” 1.
*Odontophorus hypyrthrus* Gould.\(^1\) **CHESTNUT-THROATED PARTRIDGE.**


*Odontophorus hypoposudus* Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 162, 1873—Antioquia, Colombia (descr. of female; type, from Concordia, in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum, examined).

**Range.**—Subtropical zone of Colombia (western, central, and eastern Andes).

**Conover Collection.**—11: Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 10; La Plata, Huila, 1).

*Odontophorus speciosus soderströmi*Lönnberg and Rendahl.\(^2\) **SODERSTROM’S PARTRIDGE.**

\(^1\) *Odontophorus hypyrthrus* Gould may prove to be a geographical representative of *O. speciosus*, as has been suggested to us by Mr. J. T. Zimmer (in litt.), since the broad rufous superciliaries—forming such a striking character in the adults of the Colombian species—are absent in the immature plumage of both sexes. The adult female, furthermore, is very similar to the same sex of *O. s. soderströmi*, though it has the sides of the head and throat bright Sanford's brown and broad superciliaries of the same color, whereas the available specimens from eastern Ecuador have the cheeks and auriculars fuscous spotted with white, the throat black, and the much narrower superciliaries white, margined and tipped with black.

Birds from Bogotá have considerably larger bills than those from Antioquia.

**Additional material examined.**—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 2; Santa Elena, Antioquia, 3; Concordia, Antioquia, 1.

\(^2\) *Odontophorus speciosus soderströmi*Lönnberg and Rendahl: Adult male similar to the nominate race, but upper part of the head darker, more chestnut brown; white streaks of the dorsal feathers less distinct, sometimes obsolete; sides of the head including auriculurs auburn to chestnut vermiculated or mottled with blackish; throat varying from auburn narrowly barred with black to wholly black. Wing, 140–155, (female) 135; tail, 58–60, (female) 55; bill, 20.

This partridge, of which the senior author has been enabled by Count Gyldenstolpe’s courtesy to examine the type, appears to connect the Peruvian *speciosus* with the Colombian *hyperthrus*. The type and a male from Granadillas differ from one of Tschudi’s original specimens from Chanchamayo in the British Museum by having the sides of the head and the throat dark rufous (auburn to chestnut, darker than the deep tawny breast) barred or mottled with blackish (instead of uniform dull black).

According to notes supplied by Mr. J. T. Zimmer on the material in the American Museum of Natural History, there is, however, considerable variation in the color of the throat, “which is practically black [as in *speciosus*] in one male, shows merely a touch of rufous in three, and is barred or tipped with rufous in
Odontophorus söderströmii Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 16, 1922—near Napo River (alt. 3,000 to 4,000 ft.), eastern Ecuador (type in Stockholm Museum examined); Gyldenstolpe, l.c., 19, A, No. 1, p. 110, 1926—near Napo River (type listed); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 55, 1934—Napo River.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Cerro Condeja, Granadillas, near Archidona, San José, lower Sumaco, etc.).

Conover Collection.—8: Ecuador (Cerro Condeja, Oriente, 2; Colimba, west of Macas, 4; Cututcut, east of Macas, 2).

Odontophorus speciosus speciosus Tschudi.¹ RUFOUS-BREASTED PARTRIDGE.

Odontophorus speciosus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 9, (1), p. 387, 1843—"in sylvis apud flumina Aynamayo et Chanchomayo" [sic], Dept. Junín, Peru (descr. of male; cytops in Neuchâtel Museum and in British Museum); idem, l.c., 10, (1), p. 306, 1844—Peru; idem, Unters. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 281, pl. 33 (male), 1846—eastern slope of Peru; Gould, Monog. Odont., Part 3, pl. 25 (male), 1850—Peru (monog.).² Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1874, p. 558—between Chilipes and San Bartolomé, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 288, 1886—Chilipes; Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 437, 1893—part, descr. of adult male and spec. a, Champion three others," while "the auriculares are always more or less rufescent, and never wholly black." The Granadillas male shows the black-and-white supercilia just as well marked, though somewhat more narrowed in the postocular portion, as in the Chanchamayo bird of O. speciosus, whereas in the type of O. söderströmi there are but a few tiny streaks along the upper margin of the auriculares to be seen. The Granadillas female has likewise conspicuous black-and-white supercilia, and the throat, contrary to what obtains in the male sex, is just as distinctly black as in speciosus.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: near Napo River, 1 (the type); Granadillas, 2.

¹ Odontophorus speciosus speciosus Tschudi, in the plumage of the adult male, has the throat and sides of the head, including the auriculares, uniform black, while the superciliares are mottled black and white. The top of the head down to the base of the bill is mars brown. The female is unknown.

Two males from Garita del Sol and one from Chanchamayo, Junín, examined.

² The Derby Museum specimen from Peru [?=Bolivia], without white in the superciliary region, mentioned by Gould, may be loricatus, but his figure was no doubt drawn from Tschudi's cytype.

Range.—Tropical zone of Peru (only recorded from Roque, near Moyobamba, and various localities in Dept. Junín).

Odontophorus speciosus loricatus Todd.¹ BOLIVIAN PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Tropical zone of extreme southeastern Peru (San Gaban, Carabaya) and eastern Bolivia (Bueyes and Cerro Hosane, Dept. Santa Cruz).

*Odontophorus strophium* (Gould). DORSETED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).

¹ Odontophorus speciosus loricatus Todd: Adult male similar to the nominate race, but with a black frontal edge and uniform black superciliaries, there being but a few tiny white streaks above the auriculars; crown of head paler, between raw umber and sepia. Wing (male), 140; tail, 66; bill, 19.

The auriculars, which are stated by the describer to be brown like the crown in his three specimens from Cerro Hosane, are black in the only male, from Bueyes, Dept. Santa Cruz, that we have been able to examine. A female from San Gaban, Sierra de Carabaya, Peru, which we refer to the present form on account of its having a black frontal band, has the under parts dingy slate gray, the feathers with dull cinnamon-brown edges and tips; the foreneck extensively rufous, forming a distinct patch; the flanks and under tail coverts brown barred with blackish and apically edged with buff. The narrow superciliaries are entirely black. Its dimensions are: wing, 135; tail, 63; bill, (about) 18.
*Odontophorus columbianus* Gould.1 VENEZUELAN PARTRIDGE.


*Odontophorus colombianus* Ogilvie-Grant, Handb. Game-Bds., 2, p. 161, 1897—Venezuela (monog.).

**Range.**—Subtropical zone of northern Venezuela (La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; Silla de Caracas, Dept. Federal).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Venezuela (La Cumbre de Valencia, 1).

*Odontophorus leucolaemus* Salvin. BLACK-BREASTED PARTRIDGE.


*Odontophorus smithsians* [sic] Griscom, Auk, 50, p. 298, 1933 (crit.).

**Range.**—Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Veraguas.2

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1 *Odontophorus columbianus* Gould is almost certainly conspecific with *O. strophium*, its chief characteristics being the white, laterally black-barred throat and the duller, less reddish under parts with much larger white spots.

With only three Bogotá skins and two from Venezuela for comparison, we are, however, not in a position to speak confidently on their affinities. Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 1; Caracas, 1.

2 Specimens with some black on the throat, reduced white bars on the breast, etc., which have been described as *O. smithianus*, occur in Veragua and Costa Rica alike, and as they are connected by intermediate stages with the white-throated variety they doubtless represent merely an exceedingly dark, melanistic mutation. Additional material examined.—Panama: Boquete, 2; Veragua, 1.
Conover Collection.—2: Costa Rica (Volcan Irazú, 1; Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1).

*Odontophorus balliviani* Gould. **Ballivian’s Partridge.**


Range.—Highlands of southeastern Peru (Huasampilla, Dept. Cuzco) and Bolivia (Cocapata, Dept. Cochabamba).

Conover Collection.—2: Bolivia, Cochabamba (Incahaca, 1; Aduana, Incachaca, 1).

*Odontophorus stellatus* (Gould). **Starred Partridge.**


Range.—Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador through eastern Peru south to the Urubamba region (Rio Cosireni), and south of the Amazon east to the Rio Madeira, extending in the south to the northern confines of Matto Grosso.¹

¹ Additional specimens examined.—Brazil: Lagôa do Manauqueri, Rio Solímões, 3; Borba, Rio Madeira, 4; Calama, Rio Madeira, 3; Cachoeira da Bananeira, Rio Mamoré, Matto Grosso, 1; Jamarysinho, Rio Machados, Matto Grosso, 1.
Conover Collection.—14: Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 1; Valladolid, Loja, 2); Brazil (Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 1; Aririmá, Rio Purús, 1; Canutama, Rio Purús, 4; Labrea, Rio Purús, 1; Igarapé do Gordão, Rio Juruá, 2; João Pessôa, 1); Peru (Calleria Ravine, Loreto, 1).

*Odontophorus guttatus guttatus* (Gould). SPOTTED PARTRIDGE.


1 Gould, when describing *O. veraguensis*, had several specimens, one collected by a certain Dr. Seemann at “Panama,” and others secured by T. Bridges from “near David, in Veragua,” that is, at Boquete, Chiriquí (cf. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 24, p. 143, 1856), which we may, therefore, accept as type locality.


Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of southeastern Mexico from Vera Cruz and Oaxaca south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Costa Rica to extreme western Panama (slopes of Volcan de Chiriquí).¹

Field Museum Collection.—2: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, 1); Costa Rica (Limón, 1).

Conover Collection.—25: Honduras (Alto Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 1; Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 3; Alto Guaymaca, Tegucigalpa, 2; San José, Santa Barbara, 2; Catacamas, Olancho, 2); Costa Rica (Irazú, 4; La Estrella de Cartago, 3; El Copey, 5); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 3).

*Odontophorus guttatus matudae* Brodkorb.² Matudas’ Spotted Partridge.

¹Although some authors include Veragua in its range, there is no authentic record from that province, the most easterly locality whence specimens have been procured being the Volcan de Chiriquí. It is now well established that *O. veraguensis* is merely a local erythristic variety of *O. guttatus*, and not a distinct species, while *O. consobrinus* was based on a female. Birds from Chiriquí (normal coloration) do not seem to be separable from those of more northern origin. Hellmayr, among others, has examined a female and young male collected by Wittkugel on La Cumbre, near Chamelicon, Honduras, on November 1, 1887, and February 17, 1888, respectively. The species does not seem to have been previously recorded from that republic.

²*Odontophorus guttatus matudae* Brodkorb: Differs from typical *guttatus* in having the white streaks on the throat broader and the spots on the breast long and tear-shaped instead of nearly round.

This supposed race has been recently described from two specimens, a male and a female. The female has been examined by the junior author, and also two recently acquired specimens in his own collection. On comparing them with twenty-five specimens of *guttatus* from Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, no color differences could be found that are not covered by individual variation. The striping on the throat, however, is broader and the spotting of the breast tear-shaped. There is such variation in these characters, however, among the above-mentioned twenty-five specimens that more examples from Chiapas may prove these differences to be of no value.
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**Range.**—Known only from the vicinity of Escuintla, Chiapas, Mexico.

**Conover Collection.**—2: Mexico, Chiapas (Salta de Agua, Escuintla, 2).

Genus **DACTYLORTYX** Ogilvie-Grant


**Dactylortyx thoracicus thoracicus** (Gambel). 1 **VERA CRUZ** LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.


**Dactylortyx thoracicus** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 56, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Mountain slopes of eastern Mexico, from southern Tamaulipas to Puebla.

**Dactylortyx thoracicus devius** Nelson. 2 **JALISCAN** LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.


**Dactylortyx thoracicus devius** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 56, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—Western Mexico from the State of Jalisco south to Guerrero.

1 **Material examined.**—Vera Cruz: Rio Seco, 1; Jalapa, 1.—Puebla: Metaltoyuca, 1.

2 **Dactylortyx thoracicus devius** Nelson: Compared to typical thoracicus, the males are darker and buffer on center of abdomen, and the chest is slightly darker; the females on the upper parts are lighter throughout and have the mantle more rufous, while on the under parts the sides of the throat are lighter gray and the breast and abdomen are brighter rufous. The toes appear to be much longer.

**Material examined.**—Jalisco: San Sebastian, 1.—Guerrero: Omilteme, 13.
Dactylortyx thoracicus lineolatus (Gould). 1 OAXACAN LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Mountain slopes of southeastern Oaxaca and adjacent parts of western Chiapas.

Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei Nelson. 2 YUCATAN LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Yucatan Peninsula.

*Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis Nelson. 3 CHIAPAN LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.

1 Dactylortyx thoracicus lineolatus (Gould): Birds of this race appear to differ from true thoracicus by having the white shaft stripes on the feathers of the breast and flanks much wider. The single male examined also has the abdomen whiter and the chest paler.

Material examined.—Oaxaca: Mount Gineta, near Santa Efigenia, 1.

2 Dactylortyx thoracicus sharpei Nelson: Compared to any known Mexican race, the males have the cheeks and superciliiary stripes deeper and richer cinnamon rufous, the top of the head brighter chestnut brown, the white area of the abdomen larger, the breast and mantle lighter (more grayish), the upper wing coverts, secondaries, and tertials paler. The females, compared with typical thoracicus, have the throat white, sides of face lightly washed with gray, lower breast and abdomen almost white, the upper breast slightly lighter, and the upper parts distinctly paler.

Material examined.—Campeche: Apazote, near Yohaltun, 3—Yucatan: Chichen-Itzá, 1.

3 Dactylortyx thoracicus chiapensis Nelson: More material is needed before this race can definitely be deemed worthy of recognition. Two females examined are slightly lighter on the sides of the throat and more reddish on the mantle than a female from Vera Cruz. Two males show no color difference from a male from Metatlaltuyca, Puebla. The toes of the specimens examined, however, appear much longer than in the skins of typical thoracicus mentioned above.

Additional material examined.—Chiapas: San Cristóbal, 3—Guatemala: Quezaltenango, Volcan Santa Maria, 1; Quezaltenango, 1.


Range.—Central Chiapas south to western Guatemala.

Conover Collection.—12: Mexico, Chiapas (Mount Ovando, Escuintla, 2; Santa Rosa, Escuintla, 2; Siltepec, Moriscal, 5; Male, Moriscal, 1; Pico de Loro, Sierra Madre Moriscal, 2).

Dactylortyx thoracicus salvadoranus Dickey and van Rossem.1

Salvadorean Long-toed Partridge.


Range.—Confined to the Volcan San Miguel, El Salvador.

*Dactylortyx thoracicus taylori van Rossem.2 Taylor's Long-toed Partridge.


1 Dactylortyx thoracicus salvadoranus Dickey and van Rossem: The male most closely resembles D. t. chiapensis, but has the breast and flanks much paler, more ashy colored; upper parts grayer, especially on the mantle, rump, upper wing coverts, and secondaries. The female differs from the corresponding sex of chiapensis by being slightly paler on the breast, and grayer (less reddish) on the upper wing coverts and secondaries. Feet and tarsus shorter.

Material examined.—El Salvador: Volcan San Miguel, 3.

2 Dactylortyx thoracicus taylori van Rossem: The males have the ventral coloration grayer than D. t. chiapensis, but browner than D. t. salvadoranus, being closest to the latter; on the upper parts they resemble salvadoranus. The females resemble chiapensis, being slightly grayer on the upper wing coverts and secondaries. Feet and tarsus shorter than chiapensis, about equal to salvadoranus.

Additional material examined.—El Salvador: Mount Cacaguatique, 6.
University of California at Los Angeles, examined); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 56, 1934 (range, Mount Cacaguatique only); Dickey and van Rossem, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 23, p. 154, 1938—El Salvador (Mount Cacaguatique).

Range.—Confined to the arid upper Tropical zone of Mount Cacaguatique, El Salvador.

Field Museum Collection.—1: El Salvador (San Miguel, Mount Cacaguatique, 1).

*Dactylortyx thoracicus fuscus* Conover.¹ HONDURAN LONG-TOED PARTRIDGE.


Range.—Honduras.

Conover Collection.—9: Honduras (Alto Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 2; Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 1; Catacamas, Olancho, 6).

Genus CYRTONYX Gould


*Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi* Nelson.² MEARN'S QUAIL.

¹ Dactylortyx thoracicus fuscus Conover: Closest to *D. t. chiapensis*. Males are darker on the breast, flanks, crown of head, lower back, rump, upper wing coverts, and secondaries. Females are slightly brighter red on the breast, the abdomen is more buffy, and the mantle redder; the lower back, rump, upper wing coverts, and secondaries have a rich golden ochraceous tinge, instead of a grayish buff one. Differs from *D. t. taylori* in the same manner, but to a greater degree, as *taylori* is lighter than *chiapensis*. Males from Catacamas are lighter than the type and one other specimen from southern Honduras and may not belong to this race.

Additional material examined.—Honduras: Rancho Quemado, 1; San Juan-cito, 2.

² Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson: In the males the upper parts are lighter (buffer) than in typical *montezumae*, the rear part of the crest is lighter brown, the gray of the sides of the body is slightly lighter and covered more thickly and more numerously with white spots. The females are lighter (grayer) on the upper parts and have the light shaft streaks broader and whiter (less buffy); under parts paler.

Additional material examined.—Texas: Chisos Mountains, 2.—New Mexico: Sierra County, 2; Animas Mountains, 2; Socorro County, 1.—Arizona: Fort Huachuca, 1.—Chihuahua: San Luis Mountains, 1; Colonia Garcia, 1.


Range.—West-central Texas, central New Mexico, central Arizona south to northern Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Texas (Bandera, 1); New Mexico (Fort Cummings, 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, 2; Catalina Mountains, 1); Mexico, Chihuahua (Sierra Tarahu, Samachique, 1; Babicora, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: New Mexico (Grant County, Fort Bayard, 2; Socorro County, 1); Arizona, Cochise County (Huachuca Mountains, 2; Whetstone Mountains, 1; Chiricahua Mountains, 1); Mexico, Sonora (Cibuta, 5).

*Cyrtomyx montezumae montezumae* (Vigors).¹ MonteZuma's Quail.


*Ortyx massena* Lesson, Ill. Zool., pl. 52, text [p. 3], 1835—Mexico (type in Rivoli Collection,² now probably in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia).³

1 A specimen from Chalchicomula, Puebla, shows a tendency toward merriami. It has golden buff spots on the lower flanks, a tendency toward chestnut on the shaft stripes of the secondaries, and the gray of the sides of the breast is slightly lighter than in typical montezumae. This specimen has the white collar below the black throat, however.

2 Additional material examined.—Mexico: Mexico City, 1.—Hidalgo: Iolo, 1.—Puebla: Chalchicomula, 1.—Jalisco: Talpa, 1; Florecio, 2.

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*Tetrao guttata* La Llave, Reg. Trim., 1, p. 144, 1831.¹


*Cyrtonyx massena* Gould, Monog. Odont., pl. 7, text unpaged, 1850.


Range.—Mexico from west-central Tamaulipas, Durango, and Sinaloa south to Puebla, Valley of Mexico, and Michoacan.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Mexico, Durango (Coyotes, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Mexico (Durango, 29 miles southwest of city of Durango, 1; Sinaloa, Pinos Gordo, 2; Michoacan, Tancitaro, 1).

*Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami* Nelson.² Merriam's Quail.

*Cyrtonyx merriami* Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 48, 1897—Mount Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, examined); idem, Auk, 19, p. 391, pl. 15, 1902 (disc. of char.).


*Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami* Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 57, 1934 (range).

Range.—Known only from the type, taken on the eastern slope of Mount Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

¹ Not seen by the authors.

² *Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami* Nelson: Similar to *C. m. montezumae*, but crown darker, light shaft streaks on back of head buffy white, and black of throat extending down to chestnut of chest so that white collar is lacking; sides of breast much lighter gray (more slaty) with white spots about one-half as large; on the posterior portion of the flanks the spotting is golden buff instead of white, becoming almost chestnut on the tips of the feathers; chestnut of breast slightly lighter; upper parts with the gray portions of the feathers more slaty, the light shaft streaks buffy on mantle, gradually darkening until they are chestnut on the longer scapulars, tertials, and upper tail coverts; spots on wing coverts light golden.

Material examined.—Vera Cruz: Mount Orizaba, 1.
Cyrtonyx salei J. Verreaux.¹ SALLÉ'S QUAIL.

Cyrtonyx salei J. Verreaux in Thomson's Arc. Nat., 1, p. 35, pl. 4, 1859—
Mexico=State of Guerrero (type in British Museum); Peters, Bds. World,
2, p. 57, 1934 (range); Griscom, Auk, 54, p. 193, 1937—Isugailite,
Guerrero (char. of female).

Cyrtonyx salei Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1889, p. 242—Amulo, Guerrero;
389, pl. 15, 1902 (disc. of char.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer.,

Range.—Mexico, from Michoacan south through Guerrero to east-central
Oaxaca.

*Cyrtonyx ocellatus* (Gould). OCELLATED QUAIL.

1837—Guatemala (type in coll. of Zoological Society of London, present
location unknown).

Cyrtonyx ocellatus Gould, Monog. Odont., pl. 8, text unpaged, 1850; Ogilvie-
2, p. 149, 1897 (monog.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves,
3, p. 307, 1903—Mexico (Tehuantepec, Santa Efigenia), Guatemala
(Qezaltenango, Dueñas, Toliman), and Honduras (Danli, Jalapa);
Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 77, 1907—Tecpam,
—Tapanatepec, Oaxaca; Griscom, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 64, p. 107,
1932—Antigua, Nebaj, San Antonio, Panajachel, and San Lucas, Guate-
mática (habits, range).

Cyrtonyx sumichrasti Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1, p. 51, 1877—
Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum).

Cyrtonyx ocellatus differens Griscom,² Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., 13, p. 56,
1932—Hatillo, Honduras (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge, Mass.); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 57, 1934 (range); Dickey
El Salvador (Los Esesmiles).


¹ The female of *C. salei* resembles that of *C. m. montezumae*, but is darker,
more reddish brown, and the black vermiculations on the upper parts are heavier
(coarser). In the one specimen examined the black markings on the breast are
more numerous.

Material examined.—Michoacan: Los Rupes, 1.—Guerrero: Omilteme, 1.—
Oaxaca: Cerro San Felipe, 1; Ozolotepec, 1.

² Specimens from Nicaragua and Honduras appear to be the same as speci-
mens from Guatemala and Mexico.

Additional material examined.—Mexico: Teopisca, Chiapas, 3.—Guatemala:
Nebaj, 1; San Antonio, 1; Nenton, 1; San Marcos, 1; Toyabay, Quiché, 2;
unspecified, 1.—Nicaragua: San Rafael del Norte, 1.
Range.—From the eastern part of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, south in the highlands to northwestern Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Guatemala (Teepam, 2); El Salvador (Los Esesmilés, Chalatenango, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: Honduras (Alto Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 1; Cantoral, 3; Laguna Cantoral, 2; Alto Guaymaca, 1; Ceguaca, Santa Barbara, 1; Santa Barbara, 1; La Flor, near Archaga, Tegucigalpa, 3).

Genus RHYNCHORTYX Ogilvie-Grant

Rhynchortyx Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, pp. 100, 443, 1893—type, by monotypy, Odontophorus spodiostethus Salvin (=male) and Odontophorus cinctus Salvin (=female).

Rhynchortyx cinctus pudibundus Peters.¹ HONDURAN LONG-LEGGED COLIN.


Range.—Tropical zone of Honduras (known only from Lancetilla, the type locality).

*Rhynchortyx cinctus cinctus* (Salvin).² LONG-LEGGED COLIN.

Odontophorus cinctus Salvin, Ibis, (3), 6, p. 377, 1876—Veragua (descr. of female; cotypes in the Salvin-Godman Collection, now in the British Museum); Rowley, Orn. Misc., 3, p. 39, pl. 86, 1878 (fig. of type); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, pl. 75 (=female), 1903.


Rhynchortyx spodiostethus Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 443, 1893—Veragua and Panama (Agua Dulce); idem, Handb. Game-Bds.,

¹ Rhynchortyx cinctus pudibundus Peters: Similar to *R. c. cinctus*, but general tone of upper parts slightly grayer, abdomen more extensively white, and posterior portion of flanks less washed with buffy (Peters, l.c.).

Known only from three specimens taken at Lancetilla, in northern Honduras.

² The two names proposed by Salvin are now known to refer to male and female of the same species.
Birds

2, p. 162, pl. 34 (male), 1897—Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 313, 1903—Nicaragua (Rio Escondido, Ojoche) and Panama.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of Nicaragua south to the Pacific slope of eastern Panama (Darien).¹

*Conover Collection.*—1: Costa Rica (Villa Quesada, 1).

*Rhynchortyx cinctus hypopius* Griscom.² **CARIBBEAN LONG-LEGGED COLIN.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone on the Caribbean slope of eastern Darien, Panama.

*Conover Collection.*—2: Panama (Obaldia, Darien, 2).

*Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman.³ **SOUTHERN LONG-LEGGED COLIN.**

**Rhynchortyx cinctus australis** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 34, p. 365, 1915—Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 202, 1917—Chocó, Anda-

¹ Huber notices certain differences between specimens from various parts of Nicaragua, while Chapman pronounces a single Panama male (*rubigenis*) to be identical with Nicaraguan birds,

² *Rhynchortyx cinctus hypopius* Griscom: Nearest to *R. c. pudibundus*, but even paler ochraceous below, with far more pure white in the center of the abdomen; thighs whitish, only faintly barred; rump and upper tail coverts grayer; female paler, with much less barring below, under tail coverts more whitish with broader bars, and pileum rusty—apparently more like *R. c. australis*—and auriculars rusty instead of sooty (Griscom, l.c.).

³ *Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman; Nearest to *R. c. cinctus*, but darker throughout; male with the breast slightly darker gray, and the posterior under parts, especially flanks and crissum, deeper ochraceous-buff; crown, margins to dorsal feathers, and tertials richer chestnut; bars on outer webs of secondaries likewise darker, hazel rather than ochraceous-buff; female also more deeply colored. Wing, 116–120; tail, 44–46; bill, 17.

*Additional material examined.*—Colombia: Sipi, Chocó, 3.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Bulún, 2; Río Bogotá, 1; Pambilár, 1.
gueda, Bagado, Baudo, and Barbacoas, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 161, 1926—western Ecuador; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 58, 1934 (range).


**Range.**—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of Colombia and Ecuador, from the upper Atrato River to Province of Esmeraldas.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Ecuador (Bulún, 1).

**Genus PERDIX** Brisson


**Perdix perdix perdix** (Linnaeus). **HUNGARIAN PATRIDGE.**


**Range.**—Introductions have been most successful in western Canada where the bird has established itself from central Manitoba west to central Alberta and south to the border, and in British Columbia in the Okanagan District and Vancouver Island. In the United States it is found from southeastern Wisconsin to northeastern Illinois, in northwestern Iowa, extreme northwestern Kansas, northwestern North Dakota, extreme northern Montana, and in Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascade Mountains.

**Field Museum Collection.**—2: Illinois (Palatine, 1); Indiana (Bluffton, 1).

**Genus PHASIANUS** Linnaeus


**Phasianus colchicus torquatus** Gmelin. **RING-NECKED PHEASANT.**


*Phasianus torquatus* Shaw, The China or Denny Pheasant in Oregon, 1908 (hist. of first successful introd. in N. Amer.); Grinnell, Bryant, and Storef, Game Bds. Calif., p. 572, 1918 (introd., habits, California).
Phasianus colchicus torquatus F. M. Bailey, Bds. New Mexico, p. 229, 1928 (introd. failure New Mexico); Cottam, Condor, 31, p. 117, 1929 (status and food, Utah); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 310, 1932 (introd. and hist. N. Amer.).


Phasianus colchicus Taverner, Bds. Canada, p. 165, 1934 (British Columbia, Ontario, Vancouver Island).

Phasianus colchicus colchicus and torquatus Peters, Bds. World, 2, pp. 121, 126, 1934 (introd. N. Amer.).

Range.—Introduced and fairly well established in approximately the northern half of the United States and extreme southern Canada. From southwestern Maine, central New Hampshire, central Vermont, central New York, southern Ontario, southern Manitoba, southern Alberta, and southern British Columbia south to Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and California.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Massachusetts (Great Island, 3).

Family NUMIDIDAE. Guinea Fowl

Genus NUMIDA Linnaeus


Numida meleagris galeata Pallas. COMMON GUINEA FOWL.


Range.—Introduced into Barbuda, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Barbados.

Family MELEAGRIDIDAE. Turkeys

Genus MELEAGRIS Linnaeus


*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris* Vieillot. EASTERN TURKEY.

Meleagris fera Vieillot, Gal. Ois., 2, p. 10, pl. 201, 1825—United States.  
Meleagris gallopavo Elliot, Monog. Phas., 1, pl. 31, text unpaged, 1872.  

Range.—Central Pennsylvania, eastern Kentucky, southeastern Missouri, and western Oklahoma south to northern Florida, the Gulf Coast, and eastern Texas. Formerly extending north to southern Maine, southwestern Ontario, and South Dakota.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Virginia (unspecified, 1); Georgia (Grady County, 1; Thomasville, 1); Oklahoma (unspecified, 1).

*Meleagris gallopavo osceola* Scott. FLORIDA TURKEY.


Meleagris occidentalis Bartram, Trav., p. 85, 1791—near Pincolata, Florida (nomen nudum).

Range.—Florida Peninsula from Gainesville southward.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Florida (Fort Myers, 1; Tampa, 1; La Fayette County, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Florida (Charlotte Harbor, 1; Taylor County, Dead Man’s Bay, 1).
*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett. Rio Grande Turkey.


*Meleagris gallopavo ellioti* Sennett, Auk, 9, p. 167, pl. 3, 1892—Lomita Ranch, Hidalgo County, Texas (cotypes in American Museum of Natural History).


*Meleagris gallopavo* Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 284, 1903—part (southern Texas and Tamaulipas only).

**Range.**—Middle-northern Texas south to northeastern Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and extreme southeastern San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

**Field Museum Collection.**—7: Texas (Kerrville, Kerr County, 3); Coahuila (Sabinas, 4).

**Conover Collection.**—4: Texas (Kennedy County, Norias, 1); Tamaulipas (Cruz, 2); San Luis Potosi (Micos, 1).

*Meleagris gallopavo merriami* Nelson.1 Merriam's Turkey.

*Meleagris gallopavo merriami* Nelson, Auk, 17, p. 120, April, 1900—Winslow, Arizona (type in U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection); idem, Auk, 19, p. 388, 1902 (disc.); Cooke, Condor, 15, p. 104, 1913 (range); F. M. Bailey, Bds. New Mexico, p. 231, pl. 21, 1928 (range, habits New Mexico); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 162, p. 323, 1932 (life hist.); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 140, 1934 (range).

*Meleagris mexicana* (not of Gould) Elliot, Monog. Phas., 1, pl. 32, text unpaged, 1872—part, Arizona.


**Range.**—Mountains of southern Colorado, western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to northern Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

**Field Museum Collection.**—5: New Mexico (Mogollon Mountains, 3; Black Mountains, Socorro County, 1); Arizona (White Mountains, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Arizona (White Mountains, 1).

1 *Meleagris gallopavo merriami* Nelson: Distinguished by having the lower back black as in *M. g. gallopavo*, but differing from that race in the tips of the feathers of the lower rump, upper tail coverts and tail being pale buff or buffy white instead of white; the middle tail feathers also are distinctly barred with chestnut and black, not vermiculated.
Meleagris gallopavo gallopavo Linnaeus. MEXICAN TURKEY.


Range.—Central Mexico from the eastern slope of the Cordillera in Vera Cruz (Mirador and Zacuapan) west to central Durango (El Salto).

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore. MOORE'S MEXICAN TURKEY.

Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore, Auk, 55, p. 112, Jan., 1938—two miles southeast of Guayachi, Chihuahua, twenty miles northeast of junction of Rios Chinipas and Fuerte, western slope of the Sierra Madre (type in coll. of Robert T. Moore).

Range.—Transition and Lower Canadian zone of the western slope of the Sierra Madre of the Sonoran-Chihuahuan border. North and south limits unknown.

Genus AGRIOCHARIS Chapman


*Agriocharis ocellata* (Cuvier). OCELLATED TURKEY.


1 Moore (Auk, 55, p. 113, 1938) suggests Mirador, Vera Cruz, as type locality.

2 Nelson (Auk, 17, p. 122, 1900) sets forth his belief that Gould's specimen was obtained by Mr. Floresi at Bolaños, Jalisco, Mexico. We prefer to follow the indirect assumption of the original description that the type locality is the Real del Monte Mines, Hidalgo, Mexico.

3 Cf. Moore, Auk, 55, p. 113, 1938.

4 Meleagris gallopavo onusta Moore is said to be nearest to *M. g. merriami*, but to have the tips of the rectrices and upper tail coverts white, instead of light buff. From *M. g. gallopavo* it is supposed to differ by having the median rectrices barred, instead of mottled or vermiculated, and by having the rump pure black without greenish iridescence.


Range.—Yucatan Peninsula and adjacent parts of Guatemala and British Honduras.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Yucatan (Rio Lagartos, 2; unspecified, 2).

Conover Collection.—1: Yucatan (unspecified, 1).

Suborder OPISTHOCOMI

Family OPISTHOCOMIDAE. Hoatzins

Genus OPISTHOCOMUS Illiger


*Opisthocomus hoazin (P. L. S. Müller). HOATZIN.


Range.—Amazonian forest from eastern Colombia, the Orinoco basin, and the Guianas through eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and northern Brazil to central Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz (sources of the Rio Araguaya), east to the Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy.¹

Field Museum Collection.—31: British Guiana (New Amsterdam, 13; unspecified, 1); Brazil (Murutucú, Rio Guamá, Pará, 4; Obidos, Pará, 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 1); Peru (Lagunas, Loreto, 1); Ecuador (Concepcion, Oriente, 8); Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Rio Surutu, 1; Buenavista, 1).

Order GRUIFORMES. Cranes, Rails, and Allies
Suborder GRUES. Cranes, Rails, and Limpkins
Family GRUIDAE. Cranes
Subfamily GRUINAE. Cranes
Genus GRUS Pallas


*Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus). LITTLE BROWN CRANE.


Grus poliocephala Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 14, sp. 7, 1827—new name for Ardea canadensis Linnaeus.


² Though Vieillot also includes the Florida Crane, his name, proposed as a substitute for Ardea canadensis Latham, which refers exclusively to the Little Brown Crane, becomes a pure synonym of Linnaeus's term.


Grus schlegelii Blyth, Field, 42, p. 419, 1873—new name for Grus cinerea longirostris Temminck and Schlegel.


Range.—Breeds on the Arctic coast of eastern Siberia (Chukchi Peninsula and Anadyr), on St. Lawrence Island, and from northern and western Alaska, Melville and Baffin Islands south to the southern mainland of Alaska, southern Mackenzie, and Hudson Bay; winters from California and Texas south to northern Lower California and central Mexico; accidental in Japan.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Alaska (unspecified, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Alaska (Hooper Bay, Bering Sea, 6).

*Grus canadensis tabida* (Peters).  

1 Sharpe (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 1, p. xiii, 1893) claims the type to be a specimen of "G. mexicana" [=G. c. pratensis], which can hardly be correct.

2 Grus canadensis tabida (Peters): Similar to G. c. pratensis, but paler throughout, especially on the occiput and back of neck, which are pallid mouse gray to pale mouse gray instead of light mouse gray to mouse gray; the posterior under parts appreciably grayer.
Megalornis canadensis tabida Peters, Auk, 42, p. 122, 1925—Valley of the South Fork of the Humboldt River, Nevada (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.).


Range.—Formerly bred from British Columbia east to western Ontario and south to northern California, Colorado, Nebraska, and Ohio; now breeds chiefly from British Columbia to Manitoba and south to northern California, Wisconsin, and Michigan; winters from California, Texas, and Louisiana south to Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Texas (Padry Island, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Alberta (Fawcett, 1); Oregon (Adel, Lake County, 2); Texas (Raymondsville, Willacy County, 3).

*Grus canadensis pratensis F. A. A. Meyer. Florida Crane.


Megalornis canadensis mexicana Howell, Bds. Alabama, p. 84, 1924—Alabama (Foley and Perdido Bay, Baldwin County).

Grus canadensis pratensis Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 152, 1934 (range); Oberholser, Bird Life Louisiana, p. 196, 1938—Cameron Parish (breeding);

1 Ardea (Grus) mexicana P. L. S. Müller (Natursyst., Suppl., p. 110, 1776—“Mexico”) cannot be identified with certainty from the rather vague description (“aschgrau, obenher am Kopf rot und hat schwarzey Ruderfedern”), since both G. c. canadensis and G. c. tabida occur, at least on migration, in the area occupied by Mexico at Müller’s time (cf. Peters, Auk, 42, p. 121, 1925).
McIlhenny, Auk, 55, p. 598, pls. 21, 22, 1939—near Fontainebleau Farm, Mississippi (breeding).

Range.—Southern Georgia (Okefinokee Swamp) and peninsular Florida; also southern Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.¹

Field Museum Collection.—4: Florida (Palm Beach, 1; unspecified, 3).

**Grus canadensis nesiotes** Bangs and Zappéy.² **INSULAR CRANE.**


*Grus poliocephala* (not of Wagler) Lembeye, Av. Cuba, p. 80, 1850—Cuba.


*Grus mexicanus nesiotes* Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 58, 1923—Isle of Pines and Cuba (Pinar del Río, Matanzas Province, etc.).


Range.—Resident on the Isle of Pines and in western Cuba, Greater Antilles.

**Grus americanus** (Linnaeus). **WHOOPING CRANE.**


¹ Cranes from Louisiana and Alabama have never been critically studied, but for geographical reasons they may be expected to pertain to the Florida race.

² *Grus canadensis nesiotes* Bangs and Zappéy: Similar to *G. c. pratensis*, but slightly darker and less purely gray above; smaller, with shorter tarsus; bill somewhat stouter and heavier. Wing, 460-474, (female) 425-432; tail, 171-187, (female) 165-171; tarsus, 204-209, (female) 187-198; bill, 123-125, (female) 100-110.

A single Cuban adult "female" was found by Todd to be somewhat larger in all proportions than birds 'from the Isle of Pines, but it may have been wrongly sexed.
Grus struthio Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 14, spec. 6, 1827—new name for Ardea americana Linnaeus.


Range.—Bred, formerly, from Mackenzie east to Hudson Bay and south to Nebraska and Iowa; now breeds only in a few localities in southern Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan; wintered, formerly, from the Gulf states to central Mexico; now winters exclusively in southeastern Texas.

Field Museum Collection.—9: North Dakota (Rolette County, 1); Kansas (Blue Rapids, 1); Texas (Padry Island, 1); unspecified, 6.

Conover Collection.—4: Manitoba (Whitewater Lake, 1); Illinois (Old Apple River, Jo Daviess County, 2); Nebraska (Red Deer Lake, Cherry County, 1).

Family ARAMIDAE. Limpkins

Genus ARAMUS Vieillot


*Aramus guarauna guarauna* (Linnaeus). SOUTHERN LIMPKIN.


¹ There is no doubt that Scolopax guarauna has been wrongly identified by authors. Schneider (Journ. Orn., 86, p. 85, 1888) recently found Marcgrave’s original drawing of “Guarauna” to represent the Southern Limpkin, but his contention that Brisson’s description referred to the White-faced Ibis, which has never been met with, even as a straggler, in South America north of the Amazon, cannot be maintained. Brisson’s description is not altogether satisfactory in every detail. However, when comparing color terms and dimensions with his account of “Le Courly verd” (Orn., 5, p. 326, pl. 27, fig. 2; = Plégadis falcinellus in winter plumage), it becomes quite evident that the bird sent from Cayenne by Mr. de Essars to the Réaumur Collection cannot have been anything but a limpkin.


Notherodius guarauna Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 10, [p. 5], 1827 (descr.).


Further subdivision of the Southern Limpkin appears to be impracticable. There is no difference in coloration between northern and southern specimens and, while dimensions run rather larger in the south, the proportion of the individuals distinguishable by size is too small to warrant recognition of *A. g. carau*. We append the measurements (wing and bill) of twenty sexed adults.


**Range**.—Tropical South America from eastern Panama (Laguna della Pita, Darien) and northern Colombia east through Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas, south through eastern Peru (Ucayali River), Ecuador, and Brazil to Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina (south to Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and La Rioja).^1^

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexes</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Wing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two from Cayenne</td>
<td>315, 320</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from British Guiana</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from Rio Branco</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from Parnagua, Piauhy</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two from Caiçara, Matto Grosso</td>
<td>330, 340</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from São Paulo</td>
<td>330</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from Santa Catharina</td>
<td>340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three from Paraguay</td>
<td>328, 330, 336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Females</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from Rio Branco</td>
<td>295</td>
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<tr>
<td>One from Rio Acará, Pará</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three from Parnagua, Piauhy</td>
<td>310, 315, 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One from Goyaz</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two from Santa Catharina</td>
<td>310, 315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forty-five additional specimens examined.
Field Museum Collection.—9: Venezuela (Catatumbo, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 1); British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 3; unspecified, 1); Brazil (Descalvados, 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Venezuela (Lagunillas, Zulia, 1); Ecuador (Montes del Suno, Prov. Loreto, 2); Brazil (Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 2).

*Aramus guarauna dolosus* Peters.1 WHITE-WINGED LIMPKIN.


*Aramus scolopaceus* (not *Arainus scolopaceus* Gmelin) Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 64, 1859—Belize River, British Honduras, and about Omoa, Honduras; Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 5, p. 229, 1888—Vera Cruz (Alvarado, Uvero) and Oaxaca (Santa Efígenia, Cacoprieto), Mexico.


*Aramus holostictus* (not *Notherodius holostictus* Cabanis) Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 227—Belize and Omoa; Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 115—Costa Rica.


1 *Aramus guarauna dolosus* Peters: Similar to *A. g. pictus*, but white area at the base of the secondaries more developed and extending along the outer web next to the shaft for a considerable distance toward the tip. This character is exceedingly well-marked in six specimens taken by M. Sassi at Bebedéro, Guanacaste, Costa Rica (Vienna Museum).


Range.—Central America from southern Mexico (states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca) south through British Honduras (Belize River), Guatemala (Uaxactun, Petén), El Salvador (Barra de Santiago), Honduras, and Nicaragua to Costa Rica (Guanacaste and Rio Frio) and western Panama (Bocas del Toro); accidental in Texas (Brownsville, May 29, 1889).¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Costa Rica (Limón, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Honduras (La Ceiba, Atlantida, 1); Costa Rica (Bebedéro, Guanacaste, 2); Panama (Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 1).

*Aramus guarauna elucus Peters.² HISPANIOLAN LIMPKIN.


¹ The Brownsville specimen was found by Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 409, 1929) to be the Central American race.

² Aramus guarauna elucus Peters: Similar to A. g. pictus, but on average smaller, and with the white markings less extensive in the interscapular region, and absent or reduced to narrow shaft-streaks on the upper wing coverts. No material seen from Puerto Rico.
slope of El Yunque, between Adjuntas and Maricao, and near Uruado, Porto Rico.


**Range.**—Islands of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, Greater Antilles.

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, Samaná, 1; Almercen, 1); Haiti (Le Coup, 1).

*Aramus guarauna pictus* (F. A. A. Meyer). **Limpkin.**


*Notherodius schoepaceus* Gundlach, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 426, 1856—Cuba; idem, i.e., 10, p. 89, 1862—Cuba (crit.).


1 Bonaparte's name was based on two specimens in "the New York Museum," one of which was "brought alive from South America," while "the other was shot at Long Branch, New Jersey." The description, however, seems better to fit the North American Limpkin.
Cuba; Scott, Auk, 6, p. 152, 1889—Gulf coast of Florida; idem, l.c., 9, pp. 11, 212, 1892—Westmoreland, Jamaica, and Caloosachatchie, Florida; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 90, 1892—part, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Jamaica; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 4, p. 288, 1892—San Pablo, Cuba; Field, Auk, 11, p. 122, 1894—about Port Henderson, Jamaica; Riley, in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands, p. 360, 1905—Cay Lobos, Bahamas.


**Aramus giganteus holostictus** Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 194, 1905—Cienaga, Isle of Pines (crit.).


**Range.**—Southern Georgia (Okefinokee Swamp) and peninsular Florida west to the Wakulla River; Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Jamaica; casual in South Carolina and the Bahamas (Cay Lobos).

**Field Museum Collection.**—9: Florida (New River, 1; Palm Beach, 3; Loxahatchee Swamp, 1; Tarpon Springs, 1; Lake Jessup, 1; Kissimmee River, 1; unspecified, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Florida (Brevard County, 1).

Family **PSOPHIIDAE.** Trumpeters

**Genus PSOPHIA** Linnaeus

**Psophia** Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 154, 1758—type, by monotypy, **Psophia crepitans** Linnaeus.

**Psophia crepitans crepitans** Linnaeus. **COMMON TRUMPETER.**


1 The generic characters are taken from Barrère’s account quoted above, while in the same author’s “Essai sur l’Histoire naturelle de la France Equinoxiale,” 1741, p. 132, the bird is simply mentioned as “Gallina sylvatica, crepitans, pec-tore columbino.” What Barrère and Linnaeus tell us about its coloration (“nigra, pectore columbino”) is altogether insufficient to recognize the species. However, the morphological features, together with the locality and the note on the curious sound uttered by the bird, permit its identification. The “Macucagua” of Marcegrave, quoted by Barrère (1741) and Linnaeus in synonymy, refers to **Tinamus solitarius.**
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Grus crepitans Pallas, Misc. Zool., p. 66, Nov., 1766 (descr., anat.).

Grus psophia Pallas, Spec. Zool., fasc. 4, p. 3, pl. 1, 1767 (descr., anat.).

Ardeo (Grus) buccinator P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 110, 1776—based on “L’Agami” Buffon (Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 487, pl. 23), Daubenton (Pl. Enl., pl. 169), and Boddart; Cayenne.


Range.—Southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley and its tributaries); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil north of the Amazon, west to the Rio Negro.¹

Field Museum Collection.—4: British Guiana (Essequibo River, 1; Oko Mountains, Essequibo, 3).

¹ We do not find any constant differences between specimens from the Guianas and others from the Rio Negro.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Maroni River, 1; unspecified, 1—British Guiana: Camacusa, 2—Venezuela: Suapuré, Caura River, 2—Brazil: Serra Caraumán, Rio Branco, 2; Forto do Sáo Joaquin, Rio Branco, 1; Manáos, 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 1.
*Psophia crepitans napensis* Sclater and Salvin. **NAPO TRUMPETER.**


**Range.**—Upper Amazonia, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes of Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá) through eastern Ecuador south to the north bank of the Rio Marañón (Iquitos) and Rio Solimões (Tabatinga, Tonantins) in northeastern Peru and northeastern Brazil.

*Conover Collection.*—8: Ecuador (Guamayacu, 1; Morada Pamba, 2; Verde Yaco, 2; Montes del Suno, Loreto, 1; Ouca Yaco, Loreto, 2).

*Psophia leucoptera leucoptera* Spix. **WHITE-WINGED TRUMPETER.**


¹ Though not designated as such by Sharpe, spec. a., of the British Museum Collection, is no doubt the type.

² A single female from Tonantins, Rio Solimões, does not appreciably differ from “Bogotá” specimens, with which it was directly compared.

**Additional material examined.**—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 2.—Ecuador: Rio Napo, 2; Rio Santiago, 2.—Brazil: Tonantins, 1.


Range.—Western Brazil and eastern Peru, from the south bank of the Rio Marañón and Rio Solimões (São Paulo do Olivença, Ega [=Teffé], Coary) south to Bolivia (Santa Cruz) and east to the left bank of the Rio Madeira. 2

Conover Collection.—13: Brazil, Amazonas (Paraná de Tacaré, 5; Ayaguieí, Rio Purú, 1; Canutama, Rio Purú, 3); Peru (Puerto   

The specimen in the Raimondi Collection was doubtless incorrectly labeled.

2 In spite of Spix giving "Rio Negro" as habitat, his two original examples are exactly similar to birds from the left bank of the Rio Madeira, with which they have been directly compared by the senior author. They were probably tame birds bought by Spix at some village on the Rio Negro. A single individual from Bolivia (P. canatrix) and three from eastern Peru do not seem to differ from an Amazonian series except by somewhat heavier bills.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, 1; Juanfue, Rio Huallaga, 1—Brazil: "Rio Negro," 2; Lago Manaqueri, Rio Solimões, 1; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 3; Pederneiras, Rio Madeira, 1—Bolivia: lower Beni, 1.
*Psophia leucoptera ochroptera* Pelzeln.** OCHRE-WINGED TRUMPETER.**


**Psophia leucoptera ochroptera** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 156, 1834 (range).

**Range.**—Northwestern Brazil, from the right bank of the Rio Negro (Barcellos) south to the north bank of the Rio Solimões (Manacapurú).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Brazil (Manacapurú, 1).

*Psophia viridis viridis* Spix. **GREEN-WINGED TRUMPETER.**


1 *Psophia leucoptera ochroptera* Pelzeln: Differs from the nominate race by markedly slenderer, less elevated, mainly dusky brown bill, and the coloration of the foreneck, upper wing coverts, and secondaries. The upper wing coverts lack the extensive bright violet blue and golden green gloss, so conspicuous a feature in typical *leucoptera*, there being but comparatively restricted apical edges of coppery reddish or coppery brass-green to the median and greater series in *ochroptera*. The outer secondaries are drab brown, somewhat paler on the outer webs (though still much browner than in *leucoptera*), the inner ones and the elongated scapulars brownish buff, inclining to isabella color towards the mantle; the upper back is dull black without purplish reflections, while the foreneck is much less purplish. Bill, 35–36 mm.

While Mr. Zimmer is probably right in considering the *P. leucoptera* complex as conspecific with *P. crepitans*, we would like to have more definite information about the ranges of the two trumpeters found on the Rio Negro, *P. c. crepitans* and *P. l. ochroptera*, before accepting his dictum.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Barcellos, Rio Negro, 4; Manacapurú, 1.


*Range.*—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the right bank of the Rio Madeira east to the left bank of the Rio Tapajóz (Boim), south to the Rio Mamoré, Matto Grosso.2

*Conover Collection.*—5: Brazil (Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 5).

**Psophia viridis dextralis** Conover,3 INTERMEDIATE TRUMPETER.


*Range.*—Northern Brazil south of the Amazon, from the right bank of the Rio Tapajóz (Taurary, Caxiricatuba) east probably to the Rio Xingu.

*Conover Collection.*—5: Brazil, Rio Tapajóz (Taurary, 3; Caxiricatuba, 2).

**Psophia viridis interjecta** Griscom and Greenway,4 CAMETA TRUMPETER.

1 We cannot help casting doubt on the correctness of the locality "Lago Sampaio, Rosarinho" (left bank of the Rio Madeira) attached to a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History. From the left bank of that river we have otherwise seen only *P. l. leucoptera*, while all other specimens of the Green-winged Trumpeter examined by the authors are from places on the right bank.

2 Additional material examined.—Brazil: Parintins, 1 (the type); Salto Théotonio, Rio Madeira, 1; Igarapé Aurará, near Borba, 6; "Lago Sampaio, Rosarinho," 1; Maroins, Rio Machados, 6; Cachoeira da Guajará-guaçu, 1.

3 *Psophia viridis dextralis* Conover: Similar to, and agreeing with, *P. v. obscura* in dark-colored bill and feet, but shape and proportions of the bill as in *P. v. viridis* (longer, with upper mandible less elevated and culmen less arched than in *obscura*); upper back rather darker brown (clove brown) without any violaceous shade; tertials and elongated scapulars paler, about Saccardo's olive, and vermiculated with dusky (dark brown edged with bluish green and with mere traces of obsolete "watermark" like markings in *obscura*); apical spots to greater upper wing coverts golden green instead of blue. Wing (male), 275–286; tail, 120–140; bill, 35–37.

Six adults from the right bank of the Tapajóz are very constant in their characters.

4 *Psophia viridis interjecta* Griscom and Greenway: Very close to *P. v. dextralis*, but tertials and elongated scapulars lacking the dusky vermiculations, and apical spots to greater upper wing coverts blue instead of golden green.

This recently described form is known only from the type and an adult bird in the Conover Collection from the Rio Cumarápy (Camarapí), which enters the

\textit{Range}.—Northern Brazil south of the Amazon, from the left bank of the Tocantins (Cametá) west probably to the Rio Xingú.

\textit{Conover Collection}.—1: Brazil (Rio Cumapary, Pará, 1).

\textbf{*Psophia viridis obscura* Pelzeln.} \textit{Dusky Trumpeter.}


\textit{Range}.—Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon in the Pará region, west probably to the Rio Tocantins.

\textit{Conover Collection}.—1: Brazil (Utinga, Pará, 1).

\textbf{Family RALLIDAE. Rails, Gallinules, Coots}

\textbf{Genus RALLUS Linnaeus}


Amazon halfway between the rivers Xingú and Tocantins. A series is, of course, required to prove that these individuals are anything more than intergrades to \textit{P. v. obscura}.

\textit{1 Psophia viridis obscura} Pelzeln: Differs from \textit{P. v. viridis} by shorter, dusky brown bill with more elevated, strongly arched upper mandible; dusky instead of light greenish legs; brown upper back, inner secondaries, and elongated scapulars with hardly any green; apical edges to wing coverts much narrower and duller; the foreneck faintly glossed with dull purple instead of brilliant violet-blue, etc. Wing, 265—285; tail, 115—128; bill, 32—33.

\textit{Additional material examined}.—Brazil, Pará: Pará, 3 (including the type); Rio Acará, 2.
*Rallus sanguinolentus tschudii* (Chubb).¹ **TSCHUDI'S RAIL.**

_Pardirallus rityrhynchus tschudii_ Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 50, Jan., 1919—Junín, Peru (type in British Museum examined).


**Range.**—Temperate zone of Peru, from the upper Marañón south to the Lake Titicaca region.²

**Field Museum Collection.**—5: Peru (Cajamarca, 3; Huánuco, 2).

_Conover Collection.**—8: Peru (Huánuco, 5; Calca, Cuzco, 1; Chucuito, Puno, 2).

*Rallus sanguinolentus simonsi* (Chubb).³ **SIMONS'S RAIL.**


¹ _Rallus sanguinolentus tschudii_ (Chubb): Very similar to _R. s. sanguinolentus_, but somewhat larger, and the upper parts more reddish brown. With one exception, all specimens examined of this form have the feathers of the mantle and rump, as well as the scapulars, coarsely centered with black. Wing, 130 (female) to 146 (male); bill, 48 (female) to 58 (male).

² Additional material examined.—Peru: Suecha (Huamachuco), 1; Junín, 1 (the type); Ingapirca, 1.

Recent study of the material in the British Museum strongly suggests the identity of _tschudii_ and _simonsi_. There is evidently no constant difference in coloring, and the supposedly larger size of the highland birds does not hold in a good many individuals.

³ It probably ranges into Bolivia. Oustalet (Miss. Scient. Cap Horn, 6, p. B.131, 1891) mentions a specimen collected by d'Orbigny at Sicasica which is more likely to be _R. s. tschudii_ than any other race.

³ _Rallus sanguinolentus simonsi_ (Chubb): Somewhat intermediate between _R. s. tschudii_ and _R. s. landbecki_, but decidedly smaller than either. Differ from the latter by olivaceous rather than rufescent brown, posteriorly more or less spotted upper parts; from the former, which it resembles in the black-marked...


Rallus sanguinolentus Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 299—part, Pica, Tarapacá.


Pardiroallus sanguinolentus simonsi Carriker, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 2, 1933—Arequipa (Tambo Valley), Ica (Nazca, Muchicha), Lima (Huacho), and Ancash (Yuramarca), western Peru (crit.).


Range.—Arid Pacific slope of Peru, from Lambayeque (Eten) southwards, and extreme northern Chile (Pica, Tarapacá).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (Yura, Arequipa, 1). Conover Collection.—1: Peru (Yura, Arequipa, 1).

*Rallus sanguinolentus landbecki Hellmayr. LANDBECK’S RAIL.


Mr. Carriker has shown that simonsi extends south to Arequipa, and renewed comparison of the single bird from Tarapacá (Pica) with two from the latter locality, leads to the conclusion that, in spite of its nearly plain (unmarked) upper parts, it seems more properly referable to R. s. simonsi. It is considerably smaller than any specimen from the more southern parts of Chile, but agrees closely in dimensions with one of the Arequipa birds.

1 Rallus sanguinolentus landbecki Hellmayr: Very similar to R. s. luridus, but with slenderer, though not constantly shorter bill and weaker feet; upper parts decidedly paler, less rufous brown. The red spot at the base of the bill is rather obsolete, or even absent as in R. s. luridus.

Additional material examined.—Chile: Vieña, Coquimbo, 1; Santiago, 5; Rancagua, O’Higgins, 1; Teno, Curicó, 1; Vegas de Taligua, Concepción, 1; Peuco, Concepción, 1; Cabrero, Concepción, 1; Junquillos (San Carlos de Chillán), Nuble, 1; Maquegua, Arauco, 2; Malleco, 1; Maquehue, Cautín, 4; Pelal, Temuco, 2; Chapod, Temuco, 1; Río Bueno, Valdivia, 1; Valdivia, 3; Desagie, near Puerto Montt, Llanquihue, 1; unspecified, 5.—Argentina: Puesto Burro, Chubut, 1.
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History); idem, l.c., p. 356, 1932—part, Atacama to Llanquihue and adjacent districts of Argentina; Bullock, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 39, p. 244, 1935—Isla la Mocha, Chile (breeding).


*Aramides bicolor* Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 133, 1865—Chile (spec. examined; = young).

*Aramides sanguinolentus* Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 134, 1865—Chile (spec. examined; = adult).


*Pardirallus rythryhynchus sanguinolentus* Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 51—Maquenque and Pelal, Temuco, Chile (crit.); Bullock, El Hornero, 3, p. 91, 1923—Chile (nest).


Range.—Chile, from Atacama south to Llanquihue (Rio Aisen), and the adjacent districts of southwestern Argentina (western Chubut and western Santa Cruz).

Field Museum Collection.—6: Chile (Concepción, 1; Rio Lolen, Cautín, 2; Mafil, Valdivia, 1; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 1; Rio Inio, Chiloé Island, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama, 1; La Sehesa, Santiago, 1; Quidico, Concepción, 1; Angol, Bio Bio, 2; Galvarino, Cautín, 1; Mafil, Valdivia, 2; Quellon, Chiloé Island, 1; Rio Inio, Chiloé Island, 2; Casa de Richards, Rio Nirehuau, Llanquihue, 2; Balseo, junction of Rios Simpson and Mañiuales, near Puerto Aisen, Llanquihue, 1).

Rallus sanguinolentus luridus Peale.¹ Magellanic Rail.


Rallus rytirhynchus (not Rallus rytirhynchos Vieillot) Oustalet, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, 6, p. B.131, pl. 2, 1891—Port Churrucha, Otarie Islet (Wollaston Island), and Maxwell Island (crit.).


¹ Rallus sanguinolentus luridus Peale: Agreeing with R. s. landbecki in plain (unspotted) lower back, rump and secondaries; but larger, with heavier bill, feet and toes, and upper parts more saturated and more rufous brown. The red basal spot to the bill is obsolete or even absent (though sometimes hardly less conspicuous than in the Chilean form), but apparently always lacking on the upper mandible. Wing, 150–163 (in one case 140); bill, 61–69.

Material examined.—Magellanes: Tom Bay, Madre de Dios Island, Trinidad Channel, 1; Mayne Harbor, 1; Puerto Bueno, West Smyth’s Channel, 1; Port Fleury, 1.—Tierra del Fuego: Orange Bay, 1; Isla Año Nuevo, 1.—Cape Horn: Hermit Island, 1; Bay Gretton, Wollaston Island, 3; Maxwell Island, 1.


Range.—Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, and Cape Horn region; (?) accidental in the Falkland Islands (one doubtful record from Keppel Island).

*Rallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus* Swainson.¹ ARGENTINE RAIL.


¹ Peters (Bds. World, 2, p. 168, 1934) adopts for this species *Rallus rhytirhynchus* Vieillot (Nov. Dict. Hist. Nat., nov. ed., 28, p. 549, 1819—based on "Ypacáhá pardo" Azara, No. 372, Paraguay). Azara's description refers to three immature birds and is of very doubtful applicability (cf. Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 251, 1930, and Hellmayr, l.c., 19, p. 352, 1932). In view of the uncertainty surrounding Vieillot's name, which might just as well have been based on immature individuals of *R. nigricans* likewise found in Paraguay, it is preferable to use Swainson's term, whose type still exists and leaves no possible doubt as to its pertinence.

² Variously spelled *rhytirhynchus, rhytirhynchus, rytyrhythynchos, or rhytirhynchus*.
Aramides nigricans (not Rallus nigricans Vieillot) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 261, 1860—Mendoza, Paraná, Tucumán; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 504, 1861—“Argentinea.”


Pardirallus rythynchus rythynchus Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 48—El Carrizal, Sierra de Córdoba, and Isla Ella, Delta del Paraná (young descr.).


Pardirallus rythynchos rythynchos Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 122, 1926—Uruguay (Lazcano, Rio Negro), Rio Negro (General Roca), and Mendoza (Tunuyán) (crit., habits).


Range.—Extreme southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, Paraguay, and northern Argentina south to the Rio Negro.¹

¹ Swainson’s type of R. sanguinolentus is a thoroughly typical example of this form, which is readily recognizable by the blackish central markings to the dorsal feathers and inner secondaries and the prominent red spot at the base of the bill. An adult male from Rio Grande do Sul does not differ from an Argentine series.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: unspecified, 1 (the type); Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Uruguay: Montevideo, 1; Santa Elena, Soriano, 1.—Argentina: La Soledad, Entre Ríos, 1; Isla Ella, Delta del Paraná, 1; Barracas al
Field Museum Collection.—1: Argentina (Rio Colorado, Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Argentina (San Felipe, Tucumán, 1; Burruyain, Tucumán, 1; Tunuyán, Mendoza, 2); Paraguay (Itapé, 1; Horqueta, 2).

Rallus sanguinolentus zelebori (Pelzeln).1 ZELEBOR’S RAIL.


Range.—Southeastern Brazil, in State of Rio de Janeiro (Lake Paratininga; Sapitiba) and probably also in the neighboring provinces (São Paulo, etc.).2

*Rallus nigricans Vieillot.3 BLACKISH RAIL.


Sud, Buenos Aires, 4; Belgrano, 1; Alvear, 1; Lomas de Zamora, 1; Ajó, Buenos Aires, 5; Conchitas, 1; Del Carril, Dept. Saladillo, Buenos Aires, 1; Cosquin, Córdoba, 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay, 1.

1 Rallus sanguinolentus zelebori (Pelzeln): Nearest to, and agreeing with, R. s. sanguinolentus in heavily black-marked dorsal feathers, scapulars, and inner secondaries, but much smaller, with much slenderer, paler (yellowish green) bill; upper parts darker, more rufescent, and under surface (from chin to abdomen) deeper slaty. The two only known specimens have a very conspicuous bright red basal spot on the bill encroaching on the lower half of the maxilla, and are, of course, very different from R. nigricans, which is likewise found at Rio de Janeiro. Wing, 110, 114; tarsus, 55; bill, 41, 45.


3 Rallus nigricans Vieillot, in spite of its superficial resemblance, evidently is specifically distinct from R. sanguinolentus, since its range in Paraguay and parts of southeastern Brazil coincides with representatives of the latter group. For instance, we have examined specimens of both from Paraguay (Sapucay, Horqueta) and Rio de Janeiro (Sapitiba). Its principal character is the straighter, greener, apically more yellowish bill without any trace of the red basal spot. The upper parts are generally lighter, more olivaceous, and are wholly devoid of dusky spotting. The coloration of the throat varies individually from white to


*Rallus bicolor* (Cuvier MS), Lesson, Traté d’Orn., livr. 7, p. 536, April, 1831—new name for *Gallinula caeca* Spix; Blackwall, Edinb. Journ. Sci., (n.s.), 6, No. 11, p. 78, 1832—supposed to be Brazil (type in coll. of Robert Wood, Manchester).


*Limnopodartus nigricans* Sharpe, Not. Leyd. Mus., 15, p. 267, 1893—“Surinam”; idem, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 81, 1894—Brazil (“Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul”; Santa Fé, Minas Geraes; Bahia), (?),Peru (Pacasmayo), and Colombia (Medellin); Ihering, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 147, 1899 (not found in Rio Grande do Sul); idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 414, 1899—São Paulo (Ribeirão Pires, Cachoeira, São Paulo, Ypiranga); idem, l.c., 4, p. 164, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 27, 1907—Rio de Janeiro (Ilha slate gray. This variation is well shown by the series from Villa Rica, Paraguay, and another from São Paulo. On comparing the type of *R. n. humilis*, we fail to discern a single color character that is not found in various individuals from Brazil. Its supposedly smaller size does not hold either, several birds from eastern Brazil having the wings equally short, and one from Pernambuco (São Lourenço) the bill even shorter (40 mm.). Specimens from Colombia, which vary in the color of the throat to the same extent as those from Paraguay and Brazil, seem to average slightly paler gray underneath, but the divergency is insignificant and needs corroboration by larger series.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Medellin, 3; Popayán, 1; “Bogotá,” 1.—Peru: La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1.—Brazil: São Lourenço, Pernambuco, 2; Bahia, 6; Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo, 1; Engenheiro Reeve, Espirito Santo, 1; Agua Suja (Bagagem), Minas Geraes, 1; Santa Fé, Minas Geraes, 1; Rio de Janeiro, 4; Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 1; Cruzeiro, São Paulo, 1; Ypanémá, São Paulo, 4; Borda do Matto, São Paulo, 1; Piquete, São Paulo, 1; São Sebastião, São Paulo, 1; Fazenda Cayoá, São Paulo, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 3.—Argentina: Posadas, Misiones, 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay, 2.
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Rio;
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Bertoni, Faun. Parag.,
p. 37, 1914—Paraguay.

Rallus maculatus (not of Boddaert) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1902, p. 230—near the Cauca River, Popayán, Colombia (spec. examined).


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco and Bahia south through Minas Geraes, Goyáž (Inhúmas), Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay (Sapucay, Villa Rica, Horqueta); northeastern Argentina (Posadas, Misiones); also in Colombia (Cauca Valley; native “Bogotá” collections), eastern Ecuador (Gualaquez, Mirador), and eastern Peru (Huambo; La Merced, Chanchamayo).²

Field Museum Collection.—3: Brazil (Therezopolis, 2); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 1).

Conover Collection.—26: Colombia (Timba Valle, Cauca, 1; El Tambo, Cauca, 4; Munchique, Cauca, 1); Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, 1. The adult male secured by S. Venturi on Sept. 13, 1899, at Posadas, Misiones, seems to be the only authenticated Argentine record. Dabbene includes in its range Catamarca (ex Fontana, a notoriously unreliable writer) and Chaco, on the authority of Venturi, who, however, did not obtain any specimens. The bird listed by Durnford s. n. Rallus nigricans from Belgrano, Buenos Aires, is R. s. sanguinolentus, as shown by his specimen in the British Museum, and Burmeister’s record is doubtless due to confusion with the same species.

² We cannot help thinking that the young birds from Pacasmayo doubtfully referred to R. nigricans by Taczanowski, were wrongly identified. They are much more likely to be R. s. simonsi. The locality “Surinam” attached to a specimen in the Leiden Museum appears to be likewise open to doubt.
São Paulo, 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 1; Rolante, Rio Grande do Sul, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 10; Horqueta, 7).

Rallus longirostris pelodromus Oberholser.1 TRINIDAD CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Island of Trinidad.

*Rallus longirostris longirostris* Boddaert. LONG-BILLED RAIL.


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana.2

1 *Rallus longirostris pelodromus* Oberholser: Merely differs from the nominate race by being more heavily marked above with blackish, thus approaching *crassirostris*, from which it may, however, be separated by the darker, more rufescent tone of the lateral margins to the dorsal plumage.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caroni Swamp, 3; Caroni, 3.

2 Wetmore (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, p. 203, Dec. 8, 1941) has very recently described *R. l. phelptsi* from the Laguna de Tucacas at Puerto Lopez, La Guajira, Colombia (type in the U. S. National Museum). Said to be similar to *R. l. pallidus* but darker above and brighter brown below.
Field Museum Collection.—1: British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 1).

*Rallus longirostris crassirostris Lawrence.¹ LARGE-BILLED RAIL.


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from the estuary of the Amazon (island of Marajó) through Maranhão (Mangunça Island), Pernambuco (Recife), and Bahia to Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina (Joinville).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Mangunça Island, Maranhão, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Mangunça Island, Maranhão, 1).

¹ *Rallus longirostris* crassirostris Lawrence: Closely similar to the nominate race, but perhaps separable by more sooty (less brownish) sides of the head and by having the upper parts more coarsely spotted with blackish, causing a considerable reduction in the olivaceous lateral margins.

Owing to the absence of adequate comparative material from French Guiana it is impossible to speak with confidence on the claims of this form to recognition. Comparison of single birds from eastern Brazil at various times with specimens of the nominate race failed to corroborate the differences in stoutness of bill or in color of legs. All that can be said is that those from Brazil are more heavily marked with black above. Pinto’s measurements, together with those taken by ourselves, would, besides, seem to indicate a slightly longer bill, which, in Brazilian males, ranges from 51–59 (against 47–55 in *longirostris*).

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 3; Espirito Santo, 1; Iguapé, São Paulo, 2; Joinville, Santa Catharina, 1.
Rallus longirostris cypereti Taczanowski.\(^1\) **CYPERUS RAIL.**


**Range.**—Marshes along the coast of Ecuador (Vacqueria, Prov. Esmeraldas) and northwestern Peru (delta of the Rio Tumbez, Dept. Tumbez).

*Rallus longirostris crepitans* Gmelin. **EASTERN CLAPPER RAIL.**


**Range.**—Breeds in the salt marshes from Connecticut to North Carolina. Winters from New Jersey to northeastern Florida ( Amelia Island).

**Field Museum Collection.**—6: Connecticut (Litchfield, 1); New York (Mount Sinai Harbor, Long Island, 1); North Carolina (North-

\(^1\) *Rallus longirostris cypereti* Taczanowski differs from the two eastern races by decidedly paler and more grayish (less olivaceous) edges to the dorsal plumage, and much paler, olive grayish brown instead of dusky brown barring on the flanks. Wing, (male) 132, (female) 121; tail, 52, (female) 48; bill, 52, (female) 50.

Recorded only from the two localities listed above, but doubtless also occurring in other suitable places on the coast of Ecuador.

**Material examined.**—Ecuador: Vacqueria (sea level), Prov. Esmeraldas, 2.—Peru: Santa Lucia, Tumbez, 1.

hampton County, 1); South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, 2); Georgia (McIntosh County, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: New Jersey (Avalon, 1).

*Rallus longirostris waynei* Brewster.1 WAYNE’S CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Resident on the salt marshes of Atlantic coast from southeastern North Carolina to about lat. 29° N. on the east coast of Florida.

Field Museum Collection.—5: Georgia (Sapelo Island, 1); Florida (Pilot-town, 4).

Conover Collection.—6: Georgia (Cumberland Island, 1); Florida (Nassau County, 2; New Berlin, Duval County, 3).

*Rallus longirostris scotti* Sennett.2 SCOTT’S CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Salt marshes of the Gulf coast of Florida and on the east coast from Jupiter Inlet south. Wanders as far west as Perdido Bay, Alabama.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Florida (Hernando County, 1; Tarpon Springs, 2; Grove City, 1).

1 *Rallus longirostris waynei* Brewster: Similar to *R. l. crepitans*, but grayer (more ashy, less cinnamomeous) on the under parts, and darker on the upper surface. From *R. l. insularum* it differs by being much darker throughout.

2 *Rallus longirostris scotti* Sennett: Much darker than *waynei* on the upper surface, the centers to the feathers having a blackish appearance and the gray edgings a darker, more buffy one. On the under side it is much more cinnamomeous on the breast and neck, and darker on the flanks. From *saturatus* it differs by being less olive brownish (more blackish) above, and darker below.
Conover Collection.— 8: Florida (Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte County, 6; Homosassa Springs, Citrus County, 2).

*Rallus longirostris insularum* Brooks.1 KEY WEST CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Florida keys and possibly adjacent mainland.

Field Museum Collection.— 4: Florida (Key West, 1; Pigeon Key, Monroe County, 3).

*Rallus longirostris corrius* Maynard.2 CORY’S CLAPPER RAIL.

*Rallus corrius* Anonymous = Maynard, Amer. Exch. and Mart, 3, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1837— island off the south shore of Andros (type in Field Museum of Natural History examined);1 l.c., No. 6, Feb. 5, 1887 (corrected to read *Rallus coralii*).


Range.—Mangrove swamps of the Bahama Islands.

1 *Rallus longirostris insularum* Brooks: Very like *R. l. corrius*, but the feathers of the upper parts have the brown centers darker, and the gray edges of a more bluish cast. The color of the breast is less intense (whiter).

2 *Rallus longirostris corrius* Maynard: A very pale bird approached in this respect only by *R. l. insularum*. Much paler throughout than *scotti*, *waynei*, and *cubanus*. Centers of feathers of upper parts pale olive brown, the edges pale gray; breast very pale buff tinged with olive gray on chest.

Additional material examined.—Bahama Islands: San Salvador or Watlings Island, 1; Lake Isabella, San Salvador, 1; Southern Wells, Andros Island, 1; southern Andros Island, 1; New Providence, 1.

3 The type specimen differs quite radically from the other ten specimens examined. It has the dark centers to the feathers of the upper parts paler (buffier, less olivaceous) and the primaries are also a much paler brown. It has a faded appearance, and may be slightly albinistic.
Field Museum Collection.—6: Bahama Islands (Berry Islands, 4; near Nassau, 1; island off the south shore of Andros, 1).

*Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman.1 GREATER ANTILLEAN CLAPPER RAIL.


1 Rallus longirostris cubanus Chapman: Upper parts very like those of R. l. waynet, but dark centers to the feathers slightly lighter; sides of head and neck lighter gray; foreneck less grayish, and breast much more buffy.

There appears to be no constant difference between birds from Cuba, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico. When the great individual variation and the several color phases are taken into consideration, it seems impossible to give any satisfactory characters by which to distinguish the birds from the different islands.

In this respect, it may be stated that the junior author has examined the series from the Isle of Pines, presumably used by Todd in describing leucophaeus, and it seems to him that the characters given in the original description are based on immaturity. Adult specimens are quite indistinguishable, not paler and whiter below than corrius.

Additional material examined.—Cuba: Guantánamo, 4; Trinidad, 4; Preston, 3; Matanzas, 2; Mariel, 1; Manzanillo, 2; Santiago Bay, 2.—Isle of Pines: Nueva Gerona, 13; Los Indios, 6; Majaguia, 1.—Haiti: Fort Liberty, 3; Petite Gonave, 1; Pikmi, Gonave Island, 1; Etroite, Gonave Island, 2; Caraco, 1; Grande Cayemite, 1.—Santo Domingo: Monte Christi, 1.—Puerto Rico: Manati, 1; Salinas, 3; Culebra Island, 1; Mameyes, 1; unspeciﬁed, 1.
Range.—Mangrove swamps of Cuba, Hispaniola, Gonave, Puerto Rico, Vieques, and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix).

Conover Collection.—10: Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 6; Tortola, 2); Puerto Rico (Boqueron, 1; Puerto Real, 1).

**Rallus longirostris caribaeus** Ridgway.¹ **JAMAICAN CLAPPER RAIL.**


Range.—Island of Jamaica.

**Rallus longirostris manglecola** Danforth.² **ANTIGUA CLAPPER RAIL.**


Range.—Resident on the West Indian Islands of Antigua and perhaps Guadeloupe.

*²*Rallus longirostris saturatus* Ridgway.³ **LOUISIANA CLAPPER RAIL.**

¹*Rallus longirostris caribaeus* Ridgway: Most nearly related to *R. l. cubanus*, from which it appears to differ by being lighter and more rufescent above, while below it is lighter and more uniform, with the flanks less distinctly barred.

Of the four specimens examined, the most recent was taken in 1906, while the others were secured before 1880. It may be, therefore, that their lighter coloration, when compared to *cubanus*, is due to fading. Fresh material may show that the two should not be separated.

Material examined.—Jamaica: near Spanish Town, 2; Great Salt Pond, 1; Trelawny, 1.

²*Rallus longirostris manglecola* Danforth: Said to differ from the forms of *longirostris* inhabiting the Greater Antilles by its much longer bill and shorter tarsus. Culmen, 73.9; tarsus, 52.1. The describer had only two specimens, and more material is needed before this race can be established beyond question.

Material examined.—Antigua (Five Islands, 1); Guadeloupe (unspecified, 1 immature).

³*Rallus longirostris saturatus* Ridgway: Compared with *R. l. scotti*, this race is lighter, more olivaceous above, and lighter, less cinnamomeous below. According to Oberholser, there is great individual variation in this subspecies, some specimens having the breast almost as cinnamomeous as *Rallus elegans*, and others much paler.


Range.—Salt marshes on the Gulf of Mexico from Alabama to Texas.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Louisiana (Tymbalin Island, 1; Raccoon Pass, 1).

*Rallus longirostris pallidus Nelson. YUCATAN CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Coast of Yucatan and perhaps Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Yucatan (Rio Lagartos, 1).

Rallus longirostris belizensis Oberholser. BELIZE CLAPPER RAIL.


Range.—Known only from the type locality (Ycacos Lagoon, British Honduras).

1 Rallus longirostris pallidus Nelson: Similar to R. l. cubanus, but upper parts lighter, more rufescent, and the cinnamon of the breast brighter.

2 Rallus longirostris belizensis Oberholser: Said to be similar to R. l. pallidus, but upper surface, including the crown, very much darker, the dark centers of the feathers blackish instead of olive brown, with the edgings of the feathers lighter, more purely gray. Described from one specimen.
*Rallus elegans elegans* Audubon. **KING RAIL.**


**Range.**—Breeds from New York, southwestern Ontario, southern Minnesota, and Nebraska, south to Florida and the Gulf coast west to Texas. Winters in the southern part of the above range.

**Field Museum Collection.**—35: Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 7); Illinois (Diamond Lake, 1; Chicago, 8; Pinkham, 1; Worth, 11; Homewood, 2; Deerfield, 1); Indiana (Koutes, 1); North Carolina (Raleigh, 2); Florida (near Enterprise, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—13: Wisconsin (Big Muskego Lake, 1); Illinois (Wheaton, 5; Warrenville, 3; San Jose, Mason County, 1); Texas (Port O'Connor, Calhoun County, 1; Tivoli, Refugio County, 2).

*Rallus elegans ramsdeni* Riley. **CUBAN KING RAIL.**


**Range.**—Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Cuba (Palacios, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—3: Cuba (Arango, Havana, 2; Mordaza, Santa Clara, 1).

*Rallus elegans obsoletus* Ridgway. **CALIFORNIA KING RAIL.**


1 *Rallus elegans* ramsdeni Riley: Differs from typical *elegans*, of North America, in its slightly smaller dimensions, paler under parts, and especially in having a patch of gray behind the eye. Some North American specimens are slightly grayish behind the eye, but never have the patch as light or as extensive as do the Cuban birds.

2 *Rallus elegans* obsoletus Ridgway: Differs from *R. e. elegans* in being much grayer above, with the centers to the feathers browner, less blackish, and much less evident; breast cinnamon, much paler and less rufous; flanks dull brown (not black), with white bars much narrower.


Rallus obsoletus obsoletus van Rossem, Condor, 31, p. 214, 1929 (descr. and char.).


Range.—Salt-water marshes of California from Humboldt Bay south to Monterey Bay.

Field Museum Collection.—11: California (Palo Alto, 6; Alameda, 2; San Rafael, Marin County, 3).

Conover Collection.—5: California (Redwood City, San Mateo County, 3; Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, 2).

*Rallus elegans levipes* Bangs.¹ Light-footed Rail.


Rallus obsoletus levipes van Rossem, Condor, 31, p. 214, 1929 (dist. char.).


Range.—Salt-water marshes of California from Santa Barbara south to San Diego Bay.

Field Museum Collection.—1: California (San Diego County, 1).

Conover Collection.—8: California (Anaheim Landing, Orange County, 1; Playa del Rey, Los Angeles County, 1; Pacific Beach, San Diego County, 1).

¹ *Rallus elegans levipes* Bangs: Tarsus and middle toe shorter than in *obsoletus*, from which it also differs in having the upper parts darker, more olive, less grayish brown; the breast, front and sides of neck cinnamon rufous, instead of dull cinnamon; ground color of flanks darker. From *beldingi* it differs in having the upper parts more olivaceous with the dark centers to the feathers less conspicuous; the breast less reddish, more cinnamon; flanks lighter, with the white bars wider.
Rallus elegans yumanensis Dickey.\(^1\) **Yuma King Rail.**

*Rallus yumanensis* Dickey, Auk, 40, p. 90, 1923—Bard, Imperial County, California (type in coll. of Donald R. Dickey, now in the University of California at Los Angeles); Bent, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 135, p. 275, 1926 (life hist.).

*Rallus obsoletus yumanensis* van Rossem, Condor, 31, p. 215, 1929 (dist. char.).


**Range.**—Marshes along the Colorado River from Laguna Dam south to Yuma.

*Rallus elegans beldingi* Ridgway. **BELDING'S RAIL.**


*Rallus obsoletus beldingi* van Rossem, Condor, 31, p. 214, 1929 (dist. char.).


**Range.**—Marshes of the coasts of Lower California (and some of the adjacent islands) from San José Island on the east and San Quentin Bay on the west, southward.

**Conover Collection.**—4: Lower California (La Paz, 4).

*Rallus elegans rhizophorae* Dickey.\(^2\) **SONORAN KING RAIL.**


\(^1\) *Rallus elegans yumanensis* Dickey: Said to differ from *leuipes* by duller and more olivaceous outer superior wing coverts and alula, by paler coloration of under parts, and more slender tarsus and bill; from *obsoletus* by having a brighter, more pinkish, foreneck and breast, smaller foot, shorter and much more slender tarsus and bill; from *saturatus* by brighter and more pinkish under parts, more whitish abdomen, generally narrower white barring on sides and flanks, straighter, more slender, much shorter bill, and more slender tarsus.

\(^2\) *Rallus elegans rhizophorae* Dickey: Said to differ from *yumanensis* in having decidedly darker and very much grayer upper parts and grayer flanks. This grayness distinguishes it from all other western races with the possible exception of *nayaritensis*.

It is said to be like *nayaritensis* on the upper parts, but in *nayaritensis* the avellaneous color of the breast is reduced in area until it has the appearance of a broad, ill-defined, pectoral band with foreneck and rest of under parts much paler.
Birds

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*p. 24x107 tionately toes. *Rallus Mexico). and


Range.—Coast of Sonora, Mexico, from Guaymas south to the northern boundary of Sinaloa.

**Rallus elegans tenuirostris** Ridgway. MEXICAN KING RAIL.


Range.—Mexican states of Mexico and Tlaxcala, chiefly in the Valley of Mexico.

**Rallus elegans nayaritensis** McLellan.¹ Nayarit KING RAIL.


Range.—Known only from the type locality (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico).

*Rallus limicola limicola* Vieillot. VIRGINIA RAIL.


¹ *Rallus elegans nayaritensis* McLellan: Said to be nearest to *yumanensis*, but darker on the upper parts, with narrower white flank bars and shorter culmen and toes. From *pallidus* it is supposed to differ in its darker upper parts, paler breast, and longer culmen, and from *leuipes* in being not so highly colored, with proportionately longer culmen, tarsus, and toes.

Described from one unsexed, immature specimen.

*Rallus limicola zetarius* Peters.1 Western Virginia Rail.

*Rallus virginianus pacificus* (not *Rallus pacificus* Gmelin, 1789) Dickey, Condor, 30, p. 322, 1928—five miles west of Corona, Riverside County, California (type in coll. of Donald R. Dickey, now in the University of California at Los Angeles).


Range.—Pacific coast of North America from British Columbia to northern Lower California. Winters south to Cape San Lucas and northwestern Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—2: California (Quincy, 1; San Mateo, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: California (Yermo, San Bernardino County, 1; Point Reyes, Marin County, 3).

1 *Rallus limicola zetarius* Peters: This race has been separated from typical *limicola* because of its larger size. However, in the original description by Dickey, it is shown that this difference in size is only average, as there is an overlapping of measurements. There seem to be no color differences.
Rallus limicola aequatorialis Sharpe.¹ **EQUATORIAL RAIL.**

*Rallus aequatorialis* Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1894—“Bogotá” (error); San Lucas and Intag, Ecuador; Lima, Peru (no type designated; the type, examined in the British Museum, is from San Lucas, Ecuador); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1902, p. 230—Santa Catalina Marshes, near Quito, Ecuador; Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 47—Cañar (alt. 2,600 meters) and “Antisara (1,200 ft.)” [=Antisana, 12,000 ft.], Ecuador.


**Range.**—Temperate zone of Ecuador and (?) Peru (one record from Lima).

**Conover Collection.**—12: Ecuador (Quito, Pichincha, 1; Laguna Totoral, 8; Laguna Yaguarcocha, Imbabura, 1; Laguna San Pablo, Imbabura, 1; Cienega del Chimborazo, 1).

*Rallus limicola antarcticus* King.² **ANTARCTIC RAIL.**

*Rallus antarcticus* King, Zool. Journ., 4, p. 95, 1828—Straits of Magellan (location of type unknown); Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 333, 339—Chile (crit.); idem and Salvin, i.e., 1868, p. 445—Chile (monog.).

¹ *Rallus limicola aequatorialis* Sharpe, in spite of its widely separated habitat, is so close to the Virginia Rail that with the available material we are not able to indicate any character that holds in every single specimen. As a rule, however, the coloration of the upper parts is paler brownish, and the lateral under tail coverts sometimes have more white. A single, though not very good example obtained by the late Professor Nation near Lima seems to agree with seven from Ecuador (San Lucas, Intag, Cañar, etc.). The so-called “Bogotá” skin in the British Museum, according to Chapman, probably came from Ecuador. The length of the wing, in this form, ranges from 100 to 107; only in one case did we find it as short as 95.

² *Rallus limicola antarcticus* King: Very near to *R. l. aequatorialis*, but generally smaller and distinguished by paler, sandy (buffy) instead of brownish edges to the dorsal plumage; dark gray throat, breast, and upper abdomen (instead of isabelline passing into white along middle of throat, as in *aequatorialis*); flanks much more broadly, as well as more regularly, barred with black and white. Wing, 89–95; bill, 29–32.

The distribution of this rail is very imperfectly known, and its breeding area remains to be ascertained. Venturi claims to have found its nest and eggs near Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, but the parent birds were not secured, and as no other naturalist appears to have met with the species in that district during the nesting period, the identification of the eggs may well be questioned.

**Material examined.**—Argentina: Punta Arenas, 2; Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut, 1; Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires, 1.—Chile: Prov. Santiago, 1; “Central Chile,” 3; unspecified, 2.
antarcticus

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**Range.**—Central Chile and Argentina, from Buenos Aires Province (Lomas de Zamora, June 19; Cape San Antonio, July 24; Carhué; ?Barracas al Sud) to Patagonia (lower Rio Chico, March 30; Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut, Nov. 27) and the Straits of Magellan (Punta Arenas).1

*Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater.2 **BOGOTÁ RAIL.**


1 Quite doubtful is *Rallus peruvianus* Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., 3, p. 313, 1886) which rests on a single unsexed bird from an unknown locality in the Raimondi Collection, at the University of Lima. From the description it would seem to resemble *R. l. antarcticus* in coloration (under parts gray with black-and-white banded flanks), but the length of the wing is stated to be 112 mm., which considerably exceeds the measurements of the Antarctic Rail.

2 *Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater, judging from a few Bogotá skins, can hardly be more than a geographical race of *R. limicola*. However, Salvadori and Festa claim an immature male from the vicinity of Sigsig, hence in the range of *R. l. aequatorialis*, to be referable to the Bogotá Rail, as it shows some gray feathering below. The inter-relationship of the two birds therefore seems to require thorough investigation with the help of adequate material.
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**Range.**—Temperate zone of Colombia (Bogotá Savanna) and (?)Ecuador (Laguna Kingora, Sigsig).

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 3).

*Rallus aquaticus hibernans* Salomonsen.¹ **ICELANDIC WATER RAIL.**


**Range.**—Resident on Iceland. Accidental in the Faroes, in Greenland (Julianehaab, Angmagsalik) and probably Jan Mayen (Oct. 15).²

**Genus PARDIRALLUS** Bonaparte³


¹ *Rallus aquaticus hibernans* Salomonsen: Similar to *R. aquaticus aquaticus* Linnaeus, of Europe, but paler grayish-blue or brownish gray underneath, and more purely brown, less olivaceous, above. According to Salomonsen, the specimens taken in Greenland are of the Icelandic race.


³ It is with reluctance that this genus is maintained. The structural divergencies are not very striking.
Pardirallus maculatus insolitus (Bangs and Peck).1 YCACOS LAGOON RAIL.


Range.—Ycacos Lagoon, British Honduras.

*Pardirallus maculatus inoptatus (Bangs).2 CUBAN RAIL.


Rallus variegatus (not of Gmelin) d’ Orbigny, in Sagra, Hist. Ile de Cuba, Ois., p. 261, 1839—Cuba.


Range.—Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.3

Field Museum Collection.—2: Cuba (unspecified, 2).

*Pardirallus maculatus maculatus (Boddart). SPOTTED RAIL.


1 Pardirallus maculatus insolitus (Bangs and Peck): “Similar to P. m. macula-
tus, but slightly smaller, with smaller bill and feet; wings much less marked with white; the brown portions of plumage (wings, back, rump, etc.) much darker, seal brown instead of mummy brown. Wing (unsexed type), 121; tail, 43; tarsus, 40; middle toe without claw, 39 1/2; bill, 48.” (Bangs and Peck, l.c.)

This form is known only from the unique type.

2 Pardirallus maculatus inoptatus (Bangs): Similar to P. m. maculatus, but much darker, the black markings being much larger and the white spots correspond-
ingly smaller; rump unspotted; wings much less spotted, etc. Throat white as in the nominate race.

3 A spotted rail also occurred in Jamaica, but became extinct before any specimens were preserved.


*Aramides maculatus* Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 23, 1847—Paraguay (ex Azara, No. 370); Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 559, 1866—Trinidad.


Range.—Locally in the greater part of tropical South America from the islands of Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela south to Tucumán, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires; also recorded from western Peru (Eten and Trujillo).

Field Museum Collection.—6: Venezuela (Lagunillas, Mérida, 2; Lake Valencia, Aragua, 1; Maracay, Aragua, 1); Brazil (Quixada, Ceará, 1; Joinville, St. Catharina, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Paraguay (Horqueta, 5; Villa Rica, 2).

Genus AMAUROLIMNAS Sharpe


Amaurolimnas concolor concolor (Gosse). JAMAICAN UNIFORM CRAKE.


Range.—Formerly island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles (now extinct).

*Amaurolimnas concolor castaneus* (Pucheran). CONTINENTAL UNIFORM CRAKE.

1 Additional material examined.—Venezuela: El Valle, Mérida, 1; Mérida, 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.—Trinidad: Caroni, 2.—Brazil: São Lourenço, Pernambuco, 1; Bahia, 1; São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, 1; Rio Grande, 2; Pelotas, 1.

2 Amaurolimnas concolor castaneus (Pucheran): Similar to the nominate race, but more olivaceous above and deeper rufous below.

The single available Jamaican bird is indeed darker brown above and paler underneath than any of the nine continental specimens with which it was compared. While birds from northern Central America seem to run smaller than those from extreme southern Brazil, specimens as yet are too few to make it at


*Rallina castanea* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 17, 1865—Bolivia (d’Orbigny) and Brazil (descr.).

*Porzana concolor* (not *Rallus concolor* Gosse) Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 452—part, Guatemala, Honduras (Omoa), and Brazil (Bahia); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 316, 1870—Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, and Bahia, Brazil; Salvin, Ibis, 1873, p. 373—Chontales, Nicaragua; idem, Ibis, 1886, p. 176—Merumé Mountains, British Guiana.

All certain that the race guatemalensis should be recognized. Measurements of our specimens are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Details</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Peralta, Costa Rica</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Alajuela, San Carlos, Costa Rica</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Panama</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, &quot;Bogota&quot;</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Sara-Yaco, Ecuador</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult female, Sara-Yaco, Ecuador</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One immature male, San Mateo, Esmeraldas, Ecuador</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Rayo Yaco, Ecuador</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult female, Rayo Yaco, Ecuador</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult female, Villa Acará, Pará, Brazil</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult female, Bahia</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two adults, Eastern Brazil</td>
<td>125, 130</td>
<td>42, —</td>
<td>28, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One adult male, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, Brazil</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two adult males, Iguapé, São Paulo, Brazil</td>
<td>125, 130</td>
<td>40, 43</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 217, 1936) gives decidedly smaller dimensions for specimens (females and immature males) from Guatemala to Barbacoas.

¹ *Rallus castaneus* Lesson (Traité d’Orn., p. 537, 1831) is a nomen nudum.

² Cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 17, 1865.


Range.— Recorded from Mexico (Oaxaca), Guatemala, Honduras (Omoa), Nicaragua (Chontales; San Juan del Norte), Costa Rica (Peralta; Alajuela), Panama (Chiriqui; Almirante), Colombia ("Bogotá;" Barbacoas, Nariño), Ecuador (San Javier and San Mateo, Prov. Esmeraldas; Raya Yaco; Sara-Yaco), British Guiana (Supenaam River; Arawai River; Merumé Mountains), Brazil (Rio Acará; Aveiros, Rio Tapajoz;1 vicinity of Bahia; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso; Ubatuba and Iguapé, São Paulo), and eastern Bolivia.2

Conover Collection.—11: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 3); Costa Rica (Peralta, 1; Alajuela, San Carlos, 1); Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 2; San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 1; Raya Yaco, 2); Brazil, Pará (Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 1).

Genus CYANOLIMNAS Barbour and Peters3


1 A young male in the Stockholm Museum examined.

2 This species appears to be of very local occurrence, there being but a few records from each of the various countries. The three Mexican specimens listed above have just been received as we go to press. Measurements of the wings run from 116 to 117 mm.

3 Cyanolimnas Barbour and Peters: "Bill moderate, somewhat longer than head, swollen basally; nostril situated about midway in nasal groove, which is
Cyanolimnas cerverai Barbour and Peters.¹ *ZAPATA RAIL.*


Range.—Zapata Peninsula, Cuba, Greater Antilles.

Genus ARAMIDES Pucheran


*Arumides mangle* (Spix). *SPIX’S WOOD RAIL.*


¹ *Cyanolimnas cerverai* Barbour and Peters: “Forehead and anterior part of crown gray, shading into dark brown on the crown; back and wing coverts brownish olive, becoming brown on rump and upper tail coverts; wings and tail blackish; throat white; rest of under parts slate gray, becoming olive brown on the flanks, which are narrowly edged with white; under tail coverts white; bill yellowish green terminally, greenish medially, red at the base; legs and feet red. Wing, (male) ¹¹⁰, (female) ⁹⁹; tail, ⁴⁶, (female) ⁴⁰; tarsus, ⁴⁹, (female) ⁴³; bill, ⁴⁸, (female) ⁴⁵.” (Barbour and Peters, l.c.)

In coloration, this remarkable rail closely resembles *Rallus sanguinolentus*.

² Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., p. ¹²⁰, ¹⁸⁵⁵)—probably by inadvertence—designated as type *Rallus cayennensis* Gmelin, a species not originally included in the genus, his action being therefore invalid.

Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII

Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 481, 1929—Arára, Piauhy; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 174, 1934 (range); Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 72, 1935—Bahia (Corupéba, Madre de Deus; Bomfim; Ilhéos) and Maranhão (Primeira Cruz).

Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Maranhão to Rio de Janeiro.¹

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Arára, Piauhy, 1).

*Aramides axillaris* Lawrence.² Rufous-crowned Wood Rail.


¹ The species, though preferring the mangrove swamps along the sea-coast, is not exclusively confined to the tidal areas, there being also a few records from the interior (Arára, Piauhy; Bomfín [=Villa Nova da Rainha], Bahia).

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Amaração, 1; Arára, 1.—Bahia, 2.—Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 1.—“Brazil,” 2.

² *Aramides axillaris* Lawrence seems to be more nearly related to *A. mangle* than to any other species, and may prove to be its northern representative. According to Bangs, birds from Central America are not separable from those of Colombia.

Additional material examined.—Trinidad: Caroni River, 3; Chaguaramas, 1.—Venezuela: Puerto Cabello, 1; Mérida, 1.
*Aramides cajanea mexicana* Bangs.\(^1\) MEXICAN WOOD RAIL.


*Aramides mexicanus* Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 25, p. 10, 1921 (crit.).


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\(^1\) *Aramides cajanea mexicana* Bangs: Similar to *A. c. albiventris*, but darker throughout; the scapulars less suffused with ochraceous; the pale crescentic marking surrounding the black abdominal patch much less extensive and decidedly buffy instead of white.

Four additional specimens from Vera Cruz (Amatlan, Tlacotalpam, Playa Vicente) examined.
Range.—Caribbean slope of eastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas (Tampico, Alta Mira), Mexico (Valley of Mexico), Vera Cruz, Oaxaca (Guichicovi, Tutla), Tabasco, and Chiapas.

Conover Collection.—4: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 4).

*Aramides cajanea albiventris* Lawrence. WHITE-BELLIED WOOD RAIL.


Range.—Yucatan Peninsula, Cozumel Island, British Honduras, and Caribbean Guatemala (depts. of Petén, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal).

Field Museum Collection.—3: Yucatan (unspecified, 3).

*Aramides cajanea vanrossemi* Dickey.1 VAN ROSSEM'S WOOD RAIL.


1 *Aramides cajanea vanrossemi* Dickey: Similar to *A. c. albiventris*, but larger, with much stouter bill, and coloration slightly paler throughout. Bill (in male), 72 mm.

With only a single (not very good) specimen from the Pacific coast of Guatemala, we are not in a position to throw any further light on this form, which appears to be very close indeed to *albiventris*. Van Tyne has pointed out that the color of the soft parts does not furnish any base for its discrimination, but believes it to be separable by slightly paler coloration and larger size.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Pacific coast of western Salvador, Guatemala, and Chiapas, Mexico.

*Aramides cajanea pacifica* Miller and Griscom.1 PACIFIC WOOD RAIL.


1 *Aramides cayanea pacifica* Miller and Griscom: Nearest to *A. c. plumbeicollis*, but anterior mantle much less rufescent and the posterior mantle and scapulars a duller, more grayish olive.

The other characters given in the original description do not seem to be good, when a series is examined. The coloration of the primaries and the presence or lack of buffy feathers surrounding the abdominal patch appear to be individual characteristics. In fact, some Costa Rican specimens of *plumbeicollis* show traces of light buffy feathers on the abdomen. As to the narrow black barring of the axillars and under wing coverts, this also seems to be quite variable, a specimen from Sábalos, Nicaragua, agreeing very closely with the type of *pacific*, while another specimen from Matagalpa, which is nearer the type locality, has very broad black barring.

Additional material examined.—Nicaragua: Los Sábalos, San Juan River, 1; Rio Coco, 5; Jalapa, 2; Matagalpa, 1; Tipitapa, Managua, 1.


Aramides albicinctris plumbeicollis Bangs, Amer. Natur., 41, p. 186, 1907—part, Nicaragua to the Segovia River, Honduras (monog.).

Aramides plumbeicollis plumbeicollis Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 25, p. 11 (in text), 1921—Honduras (Roman River) and Nicaragua (Rio Coco, Jalapa, Matagalpa, Los Sábalo).


Aramides cajanea pacifica Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 175, 1934—Lake Managua.

Range.—Caribbean drainage of Honduras and all of Nicaragua.¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: Honduras (Lake Ticamaya, 2; Trujillo, Colon, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Honduras (El Boqueron, Catacamas, Olancho, 6).

*Aramides cajanea plumbeicollis Zeledón.² Plumeous-Necked Wood Rail.


Ortygarchus cayennensis (not Fulica cayennensis Gmelin) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 212, 1869—Costa Rica (crit.).

¹ No specimens from southern Nicaragua have been examined. They may prove to be referable to plumbeicollis instead of to pacifica.

² Aramides cajanea plumbeicollis Zeledón is the connecting link to the South American A. c. cajanea, combining the intensely colored breast of the latter with the bright rufous nuchal patch of the northern races, while the narrow buffy margin to the black abdominal area places it in an intermediate position between the two sections. Differs also from cajanea by having the anterior mantle bright rufescent, in sharp contrast to the olive posterior mantle and scapulars.

The two specimens from Miravalles, Guanacaste, have the mantle somewhat less rufescent than birds from eastern Costa Rica, in this respect tending toward pacifica.


Range.—Costa Rica (excepting the southern section).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Costa Rica (Guayábo, 1; “El Pózo de Térraba,” 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Costa Rica (La Iberia Farm, Volcan Turrialba, 1; Quebrada Azúl, Alajuela, 2; Miravalles, Guanacaste, 2).

*Aramides cajanea cajanea* (P. L. S. Müller). CAYENNE WOOD RAIL.


*Rallus hydrogenina* Lesson, Traité d’Orn., livr. 7, p. 536, April, 1831—new name for *Fulica cayennensis* Gmelin; part, adult, Cayenne.

¹ We cannot help questioning the correctness of this locality.

² The Vienna Museum has a Cayenne specimen acquired from the Leverian Museum, which, according to Pelzeln (Orn. Bras., 3, p. 316, 1870), is probably the original of Latham’s and Gmelin’s descriptions. It agrees very well with their account except that neither of these authors mentions the gray area on the forehead, and differs from the ordinary color-type of *cajanea* by decidedly darker, deep tawny instead of ochraceous-tawny, under parts. We have examined similar individuals from Costa Rica (Golfo Dulce), Borba (Rio Madeira), Rio Curicuriari (on the Rio Negro, above Pará), and Pará (type of *A. c. grahami*), but as they are associated with normally colored birds, we cannot see in them anything but individual variants.


Aramides mangle (not Gallinula mangle Spix) Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 82, 1876—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.

Aramides chiricote Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 23, 1847—Paraguay; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 496, 1866—Trinidad; Salvadori, Bull. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 24, 1895—Colonía Risso, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 34, 1897—San Lorenzo, Jujuy; idem and Festa, l.c., 14, No. 339, p. 12, 1899—Laguna de Pita, Darien; Lönningberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 444—Laguna del Sauzal, near Quinta, Jujuy; Goeldi, l.c., 1903, p. 500—Río Capim, Pará; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 358, 1903—Costa Rica (Pacific slope, Talamanca, Santa Ana) and Panama (David, Lion Hill, Laguna de Pita); Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11,

Aramides cajanus Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 13, p. 125, 1900—Minca, Santa Marta, Colombia.


**Aramides cajanea venezuelensis** Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 296, 1917—Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela (type in Field Museum of Natural History).

**Aramides cajanea peruviana** Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 296, 1917—Moyobamba, Peru (type in Field Museum of Natural History).


**Aramides cajanea salmoni** Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 48, 1918—Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia (type in British Museum); idem, Ibis, 1919, p. 53—western Venezuela (Mérida) and Colombia to Panama.

**Aramides cajanea grahami** Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 53, 1919—Pará, Brazil (type in British Museum examined).
**Range.**—Greater part of tropical America from southern Costa Rica\(^1\) through Panama to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, and south through Brazil, eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno), eastern Peru, and Bolivia (Charuplaya) to Uruguay, Paraguay, and northern Argentina (Jujuy, Salta, Chaco, and Isla Martín García, Buenos Aires).\(^2\)

*Field Museum Collection.*—15: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires, 2; El Pózo de Térraba, 1); Colombia (unspecified, 1); Venezuela (Empalado Savanna, 1; Encontrados, Zulia, 1); British Guiana (Berbice, 1; Georgetown, 1; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 1); Brazil (Descalvos, 1; Juá, Ceará, 1; São Marcello, Bahia, 1; Gahiba Mirim, 1); Uruguay (Minas, Polanco, 1); Peru (Moyobamba, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—61: Costa Rica (Puerto Jiménez, Oso Peninsula, 1); Panama, Darien (Bocas del Toro, 1; Port Obaldia, 7; Permé, 3); Colombia (Cali, 1; Remedios, Antioquia, 1); Venezuela (Rio Guachí, Zulia, 2); Ecuador (Concepción, 1; Raya-Yaco, 1); British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 2); Brazil (Bôa Vista, Maranhão, 1; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 1; Murutucú, Pará, 1; Tauary, Rio Tapajóz, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Santarem, 2; Pinhel, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Lago Cuipeua, near Obidos, 6; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 1; Serraria Cabral, Rio Açará, 2; Buenos Aires, Rio Açará, 1; Canutama, Rio Purús, 1; Labrea, Rio Purús, 1; Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, 2; Cavalcanti, Rio São Miguel, Goyáz, 3); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 5; Santa Barbara, 1; Itapé, 1; Horquetá, 3); Argentina (Rio Lavallén, Jujuy, 2; Rio Bermejo, Salta, 1).

*Aramides cajanea latens* Bangs and Penard.\(^3\) **SAN MIGUEL WOOD RAIL.**

1 Specimens from southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba Valley and Rio Nueve, near Puerto Jiménez, Golfo Dulce) are unquestionably *cajanea*, one from the last-named locality representing the dark-bellied variation *ruficollis*.

2 Subdivision of this wide-ranging form seems to be impossible in view of the amount of individual and seasonal variation noticeable in the large series examined. Birds from Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela (*venezuelensis=salmoni*) are in no wise distinguishable from Guianan specimens, as has already been stated by Bangs, Peters, Osgood and Conover. The type of *A. c. peruviana* also can be matched by individuals from other localities. The only uncertainty exists about the possible distinctness of the inhabitants of extreme southern Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, which are sometimes of rather dull grayish green coloration above, as has been remarked by Hellmayr and Bangs. This distinction, however, holds only in a certain percentage of specimens, and until a fuller series becomes available, *chiricote* may provisionally be included in synonymy.

Nearly eighty specimens from the entire range examined.

3 *Aramides cajanea latens* Bangs and Penard: Very similar to *A. c. cajanea*, but slightly smaller and paler throughout, especially on the under parts. Wing, 163–170; tail, 53–64; bill, 52–53.


Range.—San Miguel and Viveros Islands, Pearl Islands, Bay of Panama.

*Aramides wolff* Berlepsch and Taczanowski.\(^1\) WOLF’S WOOD RAIL.


Range.—Humid tropical zone of western Ecuador and western Colombia (Nóvita, Chocó).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Carondelet, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Ecuador (Santo Domingo, 1; Puente de Chimbo, 1; Rio Blanco, Esmeraldas, 1).

Aramides gutturalis Sharpe.\(^2\) RED-THROATED WOOD RAIL.

Aramides gutturalis Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 57, pl. 5, 1894—South America (type in British Museum); Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 175, 1935 (crit.).


\(^1\) Aramides wolff Berlepsch and Taczanowski, a strongly marked form, bears some likeness to *A. mangle*. It is, however, hard to believe that this superficial similarity denotes genetic relationship. As intimated by Chapman, *A. wolff*, in spite of its striking characters, may after all prove to be akin to *A. cajanea*, which it evidently replaces on the Pacific coast of northwestern South America.

\(^2\) Aramides gutturalis Sharpe, known only from a single specimen of doubtful origin, seems to be related to *A. wolff*.
Range.—Unknown (the unique type is supposed to have come from Lima).

*Aramidus ypecaha* (Vieillot). YPECAHA WOOD RAIL.


Range.—Eastern Brazil, in states of Piauhy, Bahia, and Minas Geraes (Contendas), and Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeastern Argentina, in provinces of Formosa, Chaco, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires (south to about 36° S. lat.).

*Field Museum Collection.*—1: Uruguay (Arazati, San José, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—11: Paraguay (Villa Rica, 6; Horqueta, 4); Uruguay (Soriano, 1).

**Aramides saracura** (Spix). **SARACURA WOOD RAIL.**


1 In spite of the apparently existing gap in distribution, we fail to perceive any noticeable difference between five Brazilian skins and a series from Argentina.

Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 14, 1865) refers a specimen said to be from the island of St. Thomas to *A. ypecaha*. The description indicates quite a different bird. Sclater and Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 448) suggest it might be one of the Central American races allied to *A. cajanea albirentris* The locality, anyhow, is erroneous, as no representative of the genus is found in the West Indies.

*Additional material examined.*—Brazil: Parnaguá, Piauhy, 1; near Sambaíba, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, 3; Contendas, Minas Geraes, 1—Argentina: Rio de Oro, Chaco Austral, 1; La Soledad, Entre Ríos, 1; Mocoví, Santa Fé, 2; Buenos Aires, 7.


Range.—Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Minas Geraes south to Rio Grande do Sul, and the adjacent districts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay (Alto Paraná).¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Candido de Abreu, Paraná, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: Brazil (Rolante, Rio Grande do Sul, 1; Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 1); Argentina, Misiones (Santa Ana, 1; Gisela, 2).

*Aramides calopterus* Selater and Salvin.² ECUADORIAN WOOD RAIL.

¹ The occurrence in Peru claimed by Tschudi, s. n. *Gallinula plumbea* (Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 313; Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 302, 1846), upon which *Aramides saracura* Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., 3, p. 319, 1886) is based, has not been confirmed, and deserves no credit. Additional material examined.—Brazil: Ypanemá, São Paulo, 4; Mattodentro, São Paulo, 1; Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, 3.—"Brazil," 1.

² *Aramides calopterus* Selater and Salvin, though related to *A. saracura*, is a very distinct species. Two additional adults from Rio Suno examined.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—7: Ecuador (Concepción, 3; Guamayacu, 1; Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 2; Rio Tigre, 1).

Genus CREX Bechstein


Crex crex (Linnaeus). CORN CRANE.


Range.—Breeds in Europe and Asia, winters chiefly in northern and tropical Africa; accidental in Greenland (various records), Baffin Island, Nova Scotia, eastern United States (various records from Maine to Maryland), and in Bermuda (Oct. 25, 1847).

Genus ANUROLIMNAS Sharpe


*Anurolimnas castaneiceps* (Sclater and Salvin). CHESTNUT-HEADED CRANE.


1 Micropygia verreauxi Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 599, 1856) is stated by Salvin (Ibis, 1874, p. 320) and Stone (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 12, 1899) to be the same as Anurolimus castaneiceps, but its characterization consisting of the word "major" does not take it out of the class of nomina nuda.


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá) and eastern Ecuador.¹

Conover Collection.—10: Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 5; Raya-Yaco, 1; Hd. Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, 3; Concepción, 1).

Genus PORZANA Vieillot


Porzana porzana (Linnaeus). SPOTTED RAIL.

Rallus porzana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 262, 1766—based principally on “Le petit Rasle d'eau ou la Marouette” Brisson, Orn., 5, p. 155, pl. 13, fig. 1; Europe, restricted type locality, France (ex Brisson).


Range.—Breeds in Europe and western Asia, from the British Isles and Norway to western Siberia and south to the islands in the Mediterranean and to northwestern Kashmir; winters in southern Europe, Africa, and India. Accidental in Greenland (Frederikshaab, Godthaab, Nanortalik, and Julianehaab).

*Porzana carolina (Linnaeus). SORA RAIL.


¹ A single specimen from Colombia (La Morelia), according to Chapman, differs by slenderer, brownish flesh-color instead of black feet and tarsi.
Rallus virginianus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 263, 1766—based on "Gallinula americana" Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 70, pl. 70; Virginia.1


Ortygometra carolina Léoufaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 493, 1866—Trinidad.


Range.—Breeds in North America from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, Manitoba, lower St. Lawrence Valley, and Nova Scotia, south to northern Lower California, Utah, northern Missouri, southern Ohio, and Maryland; winters from California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida through Central America and the West Indies to northwestern Peru (Santa Lucía, Tumbez), Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad, 2 and British Guiana; occasional in Labrador and Newfoundland; accidental in Greenland (several records) and the British Isles.

1 Cf. Stone, Auk, 47, p. 560, 1930.

2 The eggs from the Caroni Marshes, Trinidad, ascribed to this species by Belcher and Smooker (Ibis, 1935, p. 283), must belong to some other rail, since the breeding of the Sora in that region is utterly excluded. The authors admit that they were unable to secure a bird.
Field Museum Collection.—80: Canada (Prince Edward Island, 1); Maine (Bar Harbor, 1); Massachusetts (Chatham, 3; Cambridge, 2); Connecticut (Hartford, 14); New York (Brockport, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 6; Fox Lake, 3); Illinois (Chicago, 16; Fox Lake, 2; Lake George, 1; Beach, 1; Roby, 1; Lake Forest, 1; Worth, 2); Indiana (Bluffton, 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon, 2; Troublesome, 1); Florida (Palm Beach, 1; Pilot-town, 2; East Pass, 1); Louisiana (New Orleans, 1); Bahamas Islands (Andros Island, 1; Abaco, 1); Cuba (Palacios, 1); Mexico (Jaral, Coahuila, 2; Yucatan, 1); Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan, 4); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, 1; Culata, 2; Mérida, 2; Maracay, Aragua, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: New York (Seneca County, 1; Suffolk County, 1); Indiana (Hessville, 1); Illinois (Wheaton, 3; Roby, 1); California (Newberry Springs, 1; Yermo, 1; Point Magie, 1; Corona, 1); Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 1); Ecuador (quito, 2).

*Porzana albicollis albicollis* (Vieillot). WHITE-THROATED RAIL.


*Crex gularis* Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, (3), pl. 39, 1828—“Brazils” (type in coll. of Dr. Such, present location unknown).


Range.—Eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco and Bahia south through Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, and Goyáz to São Paulo; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; northwestern Argentina (Tucumán Province).

Conover Collection.—10: Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 4; Horqueta, 5).

*Porzana albicollis typhoea* Peters. NORTHERN WHITE-THROATED RAIL.


Crex olivaceus (not Rallus olivaceus Vieillot) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 96—Trinidad (spec. in British Museum examined).

Corethura olivacea Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 499, 1866—Trinidad.


1 Additional material examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 2; Ypiranga, São Paulo, 1; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 1; Irisanga, São Paulo, 1.—Argentina, Tucumán: San Felipe, 3; Famaillá, 1.

2 Porzana albicollis typhoea Peters: Similar to the nominate race, but decidedly smaller, edgings of upper parts paler, olivaceous rather than brownish, and under surface paler gray. Wing, 98—103 (against 108—114); bill, 26—28.

We have not seen any material from the type locality, but a single Venezuelan example agrees with others from Trinidad and the Guianas.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.—British Guiana: Roraima, 1.—Trinidad: unspecified, 1.—Venezuela: Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco, 1.

3 Rallus olivaceus Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. êd., 28, p. 561, 1819 —Saint-Domingue) certainly does not belong to the above species, the description of the under parts as “gris fauve,” as well as the measurements, being in utter disagreement with the bird’s characters.

Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; island of Trinidad; Venezuela (Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco; Encontrados, Zulia); northern Colombia (Río Frio, Magdalena).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Venezuela (Catatumbo, Zulia, 1).

*Porzana flaviventer* gossii (Bonaparte).1 GOSSE'S RAIL.


Range.—Islands of Cuba and Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Conover Collection.—5: Cuba (San Cristóbal, Pinar del Rio, 1; Minas, Havana, 1; Havana, 3).

*Porzana flaviventer hendersoni* Bartsch.2 HENDERSON'S RAIL.

1 *Porzana flaviventer gossii* (Bonaparte): Similar to *P. f. flaviventer*, but upper parts browner, less blackish and less variegated with white; the breast decidedly paler, buff rather than ochraceous-buff. Wing, 65–72; bill, 16 1/2–18.

Two specimens from Jamaica examined. Cuban birds are stated by authors to be identical.

2 *Porzana flaviventer hendersoni* Bartsch, autotopically unknown to the authors, is stated by Wetmore to be exactly like *P. f. gossii*, but slightly smaller. Wing,


Range.—Islands of Hispaniola (Haiti) and Puerto Rico.

Porzana flaviventer woodi van Rossem.1 Wood's Rail.


Range.—Known only from Lake Olomega, Dept. San Miguel, in El Salvador.

*Porzana flaviventer bangsi Darlington.2 Bangs's Rail.


61—63½; bill, 14½—16. As only a few specimens exist in collections, the slight difference needs corroboration by additional material before the claims of the form to recognition can be regarded as established.

1 Porzana flaviventer woodi van Rossem: Nearest to P. f. hendersoni, which it resembles in proportions, but pectoral region even more whitish; white dorsal markings still more reduced on an even browner ground; crown paler; black loral streak only half as wide as in all other races. Wing, (male) 60½; bill, 15.8 (van Rossem, l.c.).

2 Porzana flaviventer bangsi Darlington: "Similar to the nominate race, but breast and sides of neck much paler buff, thereby resembling P. f. gossii, from which it may, however, be separated by having the upper wing coverts, rump, and interascapular region markedly blacker and more variegated with white." In other words, this race combines the coloration of the upper parts of flaviventer with the pale pectoral region of the West Indian forms. Proportions the same as in P. f. flaviventer. Wing, 63—65; bill, 16.
Range.—Tropical zone of northern Colombia (Ciénaga and Gamarra, Magdalena).

Conover Collection.—1: Colombia (Gamarra, Magdalena, 1).

*Porzana flaviventer flaviventer* (Boddaert). **YELLOW-BREASTED RAIL.**


*Ortygometra flaviventris* Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 24, 1847—Paraguay (ex Azara).


Range.—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (north coast region near Caracas and San Esteban; Lake Valencia; Culata and Nevados, Mérida); Colombia (Cali, Cauca); eastern Brazil (Pará; Ourém, Rio Guamá; Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes); Paraguay (including the Paraguayan Chaco); northern Argentina (Santa Fé; Tigre, Buenos Aires).²

¹ Gmelin’s var. β, based on Buffon’s “Bidi-bidi,” refers to the Jamaican race, *P. f. gossii*.

² This little rail has been recorded from widely scattered localities between the north coast of South America and Buenos Aires Province. A single adult
Field Museum Collection.—4: Venezuela (Lake Valencia, 3); British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Paraguay (170 km. west of Puerto Casado, 6; 235 km. west on the Riacho Negro, 1).

Genus LATERALLUS G. R. Gray


*Laterallus jamaicensis pygmaeus* (Blackwall). 3 EASTERN BLACK CRAKE.

Male from Lagša Santa, southern Brazil, does not materially differ from northern individuals, while one from Argentina in the American Museum of Natural History, according to Mr. J. T. Zimmer (in litt.), is much grayer on the sides of the neck and scapulars and has very little buff on throat and sides of the breast, suggesting the existence of a southern race, for which Vieillot’s name *Rallus supercilialis* would be available. The junior author, however, does not find these characters present in seven specimens from the Paraguayan Chaco, which he has recently acquired. Mr. Zimmer also writes that two Cali skins agree fairly well with two others from the Mérida region, Venezuela, and do not correspond to the characters of *P. f. bangsi*.

Additional material examined.—Guiana: Oyapock River, 1; Demerara, 1.—Venezuela: near Caracas, 1; unspecified, 1.—Brazil: Lagša Santa, Minas Geraes, 1.


3 Laterallus jamaicensis pygmaeus (Blackwall): Equal to typical *jamaicensis* in size, but with the bill shorter and slenderer; chestnut brown of the nape and mantle duller.

Additional material examined.—Florida (Key West, 1).

Sharpe (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 135, 1894) quotes a Crex pygmaeus Bechstein, but there seems to be no such thing. The earliest use of that name for a

Cresciscus [sic] jamaicensis stoddardi Coale, Auk, 40, p. 89, 1923—Hyde Lake, South Chicago, Illinois (type in Field Museum of Natural History examined).


Porzana jamaicensis Allen, Auk, 17, p. 1, pl. 1, 1900—part, except Jamaica (lit., life hist.); Stone, Auk, 17, p. 171, 1900 (breeding Raleigh, North Carolina); Brewster, Auk, 24, p. 208, 1907—part, except Jamaica (deser., dist. char.).

Cresciscus jamaicensis stoddardi Wayne, Auk, 40, p. 319, 1923 (crit., reject.).


Range.—Breeds from Massachusetts, southern Ontario (?) and Minnesota south to Kansas, Illinois, and Florida. Winters mainly south of the United States.

Field Museum Collection.—8: Illinois (Hyde Lake, Cook County, 1); Indiana (Windfall, Tipton County, 1); South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, Charleston, 1); Florida (St. Marks, Wakulla County, 5).

Conover Collection.—1: Florida (Warrington, Escambia County, 1).

Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus (Ridgway). Farallon Black Crane.


1 Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus (Ridgway): Differs from typical jamaicensis from Jamaica in being smaller (wing 63–68 against 69–72) and in having a slenderer bill; also the tarsus and middle toe are shorter (19–21 against 22–24). The white markings of the upper parts are more plentiful and average larger.
Porzana jamaicensis coturniculus Brewster, Auk, 24, p. 208, 1907 (dist. char.).


Range.—Known to breed only in the vicinity of San Diego, California. Occurs in summer in central California (Suisun, Farallon Islands) with casual records from Oregon (Malheur Lake) and, perhaps, Washington (Tacoma). Range extends south along the coast of California to northwestern Lower California (San Quintín; San Ramón).

Field Museum Collection.—11: California (Point Reyes, 5; Marshall, 1; Marin County, 2; San Francisco, 1; Redwood City, 1; unspecified, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: California (Point Reyes, Marin County, 8; Mount Eden, Alameda County, 1).

*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis* (Gmelin). JAMAICAN BLACK CRAKE.


Porzana jamaicensis Allen, Auk, 17, p. 1, pl. 1—part, Jamaica (lit., life hist.); Brewster, Auk, 24, p. 208, 1907—part, Jamaica (descr., dist. char.).


Range.—Island of Jamaica.

Conover Collection.—1: Jamaica (Spanish Town, 1).

Laterallus jamaicensis murivagans (Riley). PERUVIAN BLACK CRAKE.


1 Additional material examined.—Jamaica (near Spanish Town, 2; unspecified, 3).

2 Laterallus jamaicensis murivagans (Riley): Very similar to *L. j. salinasi*, but distinguished by having the ground color of the back paler, decidedly fuscous brown (less blackish) with the white markings forming regular transverse bars across the whole width of the feathers instead of being broken up into separate marginal spots, and the abdominal line as well as the under tail coverts nearly uniform light pinkish cinnamon (not barred with slate color and white). Wing, 76–79; tail, 32–37; bill, 13–15.

Seven specimens from Lima examined.


Range.—Littoral of Peru (Lima).

*Laterallus jamaicensis salinasi* (Philippi).¹ CHILEAN BLACK CRAKE.


Rallus (Porzana) salinasi Philippi, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, 15, p. 69, pl. 23, fig. 2, 1902—Chile.


Laterallus jamaicensis salinasi Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 190, 1934—Chile.

Range.—Central Chile from Aconcagua to Colchagua.²

Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (unspecified, 1).

¹ Laterallus jamaicensis salinasi (Philippi) is closely related to the Black Rail of North America, but may be separated by the much more extensive, as well as brighter (russet instead of carob or chestnut brown) nuchal area, broader and more numerous white bars on the flanks, and longer toes. The blackish ground color of the back with the reduced spot-like white markings is about the same as in the North American bird. Wing, 76–78; tail, 33–37; bill, 14–16.

Additional material examined.—Chile: vicinity of Santiago, 5; unspecified, 2.

² What Porzana jamaicensis Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 36, 1865), from "Nouvelle Grenade," might be, remains in doubt. No representative of this group has been obtained of late in any part of Colombia.
Laterallus spilopterus (Durnford).\(^1\) SPOTTED-WINGED CRAKE.


**Range.**—Uruguay (Barra de Pando, Dept. Canelones) and Argentina (from Buenos Aires west to Paso del Recreo, La Rioja, and San Juan).

\textit{Laterallus xenopterus} Conover.\(^2\) HORQUETA CRAKE.

*Laterallus xenopterus* Conover, Auk, 51, p. 365, 1934—Horqueta, 40 km. east of Paraguay River, Paraguay (type in Conover Collection, Field Museum of Natural History).

**Range.**—Paraguay (Horqueta, 40 km. east of Paraguay River, long. 57° 10' W., lat. 23° 24' S.).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Paraguay (Horqueta, 1).

\(^1\)*Laterallus spilopterus* (Durnford), though unquestionably congeneric, differs so widely in coloration from \textit{L. j. salinasi} that it may provisionally be accorded specific rank. -It differs from its western ally by having the upper part of the head, back, and rump rufescent olive brown coarsely spotted with black without trace of white, and by the great reduction of the white markings on the wings. The smaller upper wing coverts are chiefly pale brown with only a few black and white subapical spots, and the larger ones as well as the tertials are externally broadly edged with pale brown and have but a limited number of broader white bars, whereas in \textit{L. j. salinasi} all these parts are closely barred with black and white without any brown edges. The white spots and bars on primaries and secondaries, so conspicuous in \textit{salinasi}, are wholly absent in the Argentine bird, and the tail feathers are uniform blackish brown, externally margined with olive brown. Wing, 74-77; bill, 13-14.

**Material examined.**—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 1; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 2; Santa Fé, Prov. Santa Fé, 1.

\(^2\)*Laterallus xenopterus* Conover: Top of head, sides of face to below auriculars, upper part of the neck, and mantle dark rufous (nearest to chestnut of Ridgway); lores brownish gray; back and rump brown; upper wing coverts and scapulaires brownish black, broadly barred with white; primaries and secondaries brown; bend of the wing white; throat cream color; front and sides of the neck, chest, and upper breast buffy ochraceous (clay color of Ridgway); lower breast, belly, and vent white; sides of body and flanks white, broadly barred with brownish black; under wing coverts white, slightly mottled with dusky; axillaries brown, apically
**Laterallus spilonotus** (Gould). GALAPAGOS CRAKE.


**Range.**—Galapagos Archipelago (recorded from Abingdon, James, Seymour, Indefatigable, Albermarle, and Narborough Islands).  

**Laterallus exilis** (Temminck).  

*Rallus exilis* Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 87, pl. 523, Jan. 22, 1831—"envoyé au Musée de Paris par M. Martin" (the type examined in the Paris Museum is from Cayenne).

white. Bill dusky, with tip of lower mandible light horn; feet dark brown. Wing (adult female), 89; tarsus, 27.5; middle toe with claw, 30.5; bill, 16.

This very distinct species, of which a single adult female (without tail) was secured at Horqueta on November 17, 1933, by Alberto Schulze, resembles *L. spilopterus* in having the upper wing coverts broadly barred with white, but differs at a glance by the buffy ochraceous foreneck, chest, and breast, while the rufous coloration of the head and mantle recalls *L. leucopyrrhus*.

1 From the study by Gifford and Swarth of the large series in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences it results that there is no local variation in the Galapagos Crake, and that *C. sharpei*, of Indefatigable and Narborough, cannot be separated from the birds found on James and other islands.

Six specimens examined.

2 It is quite possible that *Rallus cinereus* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nov. éd., 28, p. 556, 1819), from Cayenne, is the same bird, though in the description no mention is made of the striking rufous nuchal area. Hellmayr could not find in the French National Collection any specimen bearing Vieillot's name, although the type is credited by the describer to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.

**Ortygometra cinerea** (not *Rallus cinereus* Vieillot) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 495, 1866—Trinidad.


¹ Comparison of the type of *L. e. vagans* Ridgway and another specimen from the Escondido River in Nicaragua with eight examples of *exilis* from Brazil shows that no difference in size exists between these two groups. There is no difference in color either. The name *vagans* has therefore been reduced to synonymy. Below are the measurements of the ten specimens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Toe (Without nail)</th>
<th>Bill</th>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>70.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- One male (type) .............. 73
- Segovia River, Honduras
- One male ........................ 70.5
- Escondido River, Nicaragua
- One male ........................ 70
- Pará
- One male ........................ 76
- São Paulo de Olivença, Solimões
- One male ........................ 77
- São Paulo de Olivença, Solimões
- One male ........................ 68
- Lago Guipue
- One male ........................ 73
- Lago Guipue
- One female ........................ 71
- Lago Guipue
- One female ........................ 73
- Lago Guipue
- One immature female ............ 73
- Tomé-assú, Rio Acará


*Laterallus* *exilis* *exilis* Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 190, 1934 (range).

Range.—Honduras (Segovia River); Nicaragua (Rio Escondido); Island of Trinidad; Venezuela (Hechisera, Mérida); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil (from Pará to the Rio Negro and the Rio Solimões); eastern Peru (lower Ucayali; Nauta); western Ecuador (one record from Esmeraldas).¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: Brazil (Itacoiatirá, 3).

Conover Collection.—8: Brazil (Lago Cupeua, Pará, 4; Tomé-assú, Rio Acará, 1; Pará, 1; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, 2).

*Laterallus* *melanophaius* *cinereiceps* (Lawrence).² Lawrence's Crake.


*Porzana* *leucoatra* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 408, 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua (type in U. S. National Museum); idem, l.c., 10, p. 111, 1887—Los Sábalos (crit.).

*Crecis* *cynthia* *vagans* Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 140, 1894—part, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 324, 1903—part, Nicaragua (Greytown, Bluefields, Rio Escondido, Los Sába-

¹ Additional material examined.—Honduras: Segovia River, 1 (type of *vagans*).—Nicaragua: Escondido River.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—Surinam, 1.—Venezuela: Hechisera, Mérida, 2.—Brazil: Peixe-Boi, Pará, 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro, 5; Tefé, Rio Solimões, 2.

² The Central American representatives are clearly conspecific with *L. melanophaius*. Certain specimens of the nominate race can hardly be told apart from *cinereiceps* except by their rufous (instead of gray) auriculæ.


**Range.**—Caribbean slope of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, south to the Almirante Bay region and, according to Griscom, even to the Rio Calóvèvora, Veraguas, in western Panama.¹

*Field Museum Collection.*—3: Costa Rica (Talamanca, 1; Limón, 1; Jiménez, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—11: Costa Rica (Peralta, 3; Limón, 1); Panama (Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 7).

*Laterallus melanophaeus albicularis* (Lawrence). **White-throated Crane.**


¹ As has been shown by Richmond, *P. leucogastra* was based on individual variation of *L. cinereiceps*.

² Near San Mateo, in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Nicoya (fide Geo. K. Cherrie, in Richmond, Auk, 12, p. 31, 1895).


Range.—Pacific lowlands of Costa Rica (two records from Barranca and Las Trojas, Gulf of Nicoya) south through Panama and northern and western Colombia (Santa Marta region; Remedios, Rio Ité; Pacific slope) to western Ecuador (south to Rio de Oro).¹

Field Museum Collection.—2: Panama (Colón, 2).

Conover Collection.—15: Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 8; Permé, 1); Colombia (Fundación, Santa Marta, 1; Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 1); Ecuador (San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 2; Santo Domingo, 1; Gualea, 1).

*LATERALLUS MELANOPHAUS OENOPS (Sclater and Salvin).² ECUADORIAN CRAKE.

¹ Specimens from western Ecuador (San Xavier, three) and Colombia (Remedios, two; Sipi, one) seem to be inseparable from Panama (Lion Hill) birds. The proper identification of the inhabitants of the lowlands along the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica is perhaps somewhat doubtful owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the two existing examples. The one obtained by E. Arcé in juvenile plumage is practically useless for comparative purposes. The type of Porzana elfa shows slight traces of gray on the lores, auriculaires, and under the eyes (cf. Richardson, Auk, 12, p. 31, 1905), but the late Outram Bang (as quoted by Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 410, 1910) considered it a slightly immature example of albicularis.

² Laterallus melanophaeus oenops (Sclater and Salvin) differs from the nominate race by lighter, more olivaceous (less dusky) upper parts and by having the fore-
Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador (type in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum).


Creciscus oenops Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 178, 1926—
Sarayacu.

Creciscus melanophaeus (not Rallus melanophaeus Vieillot) Berlepsch and

Laterallus melanophaeus oenops Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 191, 1934—eastern
Colombia and Ecuador.

Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Caquetá), eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu), eastern Peru (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junín), and western Brazil (Rio Purús).

Conover Collection.—4: Brazil, Amazonas (Labrea, Rio Purús, 4).

*Laterallus melanophaeus melanophaeus* (Vieillot). **Brazilian
Craike.**

1819—based on “Ypacahá pardo obscuro” Azara, No. 376; Paraguay.

Maldonado and Rio de la Plata.

(type in coll. of W. Swainson, now in University Museum, Cambridge, Engl.).

Brazil.

Ortygometra lateralis Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 387, 1856—
middle Brazil to Paraguay.

Porzana melanophaea Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 35, 1865—Brazil.

head, the supraloral, and postocular regions strongly tinged with rufous. Wing
(male), 85; tail, 45; bill, 19.

A single male from La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru, examined by the senior
author, differs from a good series of melanophaeus (Paraguay to Guiana) as stated
above, and although direct comparison with topotypical material could not be
affected it answers so well the original description of oenops that its pertinence to
that form seems hardly in doubt.

Four specimens from the Rio Purús in the Conover Collection are somewhat
smaller (wing of adult males, 76–80; bill, 18) than the Peruvian bird. They also
show the reddish forehead and differ, besides, from melanophaeus by slenderer
tarsus and toes, shorter and basally heavier bill, distinctly black-and-white barred
under wing coverts, and narrower white barring to the axillaries. *L. m. oenops*
would thus seem to be widely distributed in Upper Amazonia.


Creciscus melanophaius melanophaius Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 75, 1935—Aratuhype and Corupéba, Bahia (crit.).


Range.—Venezuela and British Guiana south through eastern Brazil to Río Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina (terr. of Chaco and Formosa; Barracás al Sud and San
*Laterallus ruber tamaulipensis* (Nelson).\(^2\) TAMAULIPAS CRAKE.

Alta Mira, Tamaulipas (type in U. S. National Museum).


Range.—Eastern Mexico (marshes near the Tamesi River at Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; Tutla, Oaxaca) south to the Petén district, Guatemala.

Conover Collection.—4: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 4).\(^3\)

*Laterallus ruber ruber* (Scelater and Salvin). RUDDY CRAKE.

"in provincia Verae Pacis," Guatemala (type, from Coban, in Salvin-

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1. After examining additional material we think it hardly worth while to maintain the distinction of *L. m. lateralis*, from Bahia north to Guiana. It cannot be denied that a good many of the northern specimens have the loral and auricular regions somewhat paler and more buffy (less gray), but exceptions are frequent, and even one (out of two) from Supenaam has these parts just as decidedly gray as others from Paraguay. Pinto, who had a good series from Bahia to São Paulo, likewise considers further subdivision unwarranted. In any case, *C. m. macconnelli* is synonymous with *C. lateralis*, specimens from the two type localities being indistinguishable.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: Bernalcú, east of Asunción, 1.—
Argentina: Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 1; Santa Barbara, 1.—Brazil: Igarapé-Assú, Pará, 1; Santa Philomena, Piauí, 1; Bahia, 10; Rio de Janeiro, 2; Cachoeira, São Paulo, 1; Paraná, 1; Santa Catharina, 1.—British Guiana: Supenaam, 2.

2. *Laterallus ruber tamaulipensis* (Nelson): Similar to *L. r. ruber*, but with longer, distinctly heavier bill; color duller, less rufous, and chestnut area above restricted to a collar of varying width. Wing (male), 73; tail, 33; bill, 21.

This form is stated by Van Tyne to range into the Petén region of Guatemala. A male from Laguna del Zotz, this author explains, is clearly referable to *tamaulipensis*, while a female from the same locality is not distinguishable from typical *ruber*. Two other males from Pacamón are intermediate between the two races. More information about these birds seems badly needed.

3. Of these four specimens (received after the volume has gone to press) three, sexed as males, have the chestnut area of the upper parts restricted to the mantle, while the fourth, sexed as a female, has the chestnut area above brighter and extending over the whole back and the upper wing and tail coverts. Its would seem, therefore, that there is probably a sexual difference in color which should be taken into account when distinguishing the different races.
Godman Collection, now in British Museum); idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 277—Coban, Vera Paz.


Range.—Yucatan Peninsula (Xbac), British Honduras (Belize), Guatemala (except Petén), northern Honduras (Lancetilla), and Cozumel Island.1

Conover Collection.—1: Guatemala (Bobos, Dept. Izabal, 1).

Laterallus ruber ruberrimus (Miller and Griscom).2 NICARAGUAN CRAKE.


Range.—Known from Jinotega in north-central Nicaragua and San Sebastián, El Salvador.

Laterallus fasciatus (Selater and Salvin).3 HAUXWELL’S CRAKE.


1 Two additional specimens from Coban, Verapaz, examined.

2 Laterallus ruber ruberrimus (Miller and Griscom): Similar to L. r. ruber, but with shorter, relatively stouter bill; the rufous of the mantle extended over the whole upper parts including the wing coverts, and considerably deeper chestnut in tone; primaries and tail blackish instead of fuscous. Wing (adult female), 79; tail, 36; bill, 18 mm.


Creciscus hauxwelli Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 23, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, Brazil.


Range.—Tropical zone of Upper Amazonia from the base of the east Colombian Andes south to northeastern Peru and northwestern Brazil (Teffé, Rio Solimões; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús).²

*Laterallus levraudi* (Sclater and Salvin).³ LEVRAUD’S CRAKE.


Range.—Northern Venezuela (around Caracas and Lake Valencia).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Venezuela (Lake Valencia, 1).

Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd.⁴ BROWNISH-BACKED CRAKE.

¹ Porzana hauxwelli was proposed as a substitute name for Porzana fasciata Sclater and Salvin, considered, without reason, to be preoccupied by Rallina fasciata Raffles, 1822, member of a different genus.

² Specimens from various localities agree well together.

Material examined.—Colombia: “Bogotá,” 1.—Peru: Pebas, 2; Juanjui, lower Huallaga, 1.—Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimões, 1; Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, 1.

³ Laterallus levraudi (Sclater and Salvin): Closest to L. m. melanophalus, but sides of body and flanks vinous chestnut instead of barred with black and white. Upper parts olive brown, under tail coverts, sides of face and of the body vinous chestnut; middle of throat, breast, and belly white. Differs from L. ruber by having the mantle olive brown, not chestnut, and the middle of throat, breast, and belly white. Wing, 31; tarsus, 31; bill, 20.

⁴ Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd: Very similar to L. v. viridis, but the general color of the upper parts decidedly more brownish, less olive; pileum


Range.—Tropical zone of Colombia west of the eastern Andes (Magdalena Valley and its affluent, Rio Ité [Remedios], etc.).

*Laterallus viridis viridis* (P. L. S. Müller). CAYENNE CRAKE.

*Rallus viridis* P. L. S. Müller, Naturysst., Suppl., p. 120, 1776—based on "Râle, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 368; Cayenne.


not so dark; sides of head isabella color rather than gray; under parts lighter rufous.

After examining the type and three (fairly fresh) "Bogotá" skins, the senior author cannot but recognize the Colombian form, although it varies individually just as much as the nominate race does. But taken as a whole, the four specimens may be separated by the above characters from a large series of typical *viridis*. An old "Bogotá" skin in Field Museum can be matched by numerous individuals from Amazonia, and we presume it came from the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes, where *L. v. viridis* may be expected to occur.


Range.—Eastern Ecuador (Quijos) and eastern Peru; Venezuela (Roraima); the Guianas south over the whole of Brazil to Matto Grosso and Rio de Janeiro (Ilha Grande).^1

Field Museum Collection.—2: Peru (Huachipa, 1); Brazil (Ponto, Canella, Maranhão, 1).

Conover Collection.—31: Peru (Huachipa, 1; Buena Vista, Rio Chinchoa, 1); British Guiana (River Caramang, 2); Brazil (Manacapurú, Amazonas, 4; Fazenda Inhúma, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 2; Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, 4; Resacca, Rio Capim, 1; Lago Cuipeua, Pará, 6; Boim, Rio Tapajós, 4; Tauray, Rio Tapajós, 3; Caxiri-catuba, Rio Tapajós, 3).

*Laterallus leucopyrrha* (Vieillot). RED-AND-WHITE CRAKE.


*Corethura leucopyrrha* Hartlaub, Syst. Ind. Azara, p. 24, 1847—Paraguay.

*Corethura leucopyrrha* Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 262, 1860—near Tucumán (merely seen); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 505, 1861—Manantial de Marlopa, near Tucumán.

^1 After once more comparing five adults from Peru with a dozen Guianan skins we are bound to agree with Zimmer’s contention that *C. v. facialis* cannot satisfactorily be separated. While the type of *C. v. subrufescens* and an adult specimen from Huayabamba have the crown remarkably pale rufous and differ, besides, by duller, more grayish olive dorsal surface and lighter rufous underparts, other Peruvian examples are much browner above, with the cap darker, and deeper rufous underneath, and do not diverge from various Guianan individuals picked at random. The few Amazonian specimens at hand do not seem to be distinguishable either. Birds from eastern Brazil (Maranhão to Bahia), as a rule, have the crown of a somewhat darker rufous, and there is a similar tendency in the tone of the under parts. However, there is much individual variation, and a female from Ilha Grande, Rio de Janeiro, is again a good match for the Guianan average. We do not, therefore, advocate the recognition of an eastern race (*C. viridis pileatus*).


Range.—Southeastern Brazil,1 in states of Rio de Janeiro (Therezopolis), São Paulo (Iguapé), and Rio Grande do Sul (Taquara do Mundo Novo); Paraguay (Villa Rica; Rio Pilcomayo); northern Argentina (Manancial de Marlopa and Lagunas de Malvinas, Tucumán; Barracas al Sud and San Isidro, Buenos Aires).2

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio de Janeiro, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Paraguay (Villa Rica, 3).

Genus MICROPYGIA Bonaparte


1 The locality “Minas Geraes” attached to a specimen in the Berlin Museum is open to doubt.
2 Six specimens from Buenos Aires (Barracas al Sud) and three from Rio Grande do Sul (Taquara do Mundo Novo) agree with a single adult from Paraguay (Rio Pilcomayo). This is a very scarce species in collections, although it is stated to breed commonly in the vicinity of Buenos Aires.
3 The other two included species, M. verreauxi Bonaparte and M. sclateri Bonaparte, are nomina nuda.
Micropygia schomburgkii schomburgkii (Schomburgk). SCHOMBURGK’S CRAKE.


Range.—Venezuela (vicinity of Caracas; Caripé, Sucre; upper Kukenam River, Terr. Yuruari); British Guiana (Abary River, Ireng River, Merumé Mountains, Roraima); French Guiana (Cayenne).1—

Micropygia schomburgkii chapmani (Naumburg).2 CHAPMAN’S CRAKE.


_Thyrorhina schomburgki_ (not Crez schomburgkii Schomburgk) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, pp. 317, 459, 1870—Goyáz (Borda do Matto do Paranahyba),

1 Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima, 3.—Venezuela: vicinity of Caracas, 1.

2 _Micropygia schomburgkii chapmani_ (Naumburg): Similar to the nominate race, but with slightly longer wings; dorsal surface paler, Saccardo’s umber rather than sepia, with hardly any black and white spots on the upper tail coverts. Wing (three specimens), 79—82; bill, 13—14.

Most of the differences mentioned by the describer, such as the longer bill, the smaller size of the spotting above, and the absence of spots on lower back and rump, are not corroborated by the three Brazilian specimens before us. They have the bills by no means longer than in three from Roraima, and the rump is just as profusely spotted with black and white as in the latter. Size and shape of the white dorsal spots and the amount of their black edging vary a good deal individually. The Borda do Matto bird has even more white on the throat than Roraima specimens, whereas the Bahia examples have merely a large white chin spot. The study of larger series of this scarce crake is desirable.

Material examined.—Brazil: Borda do Matto, Rio Paranahyba, Goyáz, 1; Bahia, 2.
Matto Grosso (river journey from “Portofeliz” to Cuyabá), and Bahia, Brazil (spec. examined); Hering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 30, 1907—part, Goyáz and Matto Grosso.


**Range.**—Brazil, from Bahia west through Goyáz (Borda do Matto do Rio Paranahyba) to Matto Grosso (Morinho Lyra; between Porto Feliz and Cuyabá).

**Genus COTURNICOPS G. R. Gray**


**Coturnicops* noveboracensis noveboracensis* (Gmelin). **YELLOWSAIL**


*Porzana noveboracensis* Seton, Auk, 25, p. 71, 1908—Great Slave Lake.


**Range.**—Known to breed in Ontario, Michigan, North Dakota, and California. Occurs in breeding season from Nova Scotia, central


2 The characters given for these proposed races do not seem to hold on examination of the material in Field Museum. The color characters appear to be due to age or seasonal and individual variation. According to the describer, California birds are the smallest, but the largest birds examined were two males from that state.
Quebec, and southern Mackenzie south to Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Minnesota. Winters in California and the Gulf states.

Field Museum Collection.—6: Illinois (Lewiston, 1; Cicero, Cook County, 1; Mallard, 2); Massachusetts (Canton Meadow, 1); California (Point Reyes, 1).

Conover Collection.—5: South Carolina (Mount Pleasant, 1); Illinois (Putnam, Putnam County, 1; Mallard, Hancock County, 1); California (Point Reyes, Marin County, 2).

**Coturnicops noveboracensis goldmani** (Nelson).¹ **MEXICAN YELLOW RAIL.**


**Range.**—Known only from the type locality (Lerma, Valley of Toluca, Mexico).

**Coturnicops notata notata** (Gould). **MARKED RAIL.**


**Range.**—Uruguay (Durazno and off Cape Santa María) and northern Argentina (Rio de la Plata; Córdoba; Rio Negro, Patagonia); (?) accidental in the Falkland Islands (near Port Stanley, April 25, 1921).²

¹ *Coturnicops noveboracensis goldmani* (Nelson): Said to be generally similar to typical *noveboracensis* but darker, the wings, flanks, and rump being slaty blackish; white markings on back in the form of transverse spots; bill slenderer.

² The Marked Rail is one of the rarest neotropical birds. The type was shot on board the “Beaglè” in the La Plata River, and an immature specimen was
Coturnicops notata duncani (Chubb).1 LUNCAN’S RAIL.


Genus NEOCREX Sclater and Salvin


Neocrex erythrops erythrops (Sclater). WESTERN RED-FACED CRAKE.


Range.—Pacific coast region of Peru from Lima to Lambayeque (Eten).2

Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb.3 EASTERN RED-FACED CRAKE.

captured alive at sea off Cape Santa María, Uruguay. A single example is recorded from Córdoba, while Tremoleras lists one from Durazno, Uruguay. D’Orbigny secured one in 1829 in “Patagonia,” probably near Carmen de Patagonia, not far from the mouth of the Río Negro. The Vienna Museum possesses an adult individual from an unknown locality. As the bird recorded by Bennett from near Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, was not preserved, its identity is perhaps open to doubt.

1 Coturnicops notata duncani (Chubb), based on a single specimen from the Abary River (September, 1907), appears to differ by blacker coloration and pure white throat, the latter being streaked with black in the two skins of the nominate race examined by the authors.

2 Nine specimens from Lima examined. A single adult in the Vienna Museum acquired from a dealer (Tucker in London), which agrees with Peruvian birds except in having whitish marginal edges to the lower breast feathers, probably is incorrectly labeled “Chile.”

3 Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb: Similar to the nominate race, but under parts much darker, more slaty, with the throat not nearly so white, and dorsal surface somewhat darker brown.

The junior author, on comparing five Brazilian skins with four from Venezuela, fails to find any appreciable difference between the two sets.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Bahia, 1; São Vicente, Matto Grosso, 3; unspecified, 1.—Venezuela: El Valle, Mérida, 1.—Argentina: Tapia, Tucumán, 1.
“Venezuela”=vicinity of Caracas (type in British Museum); Peters, Bds.

Porzana schomburkii (not Crez schomburkii Schlegel), Mus.
Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 37, 1865—“Guyana.”

Porzana erythrops (not of Sclater) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 317, 1870—São
Vicente, Matto Grosso, Brazil; Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.,
1873, p. 512—Caracas, Venezuela.

c, d, Valencia, Venezuela; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 8, p. 369 (in text), 1901
215, 1902—vicinity of Tucumán; idem, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, No. 13,
p. 69, 1905—near Tucumán City; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 31,
1907—part, Matto Grosso, “Argentina,” and Venezuela; Dabbene, Anal.
Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 73, 1914—Pará and Rio Jamundá (Faro), Brazil;
Valle, Rio Mucujún, Mérida, Venezuela; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.,
133, p. 125, 1926—Tapia, Tucumán.

Neocrex erythrops Naumburg, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 60, p. 73,
1930—São Vicente, Matto Grosso (range excl. of Peru); Peters, Bds.
World, 2, p. 194, 1934—part, Brazil and Tucumán.

Range.—Venezuela (El Valle, Rio Mucujún, Mérida; Lake of
Valencia, Cárabobo; vicinity of Caracas), Guiana (fide Schlegel),
Brazil (Rio Jamundá, Faro; Pará; Rio Capim; Bahia; São Vicente,
Matto Grosso), Paraguay (Horqueta), and northwestern Argentina
(Tucumán).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Venezuela (Mérida, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Venezuela (El Valle, Mérida, 1); Brazil,
Pará (Resacca, Rio Capim, 1); Paraguay (Horqueta, 1).

*Neocrex erythrops colombianus Bangs. 2 COLOMBIAN CRAKE.

mina, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia (type in coll. of E. A. and O.
Bangs, now in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; cf.

1 Hudson (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 105) records Porzana erythrops as
breeding and abundant near Buenos Aires. Though he says the bird is known
vernacularly as “Gallinetita,” the species is not mentioned in “Argentine Orni-
thology” and has never been found again by anybody in the vicinity of Buenos
Aires. Hudson’s entry is no doubt due to misidentification and probably refers
to some species of Laterallus (leucopyrrhus or melanophaeus).

2 Neocrex erythrops colombianus Bangs: Nearest to N. e. olivascens, but differs
by lacking the blackish bars on axillars and under wing coverts by having plain
 cinnamon under tail coverts and brownish flanks (instead of both being barred
with sooty and white); and by having the red base of the bill merely suggested.
Additional material examined.—Colombia: San Antonio, western Andes, 1.—
Ecuador: Pambílar, 1.
Porphyriops Pucheran


*Porphyriops melanops crassirostris (J. E. Gray).1 CHILEAN LITTLE WATERHEN.

Fulica crassirostris J. E. Gray, in Griffith's Anim. Kingd., Birds, 3, p. 542 and plate, 1829—“South America”=Chile (type in British Museum examined).


1 Porphyriops melanops crassirostris (J. E. Gray) merely differs from the nominate race by slightly larger size and generally thicker, though not longer bill. Wing (male), 126—136; tail, 57—64; bill, 28—32.

Additional material examined.—Chile: Coquimbo, 1; Peñaflor, Santiago, 1; Santiago, 1; San Carlos de Chilcan (Junquillos), Nuble, 1; Finfini, Temuco, Cautín, 3; Maquehue, Temuco, Cautín, 1; Rio Contra, Valdivia, 1; Desagué, Llanquihue, 2; unspecified, 8.

2 The binomial name occurs on the plate, while in the text the species is called “Thick-billed Coot.”

Ortygometra femoralis (not Crez femoralis Tschudi) Hartlaub, Naumannia, 3, p. 216, 1853—Valdivia.


Range.—Central Chile, from Coquimbo south to Llanquihue; (?) and adjacent parts of Argentina (western Rio Negro and western Chubut).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (Laguna de Pudahuel, Santiago, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Chile (Los Niños, 1; Huaquen, Aconcagua, 1; Rio Petorca, Aconcagua, 2; Angol, Bio Bio, 1; Lantaro, Cautín, 1).

*Porphyriops melanops melanops (Vieillot). LITTLE WATERHEN.


Argentina, probably Buenos Aires (type in Turin Museum examined).

461—part, Paraguay and Bolivia; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 634—Conchitas,
Buenos Aires (crit.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 318 (note 1), 1870—part,
Montevideo and Brazil; Durnford, Ibis, 1876, p. 163—100 miles south of
Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 195—Prov. Buenos Aires; Sclater
and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 641—Bolivia (d’Orbigny); Sclater
and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 2, p. 156, 1889—marshes of the La Plata; Kerr,
Ibis, 1892, p. 149—near Rio Pilcomayo; Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.,
23, p. 182, 1894—part, spec. d-g, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil,
and Espartillar, Buenos Aires; Ihering, Anuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul,
16, p. 148, 1899—São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul; Lönnberg, Ibis,
Soc., 3, No. 13, p. 69, 1905—Lagunas de Malvinas, Tucumán; Ihering,
Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 32, 1907—São Sebastião, São Paulo, and Piratining,
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18,
p. 197, 1910—Córdoba, Tucumán, and Buenos Aires; Reiser, Denks.
Brazil; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 37, 1914—Paraguay; Gibson, Ibis, 1920,
p. 41—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (habits); Tremoleras, El Hornero,
2, p. 12, 1920—Uruguay (Montevideo, Canelones, Maldonado, Rocha);
Arribálgara, l.c., 2, p. 90, 1920—Chaco; Dabbene, l.c., 2, p. 133, 1920—
Rosas, Buenos Aires (pull. descr.); Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 260, 1922—Rosas;
Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 39, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giaccomelli,
l.c., 3, p. 81, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 161, 1923—Moreno,
F.C.O., and Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Públ. for
1922–23, p. 601, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wilson, El Hornero, 3, p. 351,
1926—General López, southern Santa Fé; Smyth, l.c., 4, p. 5, 1927—
Cachari, Buenos Aires, and Santa Elena, Entre Ríos (egg descr.).

Ortigometra melanops Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc.
Córdoba, 10, p. 406, 1890—Córdoba (breeding).

Akad. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 231, 1924—substitute name for P. melanops
(Vieillot).


Range.—Eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; Tatarenda, Tarija); northern
Argentina south to La Rioja, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay;
Uruguay; eastern Brazil (São Lourenço, Piratining, and Asylo
Pella, Rio Grande do Sul; São Sebastião, São Paulo; Joazeiro,
Bahia).1

Conover Collection.—5: Paraguay (240 km. west of Puerto Casado, 3);
Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 1; Lagunas, Tucumán, 1).

1 The few Brazilian specimens examined are not separable from an Argentine
series. The presence of white margins or spots to the outer web of the inner
remiges, which induced Salvadori to describe P. leucopterus, is a purely individual
character without geographical significance. We noticed it in a specimen from
**Porphyriops melanops bogotensis** Chapman.¹ **Bogotá Little Waterhen.**


**Range.**—Savanna of the Bogotá region in the eastern Andes of Colombia; (?) eastern Peru (Rio Tullumayo, Dept. Junín).

**Conover Collection.**—Colombia: 5 (Savanna of Bogotá, 5).

**Genus GALLINULA** Brisson

*Gallinula* Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 60; 6, p. 2, 1760—type, by tautonymy, "*Gallinula*" Brisson=*Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus.

**Gallinula chloropus cachinnans** Bangs.² **Florida Gallinule.**

Joazeiro, Bahia, in two from Buenos Aires, and developed to the highest degree in a "Bogotá" skin.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Joazeiro, Bahia, 1; São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, 1; Asylo Pella, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 1; Ajó, Buenos Aires, 4; Espartillar, Buenos Aires, 1; Carril, Dept. Saladillo, Buenos Aires, 1; off Colonia, Rio de la Plata, 2.—Uruguay: Montevideo, 1.

¹ *Porphyriops melanops bogotensis* Chapman: Similar to *P. m. melanops*, but axillars either wholly white or dusky at the base, never regularly barred, and interscapular region more or less suffused with chestnut. Wing (adult), 122–130; tail, 53–57; bill, 26.

While the lack of black bars on the axillars holds in the eight specimens examined, the coloration of the back is subject to considerable variation, only two having the interscapulars largely chestnut like the wing coverts, while the others are olive brown with very little rufous suffusion laterally, much as in *P. m. melanops*.

It is possible that *C. femoralis* Tschudi may prove to be an earlier name, for it seems much more likely that Peruvian birds are more nearly related to those from Colombia than to the Brazilian ones. Tschudi's description—vague as usual—might have been based upon an olive-backed example such as we have seen from Bogotá. It is really strange that the species has never been found again in Peru since Tschudi's time.

**Additional material examined.**—Colombia: "Bogotá," 3.

² *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs is easily distinguished from *G. c. galeata* by having the middle of the back and the rump extensively rufescent


**Range.**—Breeds from central California, Arizona, Nebraska, Minnesota, southern Ontario, New York, and Vermont south to southern Lower California, Mexico, and (locally) to Panama, the Gulf Coast, and Florida; Bermudas and Galapagos Islands;\(^1\) casual brown (raw umber to argus brown), the brown color invading, in most cases, also the wing coverts and secondaries.

Two adults from Lake Managua, Nicaragua (**centralis**) are in no wise distinguishable from North American and Mexican examples.

\(^1\) Galapagos birds are pronounced by Swarth to be inseparable from Californian specimens.

**Field Museum Collection.—31:** New York (Cayuga Lake, 1); South Carolina (McPhersonville, 1); Florida (St. John's River, 1; Enterprise, 1; Lake Okeechobee, 1; Gainesville, 1; Kissimmee River, 1; New River, 1; Sanford, 1); Indiana (Bluffton, 1; Kouts, 1); Wisconsin (Green Lake, 1; Beaver Dam, 10); Illinois (Chicago, 1; Grass Lake, 1; Worth, Cook County, 5); Texas (Brownsville, 1); Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan, 1).

**Conover Collection.—2:** Illinois (Henry, 1; Pistakee Lake, Lake County, 1).

*Gallinula chloropus cerceris* Bangs. —**ANTILLEAN GALLINULE.**


1 *Gallinula chloropus cerceris* Bangs: Exceedingly similar to *G. c. cachinnans*, but perhaps distinguishable by the lesser extent of the brown color on the upper parts, which, as a rule, is restricted to the back, rump, and secondaries, and does not invade the wing coverts. It is with considerable reluctance that we maintain this form in view of the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the Antillean gallinules are practically identical with North American birds. Wetmore, however, is inclined to admit its validity. It is now an established fact that the type was an abnormally colored individual, since other specimens from Santa Lucia, examined by Hartert, Bond, and the writers, do not in the least differ from the inhabitants of other Antillean islands, thus making *portoricensis* a synonym of *cerceris*.

Two adults from Tobago (Sandy Point and Lecito) are perfectly typical of this form, agreeing with specimens from the Lesser Antilles, and differing from those of Trinidad and the South American continent by the wholly dark raw umber middle back and rump.


Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Range.—Bahamas (New Providence, Great Inagua, Watlings Island); Grand Cayman Island; Greater and Lesser Antilles; island of Tobago.

**Field Museum Collection.**—36: Bahamas (Great Inagua, 3); Cuba (Habana, 1); Grand Cayman, 18; Jamaica (unspecified, 1); Hispaniola (Le Coup, 4; Port-au-Prince, 1; Port-de-Paix, Haiti, 1); Puerto Rico (unspecified, 2); Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 1); Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, 2; Antigua, 2).

**Conover Collection.**—8: Puerto Rico (Laguna Cartagena, 2); Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 6).

*Gallinula chloropus galeata* (Lichtenstein). **Brazilian Gallinule.**


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1 Lichtenstein's entry reads: "No. 526. *Crex galeata* n. *Fulica chloropus* L., Amer. merid. Gmel.; *Gall. chlor*. Amer. merid. Lath.; Yahana proprement dit Azara. Brasiliens." The only identifiable basis is Azara's "Yahana," since Gmelin and Latham did not distinguish the inhabitants of South America from the European Moorhen, and Paraguay automatically becomes the type locality.


**Range.**—Island of Trinidad; Venezuela west to Zulia and Mérida; the Guianas; Brazil (locally) from Pará south to Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; Tarija; Santa Cruz); Argentina from the eastern foot of the Andes in Jujuy and Tucumán south to Mendoza and east to the Rio Parana, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay.

**Field Museum Collection.**—16: Venezuela (Lake Valencia, Carabobo, 10; Rio Aurare, 1); Uruguay (Minas, Polanco, 1; Panco, Canelones, 1); Argentina (Isla Ella, Delta del Parana, 2; Quilmes, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—7: Venezuela (Lagunillas, Zulia, 1); Paraguay (265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 4); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 2).

*Gallinula chloropus pauxilla* Bangs. Lesser Gallinule.


1 It has already been pointed out by Osgood and Conover that Venezuelan specimens are not separable from *galeata*, and independent comparison by the senior author tends to confirm this conclusion. An adult male from Trinidad (Conorni swamp) and another from British Guiana (Abary River) are likewise similar to southern examples, agreeing in size and coloration. Characteristic of this form, in comparison to *G. cachinnans* and *G. c. cerceris*, are the deep plumaceous coloration of the upper parts, at best with a slight suffusion of dull olive brown or deep olive on middle back and rump, and the widely expanded, posteriorly truncate frontal shield.


**Additional material examined.**—Trinidad: Caroni swamp, 1 (wing, 175; bill, 48).—British Guiana: Abary River, 1 (165; 50).—Brazil: Joazeiro, Bahia, 1 (180; 45); Iguatu, São Paulo, 1 (170; 47); Ipanema, São Paulo, 1 (190; 49); Rio Grande do Sul, 2 (180, 185; 46, 50); Caiçara, Matto Grosso, 3 (180, 180, 185; 45, 45, 47).—Bolivia: Chiquitos, 1 (178; 42).—Argentina: opposite Rosario, Santa Fé, 1 (182; 45); Isla Ella, Delta del Parana, 1 (183; 46); Los Yngleses, Ajé, Buenos Aires, 2 (170, 175; 44, 48); Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, 2 (165, 158; 42) (a, 43).

2 *Gallinula chloropus pauxilla* Bangs: Similar in coloration to *G. c. galeata*, but with shorter and slenderer tarsus and toes.

With the limited material at our command we cannot be sure that the birds occurring in the area circumscribed above really pertain to one and the same form. Specimens from northern and western Colombia seem to have shorter

Laguna (Chorillos). Lambayeque, 1; Additional 1

slaty and bills with (156-165)

Frontal e

blackish head and neck. Wing, 212-228, (females) 190-210; bill (with frontal shield), 42 (female) to 50 (male).

Additional material examined.—Peru: Lake Junín, 3; Laguna de Tambo, Arequipa, 1; Anta, Cuzco, 3; Lucre, Cuzco, 3; Puno, Lake Titicaca, 3.—Bolivia: Chililaya, Lake Titicaca, 3; Sitani, Oruro, 1.—Chile, Tarapacá: Sacaya, 5.—Argentina: Puna, Jujuy, 1.

Range.—Northern and western Colombia (Ciéñaga, west foot of Santa Marta Mountains; Cali and Guabinas, Cauca Valley), western Ecuador, and Pacific coast region of Peru south to Lima (Chorillos).

Conover Collection.—7: Colombia (Timba, Valle, 1); Ecuador (Laguna Yaguarcocha, Imbabura, 1; Ciéñaga del Chimborazo, 1; Lago San Pablo, Imbabura, 3; Arenillas, El Oro, 1).

*Gallinula chloropus garmani* Allen.1 GARMAN’S GALLINULE.


Additional material examined.—Colombia: Cauca Valley, 2.—Peru: Eten, Lambayeque, 1; Reque, Lambayeque, 1; Trujillo, Libertad, 2.

1 *Gallinula chloropus garmani* Allen, the largest and darkest member of the group, is easily separable by its large size, almost uniform dark plumbeous coloration (at best with a slight tinge of dull olivaceous on lower back and rump), and slaty blackish head and neck. Wing, 212-228, (females) 190-210; bill (with frontal shield), 42 (female) to 50 (male).

Additional material examined.—Peru: Lake Junín, 3; Laguna de Tambo, Arequipa, 1; Anta, Cuzco, 3; Lucre, Cuzco, 3; Puno, Lake Titicaca, 3.—Bolivia: Chililaya, Lake Titicaca, 3; Sitani, Oruro, 1.—Chile, Tarapacá: Sacaya, 5.—Argentina: Puna, Jujuy, 1.


**Range.**—Puna zone of southern Peru (from Junin south to Arequipa and Puno), Bolivia, northern Chile (Tarapacá), and extreme northwestern Argentina (Jujuy).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Peru (near Calca, Cuzco, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—5: Peru (Puno, Puno, 1; Chucuito, Puno, 2); Bolivia (Vacas, Cochabamba, 1; Desaguadero, La Paz, 1).

**Genus PORPHYRULA** Blyth¹


*_Porphyrrula martinica_ (Linnaeus). **PURPLE GALLINULE.**


_Fulica parva_ Pennant, in J. R. Forster, Ind. Zool., p. 42, 1781—based on "La petite Poule-Sultane" Brisson, Orn., 5, p. 526, pl. 42, fig. 2; Cayenne (type in coll. of M. de Réaumur).


¹ We agree with Peters (Bds. World, 2, p. 206, 1934) that it is preferable to follow Sharpe (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 23, p. 187, 1894) in the wider limits of the genus rather than to place each of the three species in a monotypic genus.

² The advance sheets of this work distributed by the author as early as 1849 to some of his correspondents (cf. Mathews, Bds. Australia, Suppl., 4, p. 10, 1925) can hardly be regarded as constituting publication.
Porphyria


Porphyrio taoara Vieillot (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 2, p. 170, pl. 267, 1825—Cayenne, Martinique, and North America (descr. of adult and young).


Range.—Breeds from Texas, Louisiana, southern Alabama, and South Carolina south through eastern Mexico, Central America (locally), and the West Indies to western Ecuador, Peru (Tarapoto, Rio Huallaga), Bolivia (Rio Yapacani, Santa Cruz), and southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso); sparingly also in Paraguay and northeastern Argentina (a few records from Santa Fé and Buenos Aires); accidental in Bermuda.

Field Museum Collection.—36: Florida (Fort Myers, 6; Sanford, 2); West Indies (Tobago, 1; St. Lucia, 2; Jamaica, 1; Gantier, Haiti, 1); El Salvador (Laguna Olomega, San Miguel, 2); Venezuela (Lake Valencia, 1); Colombia (Atrato River, 1); British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 11; Georgetown, 1; unspecified, 2); Surinam (Paramaroibo, 1); Brazil (Itacoatariar, Amazonas, 1; Rio do Peixe, Bahia, 1; Quixada, Ceará, 2).

Conover Collection.—33: Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 7); Venezuela (Lagunillas, Zulia, 1); Colombia (Ciénaga, Santa Marta, 1; Timba, Valle, 2); Ecuador (Leon, Latacunga, 1; Totoral, Quito, 4); Brazil (Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, 3; Tauary, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Lago Javary, Rio Amazonas, 3; Pinhel, Rio Tapajoz, 1); Bolivia (Rio Yapacani, Santa Cruz, 1); Paraguay (Horqueta, 6).

*Porphyrola flavirostris* (Gmelin). Little Gallinule.


1 Excluding “La petite Poule-Sultane” Brisson (Orn., 5, p. 526, pl. 42, fig. 2), quoted by Boddart in synonymy, which pertains to *P. martinica*.

2 Azara’s description is excellent, even as to the notes on the coloration of the soft parts, which are in agreement with the data supplied by Henry Whitely.
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**Porphyria parva** Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 207, 1934 (range).

**Range.**—French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Brazil (Pará, Rio Acrá, Montê Alegre, Cussary, Rhomes, and near Obidos, lower Amazon; Rio Purús, Rio Uruba, Lago Baptist, Amazonas; Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; Porto do Rio Araguay, Goyáz; Caïçara, Corumbá, Uruicúm, and Bocaina de Desealvados, Matto Grosso); northern Paraguay (Fortín Page, lower Pilcomayo; Horquea; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado).

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 1; unspecified, 1); Surinam (Paramaribo, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—18: Surinam (Paramaribo, 1); Brazil (Lago Javary, near Obidos, 5; Boca de Channel Piava, 2; Tome-assú, Rio Acrá, 2; Villa Acrá, Rio Acrá, 1; Canutama, Rio Purús, 3); Paraguay (Horquea, 2; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 2).

**Genus FULICA** Linnaeus


1 A very rare bird in collections. Specimens from inner Brazil do not differ from Guianan birds.

**Additional material examined.**—French Guiana: Cayenne, 1.—British Guiana: Demerara, 2.—Brazil: Porto do Rio Araguay, Goyáz, 2; Caïçara, Matto Grosso, 3.
**Fulica atra atra** Linnaeus. **EUROPEAN COOT.**


Range.—The greater part of Europe and Asia south to the Mediterranean, India, and Japan. Accidental in Greenland (Kangek; Nanortalik [Oct. 26, 1881]; Julianehaab; Angmagsalik [May 5, 1914], Labrador (Anatalak Bay and Sandwich Bay, December, 1927), and Newfoundland (Exploits Harbor, December, 1927).

*Field Museum Collection.*—1: Labrador (Tangnaivik Island, Anatalak Bay, 1).

**Fulica americana americana** Gmelin. **AMERICAN COOT.**


2 The type did not come to the Vienna Museum.
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*Fulica leucopyga* Wagler, Isis, 1831, Heft 4, col. 518, 1831—Mexico (type in Munich Museum examined).


**Range.**—Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern Lower California, Tamaulipas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and New Jersey, and sporadically in Florida; also in southern Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; winters from the southern half of its breeding range south to Panama and the West Indies, at least to the northern Greater Antilles;¹ accidental in Alaska (Fort Yukon), Greenland (Christianshaab), Nova Scotia, and Bermuda.

**Field Museum Collection.**—33: Massachusetts (Great Island, 1; Duxbury, 1); Connecticut (East Hartford, 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, 9; Fox Lake, 1); Illinois (Fults, Monroe County, 4; Liverpool, 1; Orland, Cook County, 2); Indiana (Bluffton, 1); Georgia (Montezuma, 1); Florida (Loxahachee Marsh, 1; Kissimmee River, 1); Texas (Brownsville, 1); Cuba (Palacios, 1); Haiti (Port de Paix, 2); Bahamas (Andros Island, 1); Guatemala (Lake Atillan, 1; Laguna, 2); El Salvador (Sitio del Niño, San Salvador, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—15: Illinois (Henry, 1; Highland Park, 1); Utah (Brigham, 12); Panama (Darkland, Almirante, 1).

*Fulica americana grenadensis* Riley.²  

¹ Owing to its being often confused with *F. a. grenadensis* and *F. caribaea* the southward extension of the winter range of the American Coot cannot be given with absolute exactness. Reliable records are from Cuba, Hispaniola, and St. Croix.

² *Fulica americana grenadensis* Riley: Similar to *F. a. americana*, but bill much heavier and frontal shield more swollen and larger. Wing (female), 184½; tail, 47½; culmen with frontal shield, 50½; depth of bill at base, 17½ (Riley, l.c.).

According to the describer, this form is very close to *F. a. colombiana*, but differs by proportionately heavier bill (which, besides, is deeply wrinkled longi-


**Range.**—Island of Grenada, and the Grenadines, Lesser Antilles; (?)island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.1

*Fulica americana columbiana* Chapman.2 **COLOMBIAN COOT.**

**Fulica americana columbiana** Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 170, 1914—La Herrera, north of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia (type in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); idem, l.c., 36, p. 220, 1917—La Herrera and La Olanda, Colombia; Peters, Bds. World, 2, p. 212, 1834—part, Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region).

**Range.**—Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region; Páramo de Purace, Cauca).

**Field Museum Collection.**—4: Colombia (La Holanda, 1; “Bogotá,” 3).

**Conover Collection.**—2: Colombia (Páramo de Purace, Cauca, 2).

(tudinally) and more swollen frontal shield. We are not acquainted with this race. With absolute certainty it is only known to inhabit Grenada and some of the Grenadines. It is not improbable that the coot from Brabon Bay, St. Vincent, recorded by Lister (Ibis, 1880, p. 44) s. n. *Fulica americana* was an example of the present form which may be expected to occur there occasionally as a straggler. According to Fielden (Ibis, 1889, pp. 480, 499), a species of coot existed on the island of Barbados, but it seems to have become extinct (cf. Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 528, 1928). Whether it pertained to *F. a. grenadensis* or *F. caribaea* cannot be determined in the absence of material.

1 Danforth (Auk, 45, p. 482, 1928) recorded *F. a. grenadensis* from Jamaica on the basis of two specimens collected by him on Long Pond, near Hodges, on August 9, 1926. While their measurements very closely agree with those of Riley’s type, direct comparison of adequate series from Jamaica and the Grenadines seems imperative in view of the wide separation of these islands. Other Jamaican breeding records under the name of *F. americana* are by Scott (Auk, 9, pp. 12, 212, 1892) and Field (Auk, 11, p. 122, 1894). A specimen taken at Cabañas, Cuba, on May 23, 1900, by Palmer and Riley is stated by Wetmore and Swales (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 155, p. 139, note 48, 1931) to be *F. a. americana*.

2 *Fulica americana columbiana* Chapman: Similar to *F. a. americana*, but tarsi and toes longer; bill heavier and longer; frontal shield larger, higher, rounded posteriorly and more clearly defined from the bill anteriorly; bill, in breeding specimens, yellowish; white ends to inner secondaries on average less extensive and confined largely to the inner web of the feathers. Wing, 190—205; tarsus, 60—64; middle toe, 90—96; culmen from base of shield, 47—54; depth of bill at base, 10½—12; length of shield, 15—18; width of shield, 8—12.

This form is very different from *F. caribaea* by reason of its smooth, dark maroon frontal shield being sharply defined from the bill instead of forming, as in
*Fulica americana peruviana* Morrison. 1  

1.Fulica americana peruviana Morrison: Very near F. a. columbiana, but larger, with longer bill; frontal plate, though of the same shape and color, decidedly larger; without any red at base of tarsus; inner secondaries rarely with white apical markings. The protuberant frontal plate is of a deep chestnut or mahogany red, while the legs and feet, according to Morrison and other field naturalists, are bright green in life. Birds from various parts of the range agree well together except that those from Bolivia and Argentina are larger and have the frontal shields markedly more expanded. Specimens from Ecuador (Colta, Yaguaroncocha), by slightly smaller plate, exhibit a tendency towards *columbiana*, but one of the Tarapaca birds has even a smaller shield.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Laguna de Colta, 2.—Peru: Lake Junín, Junín, 3; Laguna de Tungusuca, Dept. Cuzco, 2.—Bolivia: Lake Titicaca, 1; Chilliaya, Lake Titicaca, 5.—Chile, Tarapaca: Sitani, 4; Cueva Negra, 1; Sacayá, 2.


**Range.**—Temperate and Puna zones of the Andes from southern Colombia (Narino) to Bolivia, northern Chile (provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta), and extreme northwestern Argentina (Laguna de Antofagasta, Terr. de los Andes).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Peru (Lake Junín, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—17: Colombia (Narino, 2); Ecuador (Laguna Yaguarcocha, 3; San Fernando, Azuay, 1); Peru (Chucuito, Puno, 2; Puno, Puno, 1); Bolivia (Vacas, Cochabamba, 5; Colomi, Cochabamba, 2); Argentina (Antofagasta, Catamarca, 1).

*Fulica caribaea* Ridgway. 1 **CARIBBEAN COOT.**


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1 *Fulica caribaea* Ridgway differs from the races of *F. americana* by the more expanded, whitish or yellowish frontal shield with somewhat wrinkled surface.

The characters of this coot do not strike one as being of specific value, inasmuch as certain examples have been recorded that seem to be more or less intermediate with the American Coot (cf. Danforth, Journ. Agric. Univ. Puerto Rico, 19, p. 448, 1935). However, until its range and that of *F. a. grenadenisis* are more satisfactorily worked out, it would seem unwise to reduce it to subspecific rank.


**Range.**—Resident in the Greater and Lesser Antilles (known from Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Culebra, St. John, St. Croix, Anguilla, Barbuda, Montserrat, Antigua, and Guadeloupe); also recorded from Venezuela (Lagunillas, Zulia);¹ (?) island of Trinidad.²

**Field Museum Collection.**—9: Haiti (Le Coup, 1; Port de Paix, 4); Anguilla, 4.

**Conover Collection.**—6: Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 5); Venezuela (Lagunillas, Zulia, 1).

*Fulica ardesiaca* Tschudi.³ **SLATE-COLORED COOT.**

¹ The single bird from Lagunillas, Venezuela, has larger feet and a heavier bill than West Indian specimens.

² The subspecific determination of the Trinidad Coot, which was found breeding in the Caroni Marshes by Belcher and Smooker, remains in doubt. No specimen has been examined by any recent naturalist. From the description of Léotaud, who calls the frontal shield “bleu rose,” it would seem to be allied to *F. caribaea*, although on Grenada and the Grenadines *F. a. grenadensis* is supposed to breed. It is evident that we have yet much to learn about the breeding ranges of the West Indian coots and their inter-relationship.

³ *Fulica ardesiaca* Tschudi: Superficially resembling *F. americana peruviana* Morrison, but immediately recognizable by the flatter and more expanded frontal plate being white to primrose yellow (fading to isabella color in skins), white bill, and slate-gray legs. Wing, 200–225; tail, 57–60; bill, 36–38.5; shield, 20 (female)–30 (male).

Though regarded by authors as the “non-nuptial plumage” of *F. a. peruviana*, this coot seems to be specifically distinct. Morrison found both breeding on Lake Junín, and the same is the case on certain lakes in the highlands of Ecuador (Colta


**Fulica sp. inc.** Goodfellow, Ibis, 1902, p. 230—lakes near Cotopaxi, Ecuador.


**Range.**—Temperate and Puna zones of the Andes of southern Colombia (Narino), Ecuador and Peru.

**Field Museum Collection.**—4: Peru (Lake Junín, 4).

**Conover Collection.**—9: Colombia (Narino, 1) and Ecuador (Cerro Antisana, Pichincha, 2; Laguna Yaguarcocha, Imbabura, 6).

*Fulica armillata* Vieillot.¹ RED-GARTERED COOT.

**Fulica armillata** Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nov. éd., 12, p. 47, 1817—based on "Focha de ligas roxas" Azara, No. 448, Paraguay; Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 209, 1842—Valparaíso, Chile; idem, Echo du Monde Sav., 9, 2nd sém., col. 253, 1842—Valparaíso; Hartlaub, Naumannia, 3, p. 217, 1853—Río de Valdivia, Chile; idem, Journ. Orn., 1, "1853," Extraheft, p. 82, 1854—Chile (Valdivia, Valparaíso), Brazil (Isla de Santa Catalina), and "Paraguay (Bonpland)" [=Misiones² (monog.)]; Burmeister, and Yaguarocho). No intermediates between the red-fronted and white-fronted birds are known. The type of *F. ardesiaca*, courteously forwarded by Dr. Fuhrmann to the senior author, was found to agree closely with a female from Laguna de Tambo, Arequipa.

**Additional material examined.**—Peru: Lake Junín, 4; Laguna de Tambo, Arequipa, 1.—Ecuador: Colta, 1.

¹ A possible synonym is *Fulica chloropoides* King (Zool. Journ., 4, p. 95, 1929—Straits of Magellan). The diagnosis is unsatisfactory, and the type has been lost.


*Fulica frontata* G. R. Gray, List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 3, p. 124, 1844—Valparaiso, Chile (nomen nudum); Slater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 116 (in text, with fig. of head), 1868 (type in British Museum examined).1

*Fulica chloropoides* (not of King) Boeck, Naumannia, 1855, p. 510—Calle Cale River, Valdivia, Chile; Waugh and Lataste, Act. Soc. Scient. Chili, 4, p. lxxxix, 1894—Peñafiel, Santiago; idem, l.c., 4, p. clxiii, 1895—San Alfonso (Quillota), Valparaíso; Lataste, l.c., 5, pp. lxii, lxiii, 1895—Junquillos (San Cárlos), Nuble, Chile.


Range.—Southeastern Brazil, from São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; Argentina, from the banks of the Rio Paraná and Entre Ríos west to the foot of the Andes, south to Tierra del Fuego; Chile north to Coquimbo;2 accidental on the

1 This specimen which I have compared in the British Museum is certainly but an individual mutation with an unusually developed frontal shield, as has already been recognized by Slater and Salvin.

2 Slater’s record from Tarapacá is erroneous.
Falkland Islands (one specimen recorded from near Port Stanley, May 23, 1923).

Field Museum Collection.—3: Chile (Puyehue, Temuco, 1; Ríñihue, Valdivia, 1; Lake Gualletué, Cautín, 1).

Conover Collection.—11: Argentina (Cambacérès, Buenos Aires, 1; Tunuyán, Mendoza, 1); Chile (Laguna del Inca, Santiago, 1; Batuco, Santiago, 1; Angol, Bio Bio, 2; Casa Richards, Rio Nirehuau, 3; Rio Caiike, Magallanes, 2).

*Fulica leucoptera* Vieillot. WHITE-WINGED COOT.


¹ Birds from Chile agree with others from Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul, while a single unsexed specimen from Santa Catharina is much smaller, with a remarkably restricted frontal plate. It is, no doubt, merely a dwarfed individual.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Irsangá, São Paulo, 1; Blumenau, Santa Catharina, 1; Caípyra, Rio Grande do Sul, 1.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 3; Casa Lata, Neuquen, 1.—Chile: Valparaíso, 1; San Alfonso, Quillota, Valparaíso, 2; Peñaflor, Santiago, 1; Hacienda de Convento, near San Antonio, Santiago, 1; Junquillos (San Carlos de Chillan), Nubíe, 3; Talcaguano, Concepción, 1; Desagué (near Puerto Montt), Llanquihue, 2; unspecified, 3.

² The figure represents the type of *F. stricklandi* in the Bremen Museum.


Range.—Southern South America from northern Chile (Arica), eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos and Tarija), and extreme southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) south to Tierra del Fuego.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (Penco, Concepción, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: Paraguay (265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 6); Chile (Batuco, Santiago, 1; Penco, Concepción, 1; Galvarino, Cautín, 1; Angol, Bio Bio, 3).

*Fulica rufifrons* Philippi and Landbeck.2 RED-FRONTED COOT.


**Fulica leucopygga** (Lichtenstein MS.) (not of Wagler, 1831) Hartlaub, Journ.—Orn., 1, “1853,” Extraheft, p. 84, 1854—Montevideo, Uruguay, and Tal-


Fulica leucopygia [sic] Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 49, p. 566, 1877—Cauquenes, Colchagua, Chile.


Range.—Central Chile, from Coquimbo to Arauco; Argentina from Tucumán south to the Chubut Valley; Uruguay; also southeastern Brazil (Iguapé, São Paulo) and the Falkland Islands.¹

Field Museum Collection.—3: Chile (Camarico, Talca, 1; Malleco, 1; Penco, Concepción, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Chile (Penco, Concepción, 1; Liolleo, Santiago, 2).

*Fulica gigantea* Eydoux and Souleyet. GIANT COOT.


¹ Birds from the Falkland Islands are stated to be somewhat smaller than the continental ones. However, so far only a few specimens have been obtained, and it is extremely questionable whether this coot breeds on the islands. The occurrence in São Paulo is probably accidental.

Four additional specimens from Chile and one from Buenos Aires examined.

**Fulica maxima** Brehm, Vogelfang, p. 333, 1855—new name for *F. gigantea* Eydoux and Souleyet.


**Range.**—Puna zone of southern Peru (north to Junín), Bolivia, and extreme northern Chile (Cordillera of Tarapacá).2

**Field Museum Collection.**—2: Peru (Cailloma, Arequipa, 1); Bolivia (Esperanza, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—5: Bolivia (Vacas, Cochabamba, 4; Esperanza, 1).

**Fulica cornuta** Bonaparte. HORNED COOT.


The name *Fulica maxima* appears for the first time in Brehm, Handb. Naturl. Vög. Deutschl., p. 711, 1831, with the diagnosis "größer als die unserige" (in translation, "larger than ours")—*Fulica atra atra* and the habitat "South America," which is altogether insufficient for its identification.

2 Birds from Tarapacá agree with others from Junín and Bolivia.

**Additional material examined.**—Peru: Junín, 2; Lauramarca, Cuzco, 4—Bolivia: Sajama, Oruro, 10.—Chile, Tarapacá: Cueva Negra, 2; Sacayá, 1.
Suborder HELIORNITHES

Family HELIORNITHIDAE. Sun Grebes

Genus HELIORNIS Bonnaterre


*Heliornis fulica* (Boddaert). **Sun Grebe**


1 *Material examined.*—Bolivia: Lake Poopo, 1; Potosí, 1 (the type).—Argentina, Tucumán: Cerro Pelado, 1; Cumbres Calchaquies, 5.
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(Almirante Bay; Chagres River; Lake Gatún); Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 77, 1835—Río Jucurucú, Bahía; Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1895, p. 286—Trinidad.

Range.—Central and South America, from southern Vera Cruz (Río Coatzacoalcos) south to northern Bolivia, Paraguay, northeastern Argentina (Misiones), and southern Brazil (Matto Grosso and São Paulo); island of Trinidad (two records).

Field Museum Collection.—14: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 1; Puerto de Itzapa, Escuintla, 1); Costa Rica (Boca Rio Matina, 1); British Guiana (Demerara River, 1; Mahaica, 1); Brazil (Tauary, Pará, 5; Boim, Pará, 2; Caxiricatuba, Pará, 1); Ecuador (Sarayacu, Napo-Pastaza, 1).

Suborder EURYPYGIDAE

Family EURYPYGIDAE. Sun Bittern

Genus EURYPYGIDAE. Illiger


*EURYPYGIA HELIAS MAJOR* Hartlaub. GREATER SUN BITTERN.


1 Helias Rafinesque (Anal. Nat., p. 71, 1815) is a nomen nudum without nomenclatural standing.

2 While the species cannot be recognized from the phrase, "diese durch Grösse und Färbung gekennzeichnete Art," as given in 1844, Hartlaub subsequently (Journ. Orn., 1, p. 37, 1853) published a full description of the bird.
Birds

Eurypyga phalaenoides (not Helias phalenoïdes Vieillot) Goudot, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 1843 (nest descr.); idem, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, cl. 2, pl. 38 (egg), text p. 4, 1843—Central Cordillera of New Granada (habits, eggs descr.).


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico (Chiapas) and south through Central America to Colombia and eastern and western Ecuador.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Honduras (San Pedro Sula, Cortes, 1).

Eurypyga helias meridionalis Berlepsch and Stolzmann.² SOUTHERN GREATER SUN BITTERN.


¹ The few Central American specimens seen by the authors do not appreciably differ from two "Bogotá" skins and two others from Santo Domingo de los Coronados, western Ecuador.

² Eurypyga helias meridionalis Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Very similar to, and about the same size as, E. h. major, but hind neck more distinctly marked with rufescent, and black bars on the upper back much narrower. Wing (female), 215-220; tail, 144-148; bill, 55-57.

Two specimens, both females, from Huaynapata, Peru, examined.

_Eurypyga meridionalis_ Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 270—"Orayci, Rio Linimbare" (=Oroya, Rio Inambari), Peru.


Range.—Tropical zone of southern Peru, in depts. of Junín (La Merced, Chanchamayo) and Cuzco (Rio Cosireni, Urumbamba; Oroya, Rio Inambari; Santo Domingo [Inca Mine]; Huaynapata, Marcapata).

*Eurypyga helias helias* (Pallas). COMMON SUN BITTERN.


**Range.**—The Guianas and Venezuela, from the Orinoco basin southwards through Brazil to Piauhy (Rio Parnahyba), southern Goyá (sources of the Rio Araguaia and Rio Tocantins), and western Matto Grosso, west to eastern Bolivia, northeastern Peru (banks of the Rio Marañón and Ucayali), and extreme eastern Ecuador (Rio Curaray).¹

**Field Museum Collection.—**9: British Guiana (unspecified, 1); Brazil (Serra da Lua, Amazonas, 3; Lagôa Grande, Rio Paraná, Goyá, 1; Independencia, Pará, 1; Monte Alegre, Pará, 1; Rio Macedurá, Pará, 1); Peru (Orellana, Loreto, 1).

**Suborder CARIAMAE**

**Family CARIAMIDAE.** Cariamas

**Genus CARIAMA** Brisson


¹ Birds from western Matto Grosso (Caicara) approach the western races in size, but not in coloration. No Bolivian material is available for comparison. Twenty-nine additional specimens examined.


*Cariama cristata* (Linnaeae).¹ SERIEMA.


Cariama sauropogho Vieillot and Oudart, Galerie Ois., 2, p. 148, pl. 259, 1825—new name for *Palamedea cristata* Linnaeus.


¹ Miranda-Ribeiro (Rev. Mus. Paul., 23, pp. 35-90, 1938) restricts *C. c. cristata* to northeastern Brazil (Ceará) and proposes, more or less tentatively, four names: *C. c. leucosombría* (pp. 70, 88; Rio Manso, southern Matto Grosso), *C. c. biecineta* (p. 70; one specimen each from Chaicó, Goyáz, and Porto do Campo, Rio Lepotuba, Matto Grosso, respectively), *C. c. schistosombría* (pp. 70, 88; a single specimen from Campos do Ursuú, northern Matto Grosso), and *C. c. azarae* (p. 75, note 1; ex *Cariama cristata* Devincenzi, Anal. Mus. Urug., (2), 2, p. 343, 1928, and El Hornero, 4, pl. 12, 1931—Uruguayan, Argentina, and probably Rio Grande do Sul).


**Range.**—Tableland of Brazil from southern Piauhuy south to Rio Grande do Sul, west to Matto Grosso; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina.

**Field Museum Collection.—3:** Brazil (São Marcello, Bahia, 1; Fazenda Capão Bonito, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2).

**Genus CHUNGA** Hartlaub


*Chunnia* Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 508, 1861—new name for _Chunga_ “Reichenbach.”

**Chunga burmeisteri** (Hartlaub). **BURMEISTER’S SERIEMA.**


1 The number of the “Journal für Ornithologie” containing Burmeister’s account was evidently issued much later than “July, 1860,” for Hartlaub’s article from the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. is listed (on p. 320) among the papers received by the editor. Though Burmeister credits the original description of _D. burmeisteri_ to “Hartl. Rep. Brit. Assoc. Oxford, June 24, 1860,” we have been unable to find any reference to that bird in the “Reports of the Thirtieth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science” at Oxford, June and July, 1860. Moreover, this volume was not published until 1861.
Field Museum of Natural History—Zoology, Vol. XIII


Range—Northern Argentina, from Jujuy south to La Rioja and Córdoba, east to Formosa (Tapikiolé), and the Paraguayan Chaco.

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE. Pigeons and Doves

Genus COLUMBA Linnaeus


[Columba livia livia] Gmelin. ROCK DOVE.


Columba livia Lönberg, in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez and Easter Island, 3, Zool., p. 16, 1921—Mas A Tierra, Chile (crit.).


Range.—Southern Europe, British Isles, northwestern Africa, and Asia Minor. Widely domesticated and established in feral or semi-feral state about towns in the United States, on Mas A Tierra Island, Chile, and in Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.]

*Columba leucocephala* Linnaeus. WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

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Range.—Southern Florida keys; the Bahamas; Greater Antilles; some of the Virgin Islands and Lesser Antilles (St. Croix, Virgin Gorda, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, and Guadeloupe); Swan Island and Old Providence Island, Caribbean Sea; Cozumel Island, and islands off the coast of British Honduras (Half Moon Cay, Glover’s Cay, Middle Cay, Turneff Island), Honduras (Ruatan, Bonacca, and Utilla), Nicaragua (Corn Islands), and Panama (Almirante; Swan Key, Bocas del Toro); casual in southern Florida (Monroe and Date counties) and on the mainland of Yucatan (La Vega).

Field Museum Collection.—65: Florida (Key West, Monroe County, 7); Bahamas (Bimini Islands, 1; Berry Islands, 1; Andros Island, 1; New Providence, 2; Mariquana Island, 4; Caicos, 1); Jamaica (Priestman’s River, 3); Grand Cayman, 1; Cayman Brac, 2; Hispaniola, Dominican Republic (La Vega, Almercend, 2; Puerto Plata, 25; Samaná, 4); Puerto Rico (Mona Island, 2); Virgin Islands (Virgin Gorda, 1; St. Croix, 1); Lesser Antilles (Antigua, 4); Old Providence, 1; Mexico (Cozumel Island, 1); Honduras (Ruatan Island, 1).

Conover Collection.—10: Cuba (San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Río, 3; La Sierra, Bario Los Palacios, Pinar del Río, 2; Artemisa, Pinar del Río, 1); Isle of Pines (La Vega, 2); Lesser Antilles (Antigua, 1); Panama (Bocas del Toro, 1).

*Columba squamosa* Bonnaterre. SCALY-NAPED PIGEON.


*Columbia corensis* (not of Jacquin) Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 1, p. 211, 1813—Porto Rico (descr.); Atkins, Auk, 16, p. 272, 1899—Key West, Florida (Oct. 24, 1898); Wells, Auk, 19, p. 343, 1902—Carriacou and islets (nest and eggs descr.).


**Range.**—Greater Antilles (Cuba, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, Mona, Desecheo, Puerto Rico); Virgin Islands and Lesser Antilles (St. John, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenadines, Grenada); Dutch West Indies (island of Bonaire); accidental at Key West, Florida (Oct. 24, 1898; May 6, 1929).

**Field Museum Collection.**—23: Cuba (Oriente, 1); Hispaniola (unspecified, 1; Aguacate, La Vega, 3; Puerto Plata, 1; Santo Domingo, Catarrey, 6; Magua, Siebo, 3); Virgin Islands (St. John, 2; St. Croix, 1); Lesser Antilles (St. Eustatius, 1; Martinique, 1; Santa Lucia, 7); Dutch West Indies (Bonaire, 1).

1 It is not clear from the letterpress, which one of the various specimens seen by Temminck formed the basis of his description, though the author states that the plate was made from the one in the Dufresne Collection at Paris. Puerto Rico being the only locality mentioned, we believe that Schlegel (Mus. Pafs-Bas, 4, No. 35, p. 68, 1878) is mistaken in listing as type a bird from Haiti in the Leiden Museum. All the specimens examined by Temminck appear to have been secured by Maugé in Puerto Rico.

2 Possibly also on Goat Island, Los Testigos, where a pigeon presumably of this species was observed by Lowe (*C. corensis*, Ibis, 1909, p. 313).
Conover Collection.—8: Cuba (Aspiro, Pinar del Rio, 3; Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 1); Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 4).

*Columba speciosa* Gmelin. Scaled Pigeon.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from Vera Cruz southwards through Central America to Colombia, Ecuador (both slopes),
eastern Peru, eastern Bolivia, Venezuela, the island of Trinidad, the Guianas, Brazil south to Matto Grosso and Santa Catharina, and Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná).

Field Museum Collection.—11: Costa Rica, Puntarenas (Boruca, 2; Buenos Aires, 1; Térraba, 1); Panama (Frances, Chiriquí, 1); Colombia (unspecified, 2); British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 3); Brazil (Serra da Lua, Rio Branco, Amazonas, 1).

Conover Collection.—35: Costa Rica (El General, 1); Panama (Bocas del Toro, 3; El Banco, Chiriquí, 2; Miraflors Lock, Canal Zone, 1); Ecuador (San Javier, 1); British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 1; Rockstone, Essequibo River, 1); Brazil (Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, Pará, 3; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, Pará, 1; Resacca, Rio Capim, Pará, 2; Lago Cuipeua, Rio Amazonas, Pará, 6; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, 5; Taurary, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, 3; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, 3); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 2).

*Columba corensis* Jacquin. BARE-EYED PIGEON.


1 There is no doubt whatever that *C. corensis* Jacquin refers to the present species, as is shown by the fragment of a bird, consisting of head, wing, and leg, from La Vela de Coro, the type locality, in the U. S. National Museum (No. 254890, March—April, 1917. H. M. Curran), which, thanks to the courtesy of the late Dr. C. W. Richmond, we have been able to compare with our series. The eye is surrounded by a large bare orbital space, the outer ring of which shows numerous small blackish granulations, precisely as in Field Museum specimens. The bill is of the same shape and color, and coloration of head and wings agrees with that of Curaçao birds. While the expression "wholly of a beautiful gray" does not well suit the Bare-eyed Pigeon with vinaceous-drab under parts and broad white longitudinal stripe on the wing, other passages in his account, such as the description of the orbital space and neck-feathers, fit it exactly, to the exclusion of any other species.

2 The orbital space is wrongly colored.


Range.—Arid coast district of northern Colombia (Barranquilla; Taganga, Gaira, Donjaca, Ciénaga, and Sevillano, Magdalena; La Goajira) and Venezuela (Vela de Coro, Falcon; Tocuyo, Lara; El Sombrero, Guárico; Margarita Island), and the adjacent islands of Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 1; Curaçao, 1; Bonaire, 3); Venezuela, Margarita Island (Porlamar, Nueva Esparta, 2).

Conover Collection.—2: Dutch West Indies (St. Patrick, Curaçao Island, 1); Venezuela (Tocuyo, 1).

*Columba picazoero picazoero* Temminck. Picazoero Pigeon.


1 Wetmore considers the specimen in the U. S. National Museum from “St. Thomas, A. D. Ormes” to be incorrectly labeled.

Four additional specimens from the Dutch West Indies, two from Colombia (Gaira and Ciénaga), and a fragment from La Vela de Coro, Venezuela, examined.
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover


Patoagenea maculosa (not Columba maculosa Temminck) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 258, 1860—Argentina (in part); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 496, 1861 (in part).

Columba maculosa Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 193—north of Buenos Aires (Baradero).


Picazurus picazuro Marelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 75, 1918—Cruzú-Cuatiá, Corrientes; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 11, 1920—Uruguay (Minas, Maldonado, Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, Rocha); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 39, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Ríos; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 81, 1923—La Rioja.


Picazurus picazuro reichenbachii (not Crossoptilhalmus reichenbachii Bonaparte) Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 184, 1926—San Vicente, Uruguay (crit.).

Range.—Eastern Bolivia (in depts. of Santa Cruz and Tarija); northern Argentina south to La Rioja, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires
Province; Paraguay; Uruguay; extreme southern Brazil (in states of Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul).  

Field Museum Collection.—3: Uruguay (Arroyo Sauce, Rocha, 1); Argentina (Ajó, Buenos Aires, 1; Trancas, Tucumán, 1).

Conover Collection.—22: Brazil (Santa Catharina, 1); Paraguay (Horqueta, 5); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 8; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 1); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 3; Rio Bermejo, Salta, 1; Tapia, Tucumán, 1; Rio Colorado, Tucumán, 1; Los Ingléses, Buenos Aires, 1).

*Columba picazuro marginalis* Naumburg.  

Northern Pica- 

zuro Pigeon.


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from Piauhy and Parahyba south to Bahia, west probably to Goyá.

Conover Collection.—1: Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1).

1 Birds from the Chaco Santafecino (venturiana), Tucumán, and Bolivia agree with two Paraguayan topotypes, and those from Matto Grosso, while averaging slightly darker, are not separable either. Hartert, when describing *venturiana*, appears to have compared it only with a series from Goyá, which is probably referable to *marginalis*.

Additional material examined.—Paraguay: Rio Ypané, 1; Paraguayan Chaco, 1.—Argentina: Santa Fé, 1; Yuncá Viejo, Formosa, 3; Tapia, Tucumán, 2.—Brazil: Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 5.

2 *Columba picazuro marginalis* Naumburg: Similar to the nominate race, but on average smaller, under parts brighter and more uniform pinkish, breast and abdomen not at all grayish; white edges to upper wing coverts much broader, forming a much more prominent longitudinal stripe on the wing; dorsal coloration paler with more conspicuous pale brownish or whitish-brown apical edges; rump and tail coverts rather lighter gray. Wing, 212–250, (female) 210; tail, 117–122.

Birds from Goyá should be re-examined. Judging from Hartert’s remarks, they would seem to be referable to the race of northeastern Brazil.

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Parnaguá, 1.—Bahia: Barra, Rio Grande, 3; Solidade, Rio São Francisco, 1.
*Columba maculosa albipennis* Sclater and Salvin.1 WHITE-WINGED PIGEON.


*Columba maculosa albipennis* Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 63, 1887 (range); Morrison, Ibis, 1939, p. 461—Yauli, Anco, and Huancavelica, Peru.

**Range.**—Temperate zone of southern Peru, in depts. of Cuzco (Pitumarca, Paucartambo, Ollantaytambo, Urquillos), Huancavelica (Yauli, Anco, Huancavelica), and Ayacucho (Pauza), and western Bolivia.

**Conover Collection.**—8: Bolivia (Comarapa, Santa Cruz, 1; Pocona, Cochabamba, 1; Incayagta, Cochabamba, 1; Aiquile, Cochabamba, 1; Tiu-Tiu, Cochabamba, 4).

**Columba maculosa maculosa** Temminck. SPOTTED-WINGED PIGEON.


1 *Columba maculosa albipennis* Sclater and Salvin chiefly differs from the nominate race by larger size; by the lesser and median wing coverts being apically edged (instead of triangularly spotted) with white, and by the much wider white outer margins to the greater wing coverts. Specimens vary somewhat inter se in the amount of white on the wings, which appears to be most extensive in those from Bolivia.

Although *C. m. albipennis* resembles *C. p. picazuro* in wing-pattern, the two pigeons appear to be specifically distinct, since their ranges coincide in Uruguay as well as over an extensive area in Argentina.

**Additional material examined.**—Peru: Pauza, Ayacucho, 1; Paucartambo, Cuzco, 1.—Bolivia: Sicasica, 1; Olguin, 1.


Crossophthalmus reichenbachi* Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 39, No. 24, p. 1110, for Dec. 11, 1854—no locality given (diag.); idem, l.c.,

1 *Crossophthalmus reichenbachi* Bonaparte, first briefly diagnosed (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Dec. 11, 1854), was based, as we learn from the describer's subsequent account (Conspr. Gen. Av.), on an adult and a young bird sent by d'Orbigny to the Paris Museum. This institution has three mounted individuals of this group of white-winged pigeons from that source, which have been carefully studied by the senior author: "No. 11.394 A. Bolivia, M. d'Orbigny, 1834, No. 465. Male. Chlor. maculosa T." is clearly the specimen from Sicasica, "1824," mentioned by Bonaparte under C. gymnophthalmus (he erroneously considered C. ptacauro to be the young of the same species), and belongs to C. m. albipennis. Two other examples, No. 11.394 B and No. 11.392, differ by smaller size, shorter and slenderer bill, darker coloration with more decidedly pinkish under parts, and by lacking the broad white edges to the outer webs of the greater upper wing coverts ("tectricibus alarum margine tantum albo"). Both are typical maculosa with triangular dingy white apical spots to the smaller, and hardly with an indication of a narrow external white fringe to the greater wing coverts. Though the name does not occur on the labels (both are marked "Chlor. maculosa T."), there seems little doubt that these specimens are the ones which served as basis for C. reichenbachi. No. 11.394 B, though labeled "Bolivia," was, according to the year it bears (1831), secured in Patagonia, viz., on the lower Rio Negro; while No. 11.392, "République Argentine, 1829," originated probably in Corrientes. It will be noticed that Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 889, 1856) subsequently discovered the identity of his C. reichenbachi with C. maculosa.
Birds


*Notioenas maculosa fallax* Wetmore, l.c., p. 185, 1926—Victorica, Pampa (crit.).


**Range.**—Uruguay; northern Argentina south to the Rio Negro; and the adjacent parts of Paraguay and Bolivia (Colonia Crévaux, Dept. Tarija).

Conover Collection.—3: Argentina (Puhi Mahuida, Rio Negro, 1; Tapia, Tucumán, 2).

*Columba caribaea* Jacquin. JAMAICAN BAND-TAILED PIGEON.

*Columba (caribaea)* Jacquin,² Beytr. Gesch. Vogel, p. 30, 1784—"Karibäische Inseln."


¹ Subdivision of this form is impracticable, the intensity of coloration being variable irrespective of locality. Its breeding range remains to be determined, and in part of the above area it obviously occurs only as a visitor.

² Jacquin's short description is altogether insufficient, and identifiable as pertaining to the present species only through his reference to Brisson's "Pigeon à queue annelée de la Jamaique" (Orn., 1, p. 138), whose account is, however, again faulty with respect to the coloration of the abdomen said to be "white."
1927—"Porto Rico" (ex Wagler); Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 66, 1937 (range).


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.¹

*Field Museum Collection.*—4: Jamaica, Surrey (Priestman's River, 2; St. Andrew's Parish, 1; St. George's Parish, 1).

**Columba fasciata fasciata** Say. **BAND-TAILED PIGEON.**


Range.—Western North America, from southwestern British Columbia, Montana, and north-central Colorado south through the southwestern United States to northern Lower California, Mexico, and Guatemala, east to western Texas; accidental in North Dakota.²

¹ The inclusion of this bird in the fauna of Puerto Rico rests solely on the type of *C. lamprauchen* said to have been obtained on that island by Maugé. It is a well-known fact, however, that the collections of that naturalist were mixed up in the Paris Museum, and an error in labeling this particular specimen is very likely to have been made.

² Birds from Guatemala average somewhat smaller and have a more pointed wing, thus closely approaching the supposed southern race *letonai*, but appear to be more brownish on the upper parts.
Field Museum Collection.—31: Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, 15); California (Nicasio, Marin County, 1; Olema, Marin County, 3; Monterey, Monterey County, 1); Mexico (Babícora, Chihuahua, 1; Samachique, Chihuahua, 2; Sierra Taruhumaro, Chihuahua, 1; Coyotes, Durango, 3); Guatemala (8 miles east of Salamá, Baja Verapaz, 1; Tecpan, Chimaltenango, 1; Volcano Tajumulco, San Marcos, 2).

Conover Collection.—12: Oregon (Blaine, Tillamook County, 1; Scio, Linn County, 4); Texas (Davis Mountains, 2); Arizona (Paradise, Cochise County, 2); California (Placerita Canyon, Los Angeles County, 1); Mexico (Horsetail Falls, Nueva Leon, 1; Tancitaro, Michoacan, 1).

*Columba fasciata vioscae* Brewster. VIOSCA’S PIGEON.


Range.—Cape district of Lower California in the Sierra de la Laguna.

Field Museum Collection.—4: Lower California (unspecified, 2; El Sauz, Sierra de la Laguna, 2).

Conover Collection.—6: Lower California (El Sauz, Sierra de la Laguna, 6).

*Columba fasciata letonai* Dickey and van Rossem.¹ SALVADOR BAND-TAILED PIGEON.


¹*Columba fasciata letonai* Dickey and van Rossem: Said to differ from the nominate race by more pointed wing; duller, more grayish purple under parts and head; and somewhat more grayish upper surface.

This is a very questionable race. Two specimens from western Honduras examined by the senior author can be matched in color and size by various Mexican and Guatemalan examples, and Stone came to the same conclusion after the study of two adult males from San Juancoito and one from El Salvador. Cf. also Griscom's remarks on the variation in the shape of the wing among southern examples.

Range.—Oak and pine forests of El Salvador and Honduras.

Field Museum Collection.—2: El Salvador (Volcan Santa Ana, Santa Ana, 1; Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Honduras (Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 2; La Flor, Archaga, Tegucigalpa, 1).

Columba fasciata parva Griscom.¹ NICARAGUAN BAND-TAILED PIGEON.


Range.—Oak forests of northern Nicaragua (Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte).

*Columba fasciata crissalis Salvadori.² COSTA RICAN BAND-TAILED PIGEON.


¹ Columba fasciata parva Griscom: Similar to C. f. letontai in having the tenth primary much longer than the seventh; but decidedly darker and browner above, even darker than C. f. fasciata; dimensions markedly less than in either of its allies. Wing 193—195, (female) 192 (Griscom, l.c.).

² The C. albilinea group is clearly conspecific with C. fasciata, the Costa Rican form being, as far as coloration is concerned, in a way intermediate to the northern races.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas). 1

Field Museum Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, Cartago, 3; Angostura, 1; Carrillo, Heredia, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba, Cartago, 1; Rancho Redondo, Volcan Irazú, 1; San Joaquin de Dota, 1; Las Vueltas, 1).

*Columba fasciata albilinea* Bonaparte. WHITE-NAPED PIGEON.


1 Birds from Chiriquí and Costa Rica agree well.

2 Bonaparte expressly states that the diagnosis was drawn up from a specimen in the possession of the Verreaux brothers, who promised to present it to the Paris Museum. We do not know whether or not this commendable plan was carried out, but at all events the two skins in the British Museum listed as “types” have no claims to this dignity, unless one of them be the specimen once in Verreaux’s hands. As we have since ascertained, the type is neither in London nor in Paris.


Chloroenas albilinea albilinea Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 197, 1922—San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, Taquino, San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and Cincinnati, Colombia (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical and Temperate zones of the Andes from northwestern Argentina (cerros of Tucumán) to Colombia (all three ranges and Santa Marta Mountains) and western Venezuela (Sierra de Mérida) and east through the Venezuelan north coast mountains to the island of Trinidad.¹

Field Museum Collection.—8: Venezuela (Mount Turumiquire, Sucré, 2); Colombia (unspecified, 2; Santa Elena, Antioquia, 2); Peru (Huánuco Mountains, Huánuco, 1; Hacienda Llaguada, Libertad, 1).

Conover Collection.—27: Venezuela, Mérida (Rio Mucujón, 3; Páramo Tambor, 3); Colombia (El Tambo, Cauca, 6); Ecuador (Nonó, Lloa, 1; Cochaseca Range, 1; Alaspungo, 3; Itagua, 1; Illiniza, Prov. Pichincha, 1; Cerro Cotopaxi, 1; San Fernando, Azuay, 1); Peru (Huánuco Mountains, Huánuco, 1); Bolivia (Yungas de Cochabamba, Cochabamba, 1; Incachacha, Cochabamba, 1; Lambate, La Paz, 1); Argentina (La Criolla, Tucumán, 1; Jujuy, 1).

Columba fasciata roraimae Chapman.² Roraima Pigeon.


¹ Close comparison of some fifty specimens from throughout the range fails to reveal any constant local variation. Two adult birds from Argentina are slightly darker on cheeks and breast, and more brownish on the rump, and if separable, will have to be called C. f. tucumana. A single immature male from Aripo, Trinidad (alt. 2,000 ft. Aug. 29, 1912. S. M. Klages) agrees well with Colombian examples in corresponding plumage.

² Columba fasciata roraimae Chapman: Similar to C. f. albilinea, but rump and upper tail coverts much darker and strongly washed with the metallic olive green of the back; tail darker, with the black subterminal band more pronounced as well as more contrasting with the slate gray terminal band; under parts darker.

Two additional specimens from Roraima examined.


Range.—Subtropical zone of southern Venezuela (Mounts Duida and Roraima).

*Columba araucana* Lesson. CHILEAN PIGEON.


Columba densirostris Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 86, pl. 502, Sep., 1830—Chile (cotypes now in Leiden Museum; cf. Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4,
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*Chloroenas denisea* Bonaparte, Conspl. Gen. Av., 2, p. 51, 1857—Chile (descr.).


Range.—Central and southern provinces of Chile, from Coquimbo (Tambillos) to Tres Montes Peninsula, and along the eastern (Argentine) base of the Andes from Neuquen (Lago Nahuel Huapi) to western Chubut (Lago General Paz, Rio Corcovado).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (Yumbel, Concepción, 1).

Conover Collection.—10: Argentina (San Martín de los Andes, Neuquén, 2); Chile (Papudo, Aconcagua, 1; Cabrero, Concepción, 1; Curacautín, Malleco, 1; Mafíl, Valdivia, 1; Chiloé Island, 1; Quellón, Chiloé Island; 2; Porvenir, 1).

*Columba inornata inornata* Vigors. PLAIN PIGEON.


1 Birds from San Martín de los Andes, Neuquén, are in every respect similar to the Chilean ones. This pigeon is supposed to breed in southern Chile and to visit the northern provinces only in winter. Lane did not secure it north of Santiago, and his specimens listed as being from “Tarapacá” by Salvadori came actually from Arauco and Valdivia. Nor has this pigeon ever been taken in eastern Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, or in Tierra del Fuego. The specimens in the Museo Nacional at Buenos Aires obtained by Carlos M. Moyano in “Patagonia”—its exact origin is obviously in doubt—as recorded by Arribálzaga, signifies clearly a casual occurrence. *C. meridionalis* Peale, from the Rio Negro (January), probably refers to *C. m. maculosa*, since the Chilean Pigeon is correctly listed by that naturalist as *C. araucana*. 


Range.—Islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, Greater Antilles.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Cuba (unspecified, 1); Haiti (Trou Caïman, 1); Dominican Republic (Maguá, Seibo, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Cuba (Santo Tomás, Zapata Swamp, Prov. Santa Clara, 4).

*Columba inornata proxima Todd. ISLE OF PINES PIGEON.


Range.—Isle of Pines, south of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

Conover Collection.—2: Isle of Pines (Los Indios, 2).

Columba inornata exigua (Ridgway). JAMAICAN PLAIN PIGEON.


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Columba inornata wetmorei Peters. PUERTO RICAN PLAIN PIGEON.


Range.—Puerto Rico, Greater Antilles.

Columba flavirostris madrensis Nelson. TRES MARIAS PIGEON.


Range.—Tres Marias Islands, off western Mexico (Maria Madre, Maria Magdalena, and Cleofa Islands).

*Columba flavirostris restricta* van Rossem.1 SONORAN PIGEON.*X*


Columba flavirostris (not of Wagler) Lawrence, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H., 2, p. 304, 1874—part, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, and (?)Sierra Madre, Colima; Salva-

1 *Columba flavirostris restricta* van Rossem: Similar to the nominate race, but the greater upper wing coverts perhaps more broadly edged with white; general coloration on average paler.

If maintained, this not very satisfactory race, which by its paler plumage and greater amount of white on the wings marks an approach to the Tres Marias form, seems to extend to Nayarit, since two adults from San Blas are precisely similar to others from Alamos. Birds from Colima and Jalisco need careful study.

* X Synonymized with nominate *flavirostris* in Mexican Check-list.
*Columba flavirostris flavirostris* Wagler. 1 RED-BILLED PIGEON.


Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and south through eastern and southern Mexico to Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.


2 State of Vera Cruz suggested as type locality by van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 6, p. 198, 1930).
Field Museum Collection.—17: Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 1; Hidalgo, Hidalgo County, 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 10; Acatchal, Vera Cruz, 1); Guatemala (San José, Escuintla, 1); El Salvador (Sitio del Niño, Chalatenango, 2; Sonsonate, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 2); Mexico (Hacienda San Juan, Cruz, Tamaulipas, 1; El Bonito, San Luis Potosi, 1); Honduras, Tegucigalpa (Monte Redondo, near Archaga, 3; Comayaguela, 1; La Flor, near Archaga, 1).

*Columba flavirostris minima* Carriker. COSTA RICAN RED-BILLED PIGEON.


Range.—Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 3; Matagalpa, Matagalpa, 1); Costa Rica (Guayábo, Cartago, 3).

Conover Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Punta Piedra, Guanacaste, 5).

*Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa* Chubb.² PALE-VENTED RUFUS PIGEON.

²*Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa* Chubb may be distinguished from the nominate race by the very pale, often almost whitish gray lower belly and under tail coverts, and the nearly uniform brownish gray tail. These characters are quite constant in birds from Central America and northern Colombia (lower Magdalena and Santa Marta region). This form obviously ranges along the north coast of Venezuela to Tobago. While the type of *C. c. tobagensis* has the forecrown, upper back, and wing coverts of a darker, more vinaceous chestnut tone and the crissum even whiter, three other examples from Tobago and one from Trinidad (Seelet) are not distinguishable from those of Costa Rica, and we are therefore unable to recognize the race as maintainable. Some birds from Venezuela, by rather darker under tail coverts, approach the typical race.


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Columba rufina subsp.? Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 92, 1934—Caroni Swamp, Trinidad.

Columba rufina rufina Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 2—Caroni Marshes and Aripo, Trinidad (nest and eggs descr.).

Range.—Southeastern Mexico (Orizaba, Vera Cruz; Montecristo, Tabasco; Palenque, Chiapas) and southwards through eastern Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Panama and northern Colombia (Magdalena Valley and Santa Marta region), east along the north coast of Venezuela to the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Field Museum Collection.—12: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 2); Costa Rica (Limón, Limón, 2; El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1); Panama (Agua Dulce, 2); West Indies (Tobago, 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 2; Rio Aurare, 1; Pedernales, Amacuro, 1).

Conover Collection.—20: Honduras (San José, Santa Barbara, 1; Catacamas, Olancho, 1); Costa Rica (Guápiles, 1; El Pózo, Puntarenas, 3; Las Agujas, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Oso Peninsula, 3); Panama (Bocas del Toro, 6); Colombia (Rio Frio, Santa Marta, 2); Venezuela (Rio Cojoló, Péridia, 2).

*Columba cayennensis cayennensis* Bonnaterre. Rufous Pigeon.


1 Although no mention is made of the bronze green pileum, the description is unmistakable, and what the author says about the coloration of the throat and cheeks can only apply to *C. rufina* to the exclusion of any other neotropical pigeon.


Range.—From the north bank of the lower Amazon and islands of Marajó, Caviana, and Méxiana north through the Guianas to the Orinoco basin, Venezuela, west to the Rio Negro and the eastern base of the east Colombian and Ecuadorian Andes.¹

¹ Comparison of two adults from French Guiana and three from British Guiana (Bartica Grove) with others from the Rio Branco (andersoni), Marajó, Manãos, and Barcellos fails to reveal any constant difference. Typical rufina, in its color characters, stands just between pallidicrissa and sylvestris, as may be expected from its intermediate geographical range. The tail is not so uniform as in pallidicrissa, nor so distinctly bicolored as in sylvestris, but shows in its subterminal portion more or less marked suggestions of a dusky area. The color of the under tail coverts varies from the light neutral gray of sylvestris to a paler gray that comes very close to the tone prevalent in certain dark-vented individuals of pallidicrissa. Birds from the Orinoco Valley tend even more in the direction
Field Museum Collection.—4: British Guiana (Abary River, 2); Brazil, Amazonas (Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 2).

Conover Collection.—8: Brazil (Obidos, Pará, 1; Lago Cuipeua, Pará, 4; Boca de Channel Piava, 1); Ecuador (Suno, Loreto, 1; Rio Napo, 1).

*Columba cayennensis tamboensis* Conover.¹ TAMBO RUFIOUS PIGEON.


Range.—Tropical zone of western Colombia (Cauca Valley; probably also Magdalena Valley).

Conover Collection.—9: Colombia (Chisquito, El Tambo, 1; El Tambo, Caluca, 3; Munchique, El Tambo, Caluca, 4; Rio Patia, Caluca, 1).

*Columba cayennensis occidentalis* Sztolcman.² WESTERN RUFIOUS PIGEON.


of *pallidicrissa*, though as a whole they appear to be nearer Guianan specimens. A single Bogotá skin can be matched in every particular by one of our Cayenne skins, suggesting an extension of range for *rufina* to the eastern foot of the east Colombian Andes.

Additional material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 2.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove, 3.—Brazil: Forte do Rio Branco, 1; Manâos, 1; Barcellos, Rio Negro, 1; Mexiana, 1; São Natal, Marajó, 2.—Venezuela, Rio Orinoco: Altagracia, 6.—Colombia: "Bogotá," 1.

¹ *Columba cayennensis tamboensis* Conover: Most closely resembling *C. c. sylvestris*, but with a nearly uniform tail; rufous area on upper parts of males more extensive, involving most of the scapular region, lesser, and median wing coverts; rufous of breast more extended abominally; ventral region and under wing coverts on average paler. Much darker than *pallidicrissa* and *occidentalis*, particularly on cheeks, rump, abdomen, and under the wings; with the rufous area above and below more extensive, and the occiput greener, less amethystine. A single specimen from El Banco, Magdalena Valley, is paler than the Cauca series, thus verging toward *pallidicrissa*.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: San Antonio, Caluca, 2; Cali, 1; Rio Frio, Caluca, 1; Banco, Magdalena, 1.

² *Columba cayennensis occidentalis* Sztolcman closely resembles *C. c. pallidicrissa* in the nearly uniform brownish gray tail, but the lower abdomen and under tail coverts are darker gray (more like typical *rufina*), and the forehead is rather darker vinaceous.

Two additional specimens (from Yaguachi and Vince) examined.

Range.—Tropical zone of western Ecuador.

Conover Collection.—5: Ecuador (Río San Antonio, Prov. de los Ríos, 3; La Palma, Prov. de los Ríos, 2).

"Columba cayennensis sylvestris" Vieillot. SOUTHERN RUFOUS PIGEON.


Chloroenas rufina sylvestris Giacomelli, El Hornero, 3, p. 81, 1923—La Rioja.

Range.—Brazil south of the Amazon, but crossing the river at Manacapurú, south to Río Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northern Argentina (Misiones, Santa Fé, Formosa, La Rioja, Tucumán); southeastern Bolivia (Caiza and Villa Montes, Tarija); eastern Peru.1

1 Two adults from Pará have the strongly bicolored tail of southern individuals, but somewhat paler gray lower abdomen and under tail coverts. Three specimens from eastern Peru cannot be distinguished from the Brazilian average. The blackish basal coloration of the tail is most strongly marked in specimens from Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil, and becomes slightly lessened as one proceeds to the northern part of the range.

Additional material examined.—Argentina; Posadas, Misiones, 1; Tucumán, 1; San José, Formosa, 1.—Brazil: Blumenau, Santa Catharina, 1; Pitanguí, Paraná, 1; Taipa, São Paulo, 2; Itararé, São Paulo, 3; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 2;
Field Museum Collection.—6: Brazil (Mâncaco Secco, Bahia, 2; São Marcello, Bahia, 1; Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2); Peru (Yurimaguas, Loreto, 1).

Conover Collection.—50: Brazil (Buenos Aires, Rio Acará, Pará, 3; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acará, Pará, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, 6; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, 5; Canutaña, Rio Purús, Amazonas, 1; Rio Manacapuru, Amazonas, 7; Veadeiros, Goyaz, 1; Tranqueira, Maranhão, 3; Fazenda Cayóa, São Paulo, 2; Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 3); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 2; Horqueta, 2; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 4; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 4); Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Buenavista, 2); Argentina (Eldorado, Misiones, 2).

*Columba oenops* Salvin.¹ SALVIN’S PIGEON.

*Columba oenops* Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 20, 1895—Viña (Huamachuco) and Malca (Cajabamba), Rio Marañón, Peru (type in British Museum); Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 66, 1937 (range).


*Chloroenas oenops* Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 446, 1918—Perico, near Bellavista, Rio Marañón, Peru.

Range.—Subtropical zone of the upper Marañón Valley, northern Peru (Bellavista, Viña, Malca, Balsas).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (Balsas, 1).

*Columba nigrirostris* Sclater. SHORT-BILLED PIGEON.

*Columba nigrirostris* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 27, p. 390, 1859—Oaxaca, Mexico (type now in British Museum);² Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1864, Borda do Matto, São Paulo, 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraes, 2; Fazenda Tabóa, Rio Preto, Bahia, 1; Caesara das Cabras, Rio Grande, Bahia, 1; Humaytá, Rio Madeira, 1; Victoria, Rio Xingú, 1; Pará, 2.—Peru: Yarina Cocha, Rio Ucayali, 1; La Merced, Chanchamayo, 1; Ídama, Urubamba, 1.

¹ *Columba oenops* Salvin, while superficially resembling *C. cayennensis*, differs nevertheless very markedly by yellow bill; uniform vinous pimple, hind neck, and nape (whereas in the allied species the hind crown and hind neck, in abrupt contrast to the vinaceous forecrown, are bronze green with brassy or coppery sheen, the nape and forecrown strongly glossed with amethystine); vinous instead of gray sides of head and throat; darker gray of rump and posterior under parts; much darker, opaque blackish tail; conspicuous white edges to the outer greater upper wing coverts, etc. The tone of the vinous parts of the plumage, too, is different, though hard to describe. Females may be separated by their duller, dingier coloration. The hind crown is suffused with grayish; the mantle pre-eminently sepia brown, here and there tinged with vinous brown; the tertials sepia brown instead of vinous brown. Wing, 200–210, (female) 190–200; tail, 135–145, (female) 125–135; bill, 14½—17.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Viña, Rio Marañón, 17.

² Spec. a from “S. Mexico, April (Boucard)" ex coll. Salvin-Godman, though not designated as such, is the type.
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Columba —?—Sclater and Salvian, Ibis, 1860, p. 402—Guatemala; Salvian, Ibis, 1866, p. 266 (= nigrirostris).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Presidio, Oaxaca (La Lana), and Quintana Roo (thirty miles north of Camp Mengel), and southwards through British Honduras, eastern Guatemala, Honduras (Rio Roman, Rio Segovia), Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to eastern Panama.²

¹ Erroneously given as “one of the types.”

² Specimens from Costa Rica (brunneicauda) and Panama are not satisfactorily separable.
Field Museum Collection.—10: British Honduras (Stann Creek, Twelve Mile Station, 1); Guatemala, Izabal (Puerto Barrios, 1; Los Amates, 2); Costa Rica (Guayabo, Cartago, 1; La Iberia, 1; Limon, Limon, 1; Lagarto, Puntarenas, 2); Panama, Veraguas (Boquete de Chitrá, 1).

Conover Collection.—23: Guatemala (unspecified, 1); Costa Rica (Puerto Jiménez, Puntarenas, 1; El Pózo, Río Térraba, Puntarenas, 2; Limón, Limón, 1; Guácimo, near Volcan Turrialba, 1); Panama (Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 7; Permé, Darien, 3; Port Obaldía, Darien, 7).

*Columba goodsoni* Hartert.  
**GOODSON’S PIGEON.**


Range.—Tropical zone of Pacific Colombia (Noanamá, Río San Juan; Malagita and Buenaventura, Chocó; Barbacoas, Nariño) and northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas; Achotal, Prov. Imbabura; Gualea, Prov. Pichincha).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Ecuador (Telembi, Esmeraldas, 2).

Conover Collection.—1: Ecuador (Achotal, Imbabura, 1).

*Columba chiriquensis* (Ridgway).  
**CHIRIQUI PIGEON.**

1 *Columba goodsoni* Hartert, though allied to *C. nigrostris*, differs from it by having the top and sides of the head clear plumbeous gray; the throat light pearl-gray instead of vinous; the foreneck and breast much paler, plumbeous washed with lilac; the abdomen dull vinous-brown. The under wing coverts and a broad margin to the inner webs of the remiges are bright cinnamon-rufous. Wing, 148–153; tail, 110–115; bill, 13½–15.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Noanamá, 1.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Río Sapáyo, 1; Telembi (alt. 300 ft.), 2.

2 *Columba chiriquensis* (Ridgway), known from the unique type, is said to be allied to *C. nigrostris* and *C. purpureotincta*. The fact that no other specimen has ever been obtained in a region so well explored as Chiriquí is apt to cast serious doubts on the correctness of the locality, unless the type be a “freak” or a hybrid. The junior author finds the type to be exactly like certain Guianan specimens of *purpureotincta* except for its larger bill and the lack of rufous on the inner webs of the primaries.

*Known only from unique type, an individual of *C. nigrostris* field. Watrous, 1968, Bois Panama, pt. 2:133, considered by Goodwin (1962, Condor 64, p. 74) aberrant.


Range.—Western Panama (Chiriquí).

*Columba subvinacea subvinacea* (Lawrence). RUDDY PIGEON.


Range.—Tropical zone of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Veraguas.¹

Conover Collection.—2: Costa Rica (Rio Jesús María, 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 1).

*Columba subvinacea berlepschi* Hartert.² BERLEPSCH’S RUDDY PIGEON.

¹ Two birds from Chiriquí are slightly redder above than a Costa Rican series.

² *Columba subvinacea berlepschi* Hartert: Similar to the nominate race, but with much shorter wings and tail, and conspicuously shorter bill; coloration some-


Range.—Tropical zone of (?)eastern Panama (from the Rio Tuyra eastwards [fide Griscom]), western Colombia (Buenaventura), and western Ecuador south to Prov. Loja (Alamor).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Pambilár, Prov. Esmeraldas, 1).

Conover Collection.—10: Ecuador (Santo Domingo, 1; Santo Dómingo de los Colorados, 2; Rio Blanco, Pichincha, 1; Rio Blanco, Esmeraldas, 5; Milpe Mindo, Rio Blanco, Pichincha, 1).

Columba subvinacea anolaimae Chubb.¹ Anolaima RUDDY PIGEON.

what duller; the under parts paler vinaceous, posteriorly with a grayish vinous (instead of cinnamomeous) hue; rump more strongly glossed with purplish. Wing, 142–155; tail, 120–135; bill, 11–12.

We doubt if this form really ranges as far north as Darien, as has been claimed by Griscom.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Paramba, 1; Pambilár, 3; Rio Sapáyo, 1; Pallatanga, 1; Balzar, 1.

¹ Columba subvinacea anolaimae Chubb differs from C. s. berlepschi by markedly larger size; deeper vinaceous under parts, head, and hind neck; somewhat less reddish dorsal surface, the back, scapulars, and wing coverts being more or less mixed with olive. Wing, 160–175; tail, 130–145.

This is the race for which Berlepsch and Leverkühn’s term bogotensis has been misapplied by Chapman. The type of C. anolaimae, a skin of the ordinary


Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of Colombia (San Antonio and above Nóvita, western Andes; La Frijolera, lower Cauca; Salento, west slope of central Andes; Remedios, Rio Ité, Cauca; La Candela, head of Magdalena Valley; Anolaima; Bogotá region; (?) La Morelia, Cauquetá).¹

*Columba subvinacea recondita* Todd.² **AMAZONIAN RUDDY PIGEON.**

“Bogotá” preparation, though marked “Anolaima, west slope of Eastern Cordillera (alt. 5,000 ft.),” is a normal individual of the present form with rather a decided olive tone on wing coverts and scapulars. The bill is much damaged, but viewed from below it agrees in shape and length with other Colombian specimens. Birds from the western Andes (San Antonio; above Nóvita) are smaller (wing, 155–160), and approach *subvinacea* in coloration.

Material examined.—Colombia: La Candela, Huila, 3; El Roble, Quindío, 1; Salento, West Quindío Andes, 1; La Frijolera, Antioquia, 2; Las Ventanas, Santander, 5; San Juan de Rio Seco, 1; San Antonio, Cauca, 2; Nóvita Trail, western Andes, 1; Anolaima, 1 (the type); Remedios, 1; “Bogotá,” 1.

¹ The La Morelia specimen is more likely to belong to one of the eastern races. Unfortunately, it cannot be found in the American Museum’s collections.

² *Columba subvinacea recondita* Todd: Very close to *C. s. ogilvie-granti*, but back, wings, and tail darker, more olivaceous (less rufescient), while the head and under parts are perhaps more deeply vinaceous. Similar also to *C. s. purpureotincta*, but back, wings, and tail darker, more olivaceous, and dimensions decidedly larger. While specimens from south of the Amazon are fairly uniform, those from Obidos and vicinity are small like *purpureotincta*.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Villa Braga, Rio Tapajós, 2; Obidos, Pará, 2; Arimá, Rio Purús, 2; Hyutanhán, Rio Purús, 1; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, 1; Jamarysinho, Rio Machados, 2; Allianca, Rio Madeira, 1; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, 3.
*Columba subvinacea ogilvie-granti* Chubb.¹ **GRANT'S RUDDY PIGEON.**

*Columba ogilvie-granti* Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 5, 1917—Guaya- bamba, northern Peru (type in British Museum examined); idem, Ibis, 1919, p. 34—Guayabamba, Cosnipata, and [Santa Cruz], Huallaga River, Peru.


¹ *Columba subvinacea ogilvie-granti* Chubb: Very similar to *C. s. anolaimae*, but generally duller and browner (less reddish) above, while the head and under parts are, as a rule, somewhat lighter, brownish drab rather than vinaceous drab.

While not strongly marked, this form is recognizable in a series. There is some variation in size, birds from eastern Peru being generally smaller, though the type (adult male), with a wing of 183 mm. is among the largest we have seen.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Baeza, 3.—Peru: Pisana, 1; Guaya- bamba, 5; Santa Cruz, 1; Cosnipata, 2.—Bolivia: Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 2; Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 2; Todos Santos, Cochabamba, 1.

Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Bolivia (mouth of Rio San Antonio, Rio Espirito Santo, 1).

Conover Collection.—3: Ecuador (Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, 1); Bolivia (San Carlos, Santa Cruz, 1).

*Columba subvinacea purpureotincta* Ridgway.\(^1\) Purplent-tined Ruddy Pigeon.


\(^1\) *Columba subvinacea purpureotincta* Ridgway has been well characterized by Berlepsch and Hartert, but we cannot help thinking that its relationships are with *C. subvinacea* rather than with *nigrostris* and, as it coexists over a large part of its range with races of *C. plumbea*, its specific distinctness from the latter group seems beyond question, although certain intermediates (hybrids?) sometimes render the assignment of single individuals rather difficult, as has already been insisted upon by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 39, p. 1109, 1854: s. n. *C. vinacea*). Ridgway’s type, which both of us have seen in Washington, is unquestionably an example of the small, short-billed form of deep vinous coloration, diagnosed by Berlepsch and Hartert s. n. *C. purpureotincta*.

Birds from the Orinoco (Maipures) agree well with Guianan specimens, showing no approach to *C. a. peninsularis*, from which the present form differs by paler vinaceous under parts and more olivaceous (less reddish) back, wings, and tail. Two birds from the Rio Acaraí are slightly darker above, but agree with the Guianan ones in size. Further material is needed to decide the subspecific status of the inhabitants of the Pará region and adjoining Maranhão.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Demerara, 3 (including type); Rupununi River, 1; Quonga, 2; Bartica Grove, 2; Rio Caramang, 2; Camacusa, 1; Ourumee, 1; Roraima, 2; unspecified, 3.—Venezuela: Maipures, Rio Orinoco, 6.


Range.—French and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin); extreme northeastern Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão; Rio Acará and Rio Gurupy, Pará; Aleobaca, Rio Tocantins; Serra da Lua, Rio Branco).  

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Brazil (Villa Acará, Rio Acará, Pará, 2).

*Columba subvinacea zuliea Cory. 2 ZULIA RUDDY PIGEON.


1 The alleged occurrence of this pigeon on Curaçao Island based on a hearsay report of “Columba plumbea” by Peters (Journ. Orn., 40, p. 103, 1892) is altogether unlikely.

2 Columba subvinacea zuliea Cory: Similar in size to C. s. subvinacea, but upper surface somewhat darker, more like C. s. berlepschi; differs from both by markedly deeper vinaceous under parts, this being particularly noticeable on abdomen and crissum. Wing, 161-167; tail, 125-135; bill, 12½-15.

Direct comparison of the specimens from Las Quigusas, Carabobo, and Galipán, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, in the Munich Museum with our series revealed their absolute identity, and Wirt Robinson’s example from San Julián turned out to be a young bird of the present form. The development of the rufous color on the inner web of the remiges is subject to considerable individual variation. The two “extremes” are represented on one side by the male from Las Quigusas, in which the entire inner web to the shaft (excepting the dusky tip) is bright cinna- moneous, and on the other by a male from Páramo Tambor (No. 83), which has only a narrow rufescent fringe to the otherwise dark grayish brown vane. From C. s. anolaimae, with which comparison of our series could not be effectuated, C. s. zuliea differs obviously by smaller size and more deeply vinaceous under parts. C. s. zuliea comes also pretty close to C. s. purpureotincta, but is decidedly more rufescent on back and wings.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Las Quigusas, Carabobo, 1; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 3; San Julián, near La Guaira, 1.

**Range.**—Tropical and Subtropical zones of northwestern Venezuela, from Zulia and Mérida east to the Caracas region.

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Venezuela (Oropo, Zulia, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—5: Venezuela, Mérida (Páramo Tambor, 4; La Azulita, Mérida, 1).

**Columba subvinacea peninsularis** Chapman.1 Paria Ruddy Pigeon.


**Range.**—Tropical and Subtropical zones of northeastern Venezuela, in states of Sucre, Monagas, and Delta Amacuro (Guanoco).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Venezuela (Mount Turumiquiré, Sucre, 1).

**Columba plumbea plumbea** Vieillot. Plumbeous Pigeon.


1 *Columba subvinacea peninsularis* Chapman: Like *C. s. zulieae* in coloration, but slightly more deeply vinaceous about head and under parts, and much smaller, about the size of *C. s. berlepschi*. Wing, 142—149; tail, 112—120; bill, 11½—13.

**Additional material examined.**—Venezuela: Cristóbal Colón, Paria Peninsula, 3 (including type); San Rafael, near Cumanacoa, 3; Guanoco, Delta Amacuro, 3.


*Columba plumbea locutrix* Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 73, 1937 (range).

**Range.**—Forest region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Rio Ilhêos; near Cidade da Conquista; Rio Jucurucú) through Espirito Santo, eastern Minas Gerais (Vargem Alegre, near Marianna), Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catharina to Rio Grande do Sul, and northeastern Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná).¹

**Conover Collection.**—1: Brazil (Fazenda Cayóá, São Paulo, 1).

¹ A series from the wooded region of southeastern Brazil is fairly constant in the main features, although one notices, as usual in this group of pigeons, a certain amount of variation in the tone of the body plumage. There is, however, never the least trace of cinnamomeous edging to the inner webs of the remiges. The under wing coverts and axillaries are uniform mouse gray; only in one (from Iguapé) out of sixteen adults are the first-named apically washed with cinnamomeous. The presence of pinkish or pale lilac spots on the nape appears to be of a
*Columba plumbea baeri* Hellmayr.\(^1\) **BAER’S PLUMBEOUS PIGEON.**


Range.—Interior of Brazil, in State of Goyáz (Goyáz City; Rio São Miguel; Rio das Almas; Inhúmas, Rio Meia Ponte) and in western Minas Geraes (Santa Ana dos Alegres; Paracatú; Lagôa Santa; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Brazil (near Cacalcani, Rio São Miguel, Goyáz, 1).

*Columba plumbea pallescens* Snethlage.\(^2\) **AMAZONIAN PLUMBEOUS PIGEON.**

*Columba plumbea pallescens* Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 22, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús, Brazil (type in Goeldi Museum, Pará, examined); purely individual nature, it being dependent on neither sex nor age. Birds from Bahia (*loculrix* = *infuscata*) agree in coloration with those of more southern origin, but are perhaps slightly smaller. Wied’s type is so much faded as to be useless for comparative purposes.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Rio Ilhéos, Bahia, 1; Bahia, 3; Victoria, Espírito Santo, 2; Rio de Janeiro, 1; Iguapé, São Paulo, 1; Mattodentro, São Paulo, 1; Itararé, São Paulo, 1; São Sebastião, São Paulo, 3; Victoria, São Paulo, 1; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná, 1; Rio do Boraxudo, Paraná, 1; Blumenau, Santa Catharina, 1.

\(^1\) _Columba plumbea baeri_ Hellmayr: Similar to _C. p. plumbea_, but with decidedly shorter bill, and much paler and grayer; the under parts between pale mouse gray and light mouse gray with a faint tinge of pale vinaceous drab on forehead, sides of neck, and lower neck; middle of throat more whitish, less buffy; axillaries and under wing coverts paler gray. Similar in small bill to the Amazonian form (_C. p. wallacei_), but easily distinguished by the predominantly light gray instead of strongly vinaceous anterior under parts and sides of head and neck. Wing, 172–184; tail, 138–148; bill, 14–15.

**Additional material examined.**—Brazil: Goyáz City, Goyáz, 5; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury, Minas Geraes, 1.

\(^2\) _Columba plumbea pallescens_ Snethlage: Similar to _C. p. baeri_ and about the same size, but crown and hind neck more conspicuously washed with vinaceous; under parts, especially anteriorly, likewise strongly tinged with brownish drab or vinaceous drab. Wing, 180 (female) to 180 (male).

The junior author regards this form as readily separable from both _C. p. bogo- tensis_ and _C. p. wallacei_ by its duller, more grayish vinaceous head and under parts, and darker, more olive dorsal surface. Among the birds he has examined, specimens from southern and central Ecuador (head of Rio Tigre, Rayo Yaco) and extreme northeastern Peru (Puerto Indiana, Rio Ucayali) undoubtedly belong.

Range.—Extreme southeastern Ecuador (Río Tigre) and the adjacent parts of northeastern Peru (Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas; Sarayacu and Lagarto, Río Ucayali) and through Brazil east to the Río Purús.

Conover Collection.—12: Brazil (Santo Antonio, Río Juruá, Amazonas, 1; Igarapé do Gordão, Río Juruá, Amazonas, 1); Ecuador (head of Río Tigre, 7; Raya Yaco, 2; Río Catapino, 1).

*Columba plumbea bogotensis* (Berlepsch and Leverkühn).1

**ANDEAN PLUMBEOUS PIGEON.**

*Chloroenas plumbea* subsp. *bogotensis* Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Ornis, 6, p. 32, 1890—Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia (type in Kiel Museum, now in Berlin Museum, examined).


to *pallescens*, but two specimens from Río Suno, Ecuador (above Avila) are more vinaceous below and browner (less olivaceous) above.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Arimã, Río Purús, 3; Bom Lugar, Río Purús, 1 (the type); Hyutanahan, Río Purús, 1.—Peru: Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas, 1; Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, 1; Lagarto, Río Ucayali, 2.

1 *Columba plumbea bogotensis* (Berlepsch and Leverkühn): Exceedingly close to *C. p. pallescens*, but coloration below slightly darker, more pinkish vinaceous; back, wings, and tail more brownish, less olive; size slightly larger. Birds from the Mérida region of Venezuela, Colombia, eastern Ecuador (Río Suno; Baeza; Sarayacu), and Peru, seem, admitting the usual amount of individual variation, to be alike in coloration as well as in size, while the few available Bolivian specimens (*andicola*) are, on average, slightly paler, less pinkish underneath. The type of *C. plumbea bogotensis*, courteously forwarded by Dr. E. Stresemann for comparison with the material in the British Museum, proves, as Hellmayr had expected, to be an example of the long-billed, olive-backed Colombian form of the *plumbea* group, being very different from the thick-billed, ruddy-backed *C. s. anolaimae*. In measurements (wing, 185; tail, 145; bill, 18) and coloration it agrees with other Colombian examples. It may be added that many years ago the late Count Berlepsch suggested to Hellmayr the identity of the two *Anceplumbea* races described by him, the publication of the name *bogotensis* having admittedly escaped his memory.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela, Mérida: La Azulita, 1; mountains near Mérida, 2; Carbonera, 2.—Colombia: Remedios, 1; Medellín, 1; El Cauca, Santander, 2; Bogotá, 5; Buena Vista, above Villavicencio, 1; Aguadita, 1.—Ecuador: Río Suno, above Avila, 2; Baeza, 1; Sarayacu, 2.—Peru: Guayabamba, 1; Piña, 1; La Gloria, Chanchamayo, 3; Tulumayo, Junín, 1; Chacayamba, 1; Chunchotambo, 1; Santo Domingo, 1; Oroya, Puno, 1.—Bolivia: Mapiri, 2; Cerro Hosane, Santa Cruz, 2.


*Columba plumbea andicola* Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 32, 1917—Mapiri, Bolivia (type in British Museum examined); idem, Ibis, 1919, p. 32—part, Baeza, Ecuador, and Oroya, Puno, Peru; idem, Ibis, 1919, p. 38—Chanchamayo, Peru, and Mapiri, Bolivia (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Andes from eastern Bolivia through eastern Peru (Rio Comerciato, Urubamba; Monterico, Ayacucho; Amable Maria and La Gloria, Chanchamayo, Junín; Huachipa, Huánuco; Piña, Huallaga drainage; Moyobamba, etc.), eastern Ecuador (Baeza; Sarayacu; Rio Suno; below San José), and eastern Colombia (Buena Vista, eastern base of eastern Andes) to north-western Venezuela (La Azulita and Carbonera, Mérida).

Field Museum Collection.—3: Peru (Moyobamba, 3).

Conover Collection.—10: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1); Peru (Huachipa, Huánuco, 1; Alto Quimire, Chanchamayo, 1); Bolivia (Incachaea, Cochabamba, 4; Yungas de Cochabamba, 3).

*Columba plumbea wallacei* Chubb. WALLACE’S PLUMBEOUS PIGEON.

*Columba plumbea wallacei* Chubb: Hardly distinguishable from *C. p. bogo-
tensis* but on the average is of smaller size and has slightly duller, dingier under parts with a darker vinaceous tinge on the breast.

This is a very poor race and, were it not for the interposed *C. p. pallescens*, might well be unified to *bogotensis*, without doing violence to facts.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Obidos, Pará, 1; Rio Jamauchim, 1; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajós, 3; Manacapurú, 1; Rio Manacapurú, 1; Ipitinga, Pará,


*Columba locutrix* (not of Wied) Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—Santarém, Brazil.


*Columba plumbea purpureotincta* Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 32—British Guiana (in part).


*Columba plumbea pallescens* Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 73, 1937—part, Rio Tapajós east to Pará.

**Range.**—French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and Amazonia, from the Pará region west to the Rio Negro and Rio Tapajós, south to northern Matto Grosso.

**Field Museum Collection.**—6: British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River, 1; Demerara River, 1; Konewaruk, 1; Boundary Camp, Itabu Creek Head, upper New River, 2; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—6: Brazil (Tome-assú, Rio Acará, 1; Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajós, 1); British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 3).

*Columba plumbea chapmani* (Ridgway).1 CHAPMAN’S PLUMBEOUS PIGEON.

1; Prata, Pará, 1; Tapirapoan, Matto Grosso, 1.—French Guiana: Pied Saut, Oyapock River, 2.—British Guiana (various localities): 30.

1 *Columba plumbea chapmani* (Ridgway): Very close to *C. p. bogotensis*, but distinguishable by smaller size; slightly darker, more fuscous back; blacker


Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of western Ecuador and western Colombia (western Andes).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Mindo, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Colombia, Cauca (Rio Munchique, El Tambo, 3; Rio Michenque, El Tambo, 1); Ecuador (Taguaguiri, 3; Ilimbo, 1; San Vicente, Pichincha, 4; El Tambo, Loja, 2).

Genus ECTOPISTES Swainson


*Ectopistes canadensis* (Linnaeus). **Passenger Pigeon.**


tail; and somewhat darker under surface. Wing, 168–176; tail, 138–140; bill, 15 1/2–17.

Birds from the western Andes of Colombia agree with those from Ecuador. Like the other members of the plumbea complex, it has no trace of vinaceous on the remiges, axillaries, or under wing coverts.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Paramba, 2; Gualea, 1; Santa Cruz, 1; Mindo, 1; La Chonta, Prov. del Oro, 1; El Chiral, Prov. del Oro, 1.—Colombia: Jiménez, 3.

Trygon gregaria Brehm, Vogelfang, p. 258, (early in) 1855—North America.


Range.—Extinct. Formerly breeding from middle-western Mackenzie, central Keewatin, Ontario, and Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to Kansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York; wintering from Arkansas and North Carolina south to Texas, Louisiana, and Florida; casual west to Oregon, Nevada, Washington, and eastern Mexico; accidental in Bermuda, Cuba, the British Isles, and Europe.

Field Museum Collection.—23: Nova Scotia (Halifax, 1); Massachusetts (West Bridgeport, 1; purchased in Boston, 1; Boston, 1); Connecticut (Deep River, Middlesex County, 1; East Haven, New Haven County, 2; Suffield, Hartford County, 1; Winthrop, Middlesex County, 1); New York (Troy, 1); Wisconsin (Delta, 1; Lake Koshkonong, 1); Illinois (Grand Crossing, Chicago, 1); Indiana (Fountain County, 1; De Kalb County, 1; unspecified, 2); unspecified, 6.

Conover Collection.—16: Rhode Island (Ashton, Providence County, 1; Kingston, Washington County, 1); New Hampshire (New Hampton, Belkna County, 1; Wolfeborough, Carroll County, 1); New York (Troy, Rensselaer County, 1); Maryland (Jefferson, Frederick County, 1); Ontario (London, 1; Cookstown, Simcoe, 1); Wisconsin (Platteville, 3); Illinois (Grand Crossing, Chicago, 1; junction Illinois and Mississippi rivers, Calhoun County, 2); unspecified, 2.

Genus ZENAIIDURA Bonaparte


14 retices.
**Perissura** Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 112, 1856—substitute name for *Zenaidura* Bonaparte.


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**Zenaidura macroura macroura** (Linnaeus). **CUBAN MOURNING DOVE.**


*Zenaedura macroura* Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 358, 1901—Divalá, Chiriquí (Nov.).


**Range.**—Islands of Cuba, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, and Hispaniola, Greater Antilles; sparingly along the coast of Central America, from British Honduras (Toledo District, Oct. 17) to Panama (Divalá, Chiriquí, Nov. 11, 1900; Santiago, Veraguas, breeding in 1925).

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: Dominican Republic (Honduras, Santo Domingo, 1); Haiti (Le Coup, 1; Kenskoff, 1).

¹ Cf. Wetmore and Swales (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 155, pp. 195–197, 1931), who explain at length that *Columba macroura* was originally a composite species—the second reference quoted by Linnaeus, that of Catesby (Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, p. 23, pl. 23) being the Passenger Pigeon—and formally restrict the name to the bird described and figured by Edwards, stated to have been brought from the West Indies; suggesting (pp. 192 [note 66], 197) at the same time Cuba as type locality.
Conover Collection.—7: Cuba (Guantánamo, 1; Bacunagua, Pinar del Río, 1; Minas, Havana, 2; Catalina de Guines, Havana, 1; Justiz, Havana, 1; Artemisa, Pinar del Río, 1).

*Zenaïdura macroura carolinensis* (Linnaeus). MOURNING DOVE.


Range.—Eastern North America from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, southern Maine, Ontario, Michigan, and Wisconsin west to eastern Kansas and Iowa, and south to the Gulf Coast and the Bahamas; winters from Iowa, southern Michigan, and Massachusetts southward through its range, and casually along the eastern coast of Mexico and Central America to Panama (one record from Divalá, Chiriquí, Nov. 28); casual or accidental in Greenland (Rey Bay, Sept. 7, 1891), Quebec, Labrador, and Bermudas.

Field Museum Collection.—28: Massachusetts (Great Island, Barnstable County, 1); New York (Shelter Island, 1); New Jersey (Englewood, Bergen County, 1); Indiana (Miller, Lake County, 1); Illinois (Chicago, 3; Fox Lake, Lake County, 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam, Dodge County, 6); Iowa (Knoxville, Marion County, 1); Florida (Pilot-town, Duval County, 1; Pine Island, Lee County, 1; Key West, Monroe County, 2; Amelia Island, Nassau County, 1; Mary Esther, Okaloosa County, 1); Bahamas (Abaco, 1; Andros, 1 The reference to Brisson belongs only in part to the present form, while Maregrave’s “Picuuroba” is *Z. auriculata noronха.*
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1; Rock Sound, Eleuthera, 1; Great Bahama, 2); El Salvador (San Salvador, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Florida (Amelia Island, 2); Illinois (Wheaton, DuPage County, 1; Lacon, Marshall County, 1).

*Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse). Western Mourning Dove.


Range.—Western and interior North America, from Minnesota, western Arkansas, and Oklahoma to the Pacific coast, north to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and south throughout Lower California and Mexico; winters south through Central America to western Panama; casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska.

Field Museum Collection.—22: Colorado (Fort Lyon, Bent County, 2); Texas (Port Lavaca, Jackson County, 1; Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, 1; Ingram, Kerr County, 1; Corpus Christi, Nueces County, 4); New Mexico (Deming, Luna County, 2); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, 3; Tucson, Pima County, 1; Calabasas, Santa Cruz County, 2); Mexico (Samachique, Chihuahua, 3); Guatemala (Salamá, Baja Verapaz, 1; El Rancho, Zacapa, 1).

Conover Collection.—23: Colorado (Pinnacle, Routt County, 1); California (San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County, 2; Goleta, Santa Barbara County, 1; Placerita Canyon, Los Angeles County, 1); Mexico (Tecoripa, Sonora, 6); Guatemala (Sanarate, Dept. Guatemala, 1); Honduras, Tegucigalpa (Monte Redondo, near Archaga, 5; Comayagüela, 1); Costa Rica (Cartago, Cartago, 5).
Zenaidura macroura tresmariae Ridgway. TRES MARIAS MOURNING DOVE.


Range.—Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias group, off Nayarit, western Mexico.

*Zenaidura macroura clarionensis* Townsend. CLARION ISLAND MOURNING DOVE.


Range.—Clarion Island, Revillagigedo group, off western Mexico.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Mexico (Clarion Island, Revillagigedo group, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Mexico (Clarion Island, Revillagigedo group, 2).

Zenaidura graysoni Lawrence. SOCORRO MOURNING DOVE.


Range.—Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, off western Mexico.

*Zenaidura auriculata*1 caucae (Chapman).2 CAUCA EARED DOVE.

1Z. auriculata and allies should be placed in the genus *Zenaidura*, as has been pointed out by Peters (Condor, 36, p. 214, 1934).

2*Zenaidura auriculata caucae* (Chapman): Very similar to *Z. a. auriculata*, but slightly smaller; tail more strongly graduated; under parts more deeply vina-
Birds


Zenaidura auriculata caucae Peters, Condor, 36, p. 215, 1934; idem, Bds. World, 3, p. 84, 1937 (range).

Range.—Tropical zone of the upper Cauca Valley, Colombia (Cali; El Tambo; Timba; Atuncela; La Manueltita, east of Palmira).

Conover Collection.—6: Colombia, Cauca (El Tambo, 4; Timba, Valle, 2).

*Zenaidura auriculata hypoleuca* (Bonaparte).1 BONAPARTE'S EARED DOVE.


This form, which by the strongly vinaceous tone of the posterior under parts reverts to the characters of typical *auriculata*, may be distinguished from *Z. a. hypoleuca* by somewhat shorter wings; vinaceous abdomen; decidedly deeper, ochraceous-buff rather than light buff, under tail coverts; and more strongly graduated tail; from *Z. a. stenura* by larger size; white tail-tips; ochraceous-buff instead of vinaceous vent and under tail coverts, etc.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Atuncela, western Andes, 4.

1 Zenaidura auriculata hypoleuca (Bonaparte): Nearest to *Z. a. auriculata*, but somewhat smaller and much paler; upper parts lighter and more grayish; the vinaceous color on sides of head, neck, and breast lighter and more pinkish; lower breast, abdomen, and under tail coverts pale (pinkish) buff, etc. Birds from Ecuador and various parts of Peru agree well.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador: Sinche Guaranda, 1; Riobamba, 1; Guallabamba, Riobamba, 2; Cañar, 2; Guishapa, Oña, 1; Loja, 1; unspecified, 4.

—Peru: Catacaos, Piura, 1; Chosica, 1; Trujillo, 1; Villa, Huamachuco, 2.

2 According to G. R. Gray (List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 4, p. 48, 1856), the type was brought by Kellett and Wood from "Pearl Island," Bay of Panama, an obvious mistake, as no dove of this group has ever been found again on the Pearl Islands. Cf. Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 147, 1905. Since the collectors of the type are known to have worked also at Guayaquil, Ecuador, where this dove is not infrequently met with, this place has been suggested by Zimmer (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 257, 1930) as an appropriate type locality. The type fully agrees with Ecuadorian examples.


Zenaida auriculata auriculata Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 34—part, Ecuador (Sinche Guaranda, Riobamba, Guallabamba, Cañar, Oña, Loja) and Peru (Catacaos, Piura; Caraz, Ancachs; Trujillo, Libertad; Chosica, Lima).


Zenaidura auriculata hypoleuca Peters, Condor, 36, p. 215, 1934; idem, Bds. World, 3, p. 84, 1937 (range); Morrison, Ibis, 1939, p. 461—Yauli, Lircay, and Ancu, Huancavelica, Peru.

Range.—Tropical to Temperate zone of Ecuador and Peru south to the Bolivian boundary.1

1 In spite of the wide vertical range, birds from different altitudes do not seem to differ in any particular characters. Peruvian and Ecuadorian specimens
Field Museum Collection.—12: Peru (Chachapoyas, Amazonas, 2; Mirador, Ancachs, 1; Macate, Ancachs, 4; Huánuco, Huánuco, 1; Menocucho, Libertad, 2; Hacienda Llaguada, 2).

Conover Collection.—18: Ecuador (Valle de Rojas, Occidente, 9; Baños, Tunguragua, Oriente, 2); Peru (Huánuco, Huánuco, 5; Chosica, Rio Rimac, 2).

*Zenaidura auriculata auriculata* (Des Murs). CHILEAN EARED DOVE.


are perfectly alike, as far as we can see. The pale buffy belly serves to separate this race from the Chilean Z. a. auriculata, but the character reappears, though to a lesser degree, in specimens from eastern Brazil. Chapman found the type of *Z. hypoleuca*, labeled—no doubt erroneously—as coming from the Pearl Islands, to be referable to *Z. a. pallena*, making this name a synonym of Bonaparte's earlier term.

1 The plate may have been issued as early as 1844.
Marga-Marga, Valparaíso, Chile; Sanzín, El Hornero, 1, p. 147, 1918—
Alto Verde, Mendoza; Wace, l.c., 2, p. 194, 1921—Falkland Islands
(accidental); Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 50, 1924—Isla La
Mocha, Arauco, Chile; Gigoux, l.c., p. 85, 1924—Caldera, Atacama, Chile;
Housse, l.c., 29, p. 148, 1925—San Bernardo, Santiago, Chile; Bennett,
Ibis, 1926, p. 309—New Island, Falklands (May 8, 1913); Pereyra, El
Hornero, 4, p. 28, 1927—San Rafael, Mendoza; Castellanos, l.c., 6, p. 23,
1935—Castillo, Tierra del Fuego.

Zenaida maculata (not Columba maculata Vieillot) Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 49,
Lond., 1881, p. 9—Coquimbo, Chile; Doering, in Roca, Inf. Ofic. Exp.
Rio Negro, Zool., p. 55, 1881—Rio Colorado and Rio Negro; Burmeister,
Reed, Anal. Univ. Chile, 93, p. 208, 1896—Chile; Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 298—
Hacienda Mansel, Santiago, Rio Pilmayguen, and Rio Bueno, Chile (habits);
Valparaíso, Chile; Bullock, l.c., 33, p. 192, 1929—Angol, Malleco, Chile.

Nilahue, Curicó, Chile; idem, l.c., 25, p. 171, 1921—Los Leones and Rio
Blanco, Aconcagua, Chile; Paessler, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 432, 1922—Coronel,
Chile (habits, eggs); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 288, 1923—
Maquincho, Puerto Horno, Huanuluan, and Bariloche (Nahuel Huapi),
Creek, Rio Negro, and Rio Fetalafeuf, Chubut; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat.
Mus., 133, p. 180, 1926—part, Mendoza (Potrerillos, Tunuyán), Neuquén
(Zapala), and Chile (Concon, Valparaíso); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat.
Hist., Zool. Ser., 19, p. 344, 1932—Chile (Atacama to Llanquihue);
Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 2, 1933—Chile and Mendoza (crit.);
Peuco, O'Higgins, Chile; Bullock, l.c., 39, p. 244, 1935—Isla La Mocha,
Arauco, Chile.

Zenaidura auriculata auriculata Peters, Condor, 36, p. 215, 1934; idem, Bds.
World, 3, p. 85, 1937 (range).

Peristera maculata Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, Columbae, No. 35, p. 141, 1873
—Santiago, Chile.

946, (for Nov. 17) 1856 (quoted as a synonym of Z. auriculata Des Murs).

Range.—Chile, from Atacama south to Llanquihue, and western and southern
Argentina, north to the vicinity of Mendoza and the Rio Negro; accidental in
Tierra del Fuego (Castillo), Staten Island (Feb. 20, 1882), and New Island,
Falklands (Mar. 8, 1913).1

1 Specimens from Neuquén (Rio Traful, Arroytos, Mangrullo, Bajada Colo-
rada, etc.) agree with a topotypical series in coloration and size, some individuals
being just as large (wing, 151–160) as the largest Chilean birds. Three adult
males from Tunuyán, Mendoza, average slightly smaller (wing, 143–148) and
might just as well be referred to Z. a. chrysaeuctens, whose distinctness does not
appear to be established beyond doubt.

Additional material examined.—Chile: Santiago, 5; Desagüe, Llanquihue, 1.—
Argentina, Neuquén: Rio Traful, 2; Mangrullo, 1; Arroytos, 1; Piedra Pintada, 3;
Field Museum Collection.—1: Chile (Cajón de Maipo, Santiago, 1).

Conover Collection.—20: Argentina (Tunuyán, Mendoza, 3; Rawson, Chubut, 3; Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, 2); Chile (Estancia Aisen, Rio Coihóique, 1; Casa Richards, Rio Nirehuau, 4; Concepción, 1; Cauquenes, Colchagua, 4; Baños de Cauquenes, Colchagua, 1; Romero, Coquimbo, 1).

*Zenaidura auriculata chrysaechnia* (Reichenbach).1 Para-
guayan Eared Dove.

Peristera chrysaechnia Reichenbach,² Syn. Av., Columbariae, p. [3], 1847—
based on Reichenbach, Columbariae, pl. 161, fig. 1429, no locality=Brazil
(location of type not stated).

éd., 26, p. 367, 1818—based on "Paloma parda manchada" Azara, No. 322; Paraguay.

Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná, Paraguay (type in coll. of A. de W. Bertoni).

Columba aurita (not of Temminck) Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 16, sp. 70, 1827
—Brazil and Paraguay (descr.).

(Maldonado) and La Plata.

Bajada Colorada, 1; Lago Nahuel Huapi, 3; Calefufu, 1; Sierra de la Angostura, 1;
Pantanitos, 2.

1Zenaidura auriculata chrysaechnia (Reichenbach): Very similar to Z. a. auricu-
lata, of Chile, but somewhat smaller, and the vinaceous color underneath, in
the male sex, generally deeper as well as more extended abdominally, leaving
very little, if any, buffy color beyond that on the under tail coverts. Wing (males),
135–144 (southern Brazil), 135–147 (Paraguay), 148–149 (Uruguay), 143–148
(Argentina), 142 (Buena Vista, Bolivia).

This is not a very satisfactory form. Birds from southern Brazil and Parag-
uy, when compared to a Chilean series, have decidedly shorter wings and tail and
in, most cases, the adult males are more extensively vinaceous below with a
lesser amount of buffy on the lower abdomen. However, in Uruguay and Argen-
tina a gradual increase in size takes place, and as coloration of the under parts in
the males also varies considerably, it is largely a matter of personal preference
where the line between chrysaechnia and auriculata is drawn. This is especially
true with birds from northwestern Argentina and Bolivia, some of which, in
dimensions and color, closely approach certain Chilean individuals.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Lagôa Santa, Minas Gerais, 2; Goyáz,
1; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 1; Villa Bella, Matto Grosso, 1; Itararé, São Paulo, 2;
Curitiba, Paraná, 6; Rio do Boraxudo, Paraná, 2; Rio Grande do Sul, 3.—Para-
guay: Cambyretã, Alto Paraná, 2.—Argentina: Buenos Aires, 4; Tapia, Tucu-
mán, 4.

²While Peristera chrysaechnia was originally based upon a fairly recognizable
figure of a male bird without indication of locality, there seems little doubt as to
its pertaining to the smaller Brazilian race, since Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad.
Naturg. Tauben, p. 22, 1862), both of whom clearly distinguished it from the
Chilean Z. auriculata, subsequently referred it to Z. maculata (Vieillot), a name
that cannot stand on account of an earlier Columba maculata Gmelin. Reichen-
bach's term thus takes precedence over Bertoni's Zenaida virgata.

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Range.—Southern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso south to Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Bolivia; northern Argentina, from the northern boundary south to Mendoza and the Rio Negro; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Field Museum Collection.—6: Uruguay (Estancia “El Corte,” Maldonado, 2; Arroyo Sauce, Rocha, 1; Estancia Concordia, Soriano, 2); Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba, 1).

Conover Collection.—31: Brazil (Cavalcante, Rio Paraná, Goyaz, 1); Bolivia (Buena Vista, Santa Cruz, 3; Comarapa, Santa Cruz, 1; Pocona, Cochabamba, 2); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 4; Itapé, 1;
Fernando Noronha Eared Dove.

Zenaida auriculata noronha Chubb, 1919—Fernando Noronha Island, off Brazil (cotypes in British Museum examined); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 464, 1929—Maranhão (Tranqueira), Piauhy (Ibiapaba, Arará), and Bahia (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas); Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 5, 1933—northeastern Brazil (crit.).


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from interior Maranhão (Flores and Tranqueira, Rio Parnahyba), Piauhy, and Ceará south to Bahia, and the island of Fernando Noronha.

Field Museum Collection.—6: Brazil (Arará, Piauhy, 2; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia, 3).

Conover Collection.—7: Brazil (Tranqueira, Maranhão, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 6).

1 Zenaida auriculata noronha (Chubb): Nearest to Z. a. chrysauchenia, but on average smaller; anterior under parts of males decidedly paler, grayish vinaceous to light russet vinaceous rather than vinaceous-fawn; abdomen distinctly paler, entirely or for the greater part pinkish-buff to pale pinkish-buff; female hardly distinguishable. Wing, 133–144, (female) 132–136; tail, 78–89, (female) 76–86.

Birds from Piauhy and Bahia are indistinguishable, in size and coloration, from topotypical Fernando Noronha skins.

Additional material examined.—Fernando Noronha, 7.—Bahia: Piripiri (near Joazeiro), 1; Joazeiro, 1.—Piauhy: Lagôa do Parnaguá, 3; Santo Antonio de Gilbúes, 1.

Zenaidura auriculata marajoensis (Berlepsch). 1 MARAJó EARED DOVE.

Zenaida jessieae marajoensis Berlepsch, Orn. Monatsber., 21, p. 149, Sept., 1913—Hacienda São André, Marajó Island, Pará, Brazil (type in Frankfort Museum examined by C. E. Hellmayr).


Zenaida jessieae [sic] consp. nov. Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, pp. 64, 499, 1914—Marajó (Pindobal, Livramento) and Mexicana.

Zenaida auriculata marajoensis Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 6, 1933—Maranhão (Anil, Ilha São Luiz), Marajó (São Natal, São André, Bôa Vista), and Pará (crit.).


Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from the estuary of the Amazon (islands of Marajó and Mexicana) east through northern Pará to northern Maranhão (Anil, Ilha do São Luiz).

*Zenaidura auriculata jessieae* (Ridgway). 2 JESSIE’S EARED DOVE.


1Zenaidura auriculata marajoensis (Berlepsch): Nearest to *Z. a. noronha*, but somewhat smaller; upper surface darker brown, and under parts much deeper vinaceous, this color extending all over the abdomen and under tail coverts, both of which are distinctly buff in *Z. a. noronha*. Wing, 132–136, (female) 125–132; tail, 80–88, (female) 76–80; bill, 13–15.

This race is intermediate between *Z. a. noronha* and *Z. a. jessieae*, combining the *white* tips to the lateral rectrices of the former with the deep vinaceous under parts of the latter.

Material examined.—Brazil, Marajó: São André, 2; São Natal, 3; Bôa Vista, 1; Espirito Santo, 1.—Pará: São João, 1.—Maranhão: Anil (Ilha São Luiz), 2.

2Zenaidura auriculata jessieae (Ridgway): Exactly like *Z. a. marajoensis*, except that the light tips to the lateral rectrices are tinged with pinkish or pale vinaceous instead of pure white. Wing, 127 1/2–132, (female) 130–132; tail, 86, (female) 78–83; bill, 13 1/2–15 (from Mrs. Naumburg).

For direct comparison with the series from Marajó, the senior author had only a single adult bird taken by W. A. Schulz at Paricatuba, on the south bank of the lower Amazon west of the Rio Tapajóz, which may be distinguished by the pinkish tone of the light-colored tips to the two lateral pairs of rectrices, as claimed by Mrs. Naumburg. A single female from the north bank of the Amazon (Ereré,

Zenaida ruficauda (not of Bonaparte) Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 82, 1876—Santarém.

Zenaida jessicæ Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—Diamantina.


Range.—Banks of the lower Amazon and tributaries in northern Brazil (Rio Acará; Diamantina, Santarém; Paricatuba; Obidos; Ereré, near Montalegre).

Conover Collection.—13: Brazil, Pará (Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 5; Tomé-assú, Rio Acará, 1; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, 5; Obidos, Rio Amazonas, 1; Lago Cuipeua, Rio Amazonas, 1).

*Zenaidura auricularia stenura* (Bonaparte). ¹ NARROW-TAILED EARED DOVE.

near Montalegre) has the tail-ends darker, more vinaceous, and approaches certain individuals of stenura.

Further material may show the inhabitants of the north bank to be not strictly referable to jessicæ. The junior author found a series from the Rio Acará identical with topotypical examples.

¹ *Zenaidura auricularia stenura* (Bonaparte): Nearest to Z. a. jessicæ and about the same size, but terminal portion of lateral rectrices bright vinaceous-cinnamon. Besides, the upper throat is paler (light pinkish buff to buffy white); the dorsal surface slightly paler brown, etc.

Birds from the Lesser Antilles, Venezuela, British Guiana, and the upper Rio Branco agree in coloration, showing the same latitude of individual variation, though those from the two last-named regions, by a tendency to slightly smaller dimensions, diverge in the direction of Z. a. jessicæ. We are quite unable to separate two topotypical adult males of Z. a. robinsoni from Honda, Colombia. The intensity of the vinaceous under parts is exactly as in others from Venezuela (i.e., Maripa, Caura, and Barquisimeto, Lara); the gular spot is just as buffy as in the Maripa male; and the tail-ends are of the same bright vinaceous-cinnamon. One has the upper parts dark brown like the Venezuelian average, the other is paler with a fulvous tinge, but can be matched by one from the Rio Branco.

The earliest name of this dove proves to be Z. stenura Bonaparte based upon a specimen from Colombia, which, in 1854, was in the possession of the Verreaux brothers, who, Bonaparte tells us, promised to present it to the Paris Museum. This promise, however, was never carried out, and the type was believed to be lost until it was rediscovered by the senior author in the collections of the British Museum. Labeled in G. R. Gray's handwriting "Columbia. Zenaida stenura Bp.," it was purchased from Verreaux in 1855, and is entered in the Registers under the same name with "No. 55.7.10.17. Columbia." It is also duly listed by Gray in 1856 in his Catalogue of the Columbidae in the British Museum. In agreement with Bonaparte's diagnosis it is, when compared to Z. pentheria, indeed smaller and duller, "magis rufescens" only on the upper parts, and has much narrower
tail-feathers. The alleged extreme attenuation of the outermost rectrix ("extima utrinoque fere lineari") is due to the greater part of the inner web of the left feather having been eaten away by moths. On the corresponding rectrix of the other tail-half, where the damage is restricted to the base, the intact apical portion is not appreciably narrower than in a female from Annai (June 27, 1890). All the rectrices, however, appear to be slightly more pointed than is the rule in rubripes, a divergence which in view of the variation observable in this and other races would seem to be of little consequence. The type is a female (or immature bird) with very little gray suffusion at the base of the crown-feathers, and closely resembles an immature male from the River Takutu (April 18, 1887), being of the same reddish brown (near snuff brown) coloring above, but slightly darker below with the posterior under parts and tail coverts inclining to vinaceous-cinnamon rather than vinaceous-fawn, more like a female from Annai. The tail-tips are somewhat paler than in the average of rubripes, but the type, in that respect, is very nearly matched by two skins from British Guiana. Though doubtfully referred by Salvadori to Z. jessiae, it certainly does not belong with the Lower Amazonian race, as is evidenced by its much darker (vinaceous-cinnamon) crissum and much darker tail-tips (vinaceous-cinnamon above, light pinkish cinnamon below). Its measurements are: wing, 129; tail, 80; bill, 15.

A still earlier name for this form is possibly Z. rufescuda Bonaparte (cf. "subtus et in cervice roseo-vineaec")}, but as Plee's specimen, the obvious base of his description, no longer exists in the Paris Museum, we do not consider it advisable to advocate the adoption of this name.

Additional material examined.—Lesser Antilles: Glover's Island, 2; Beauséjour Pasture, Carriacou, 8.—Trinidad: unspecified, 1.—Venezuela: Margarita Island, 1; near Cumaná, 3; Altagracia, Orinoco, 1; Ciudad Bolívar, 1; Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar, 1; Caicara, Orinoco, 5; Maripa, Caura, 1; Barquisimeto, Lara, 2; El Cuji, Lara, 1.—British Guiana: Annai, 3; Quonga, 6; Takutu River, 1; unspecified, 2.—Brazil: Forte do Rio Branco, 5.—Colombia: Honda, 2; Chicoral, 1; unspecified, 1.


Zenaida auriculata rubripes Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 8, 1933—Lesser Antilles, Venezuela, British Guiana, Rio Branco, and eastern Colombia (crit.); Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 92, 1934—Caroni Swamp, Trinidad; Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 2—Trinidad (Caroni Marshes) and Tobago (Scarborough) (nest and eggs).


Range.—Southern Lesser Antilles (Grenada, Glover’s Island, Carraicou); islands of Tobago and Trinidad; Venezuela, from the north coast, including Margarita Island, south to the Orinoco and its tributaries, west to Zulia (Rio Cogollo); British Guiana; extreme northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco); and eastern Colombia in the Tropical zone of the Magdalena Valley (Honda, Chicoral).2

1 Zenaida maculosa [sic] Goeldi (Ibis, 1897, p. 164—Lagôa Grande do Amapá, northern Pará) may possibly refer here. No specimens appear to have been preserved.

2 While the record of Z. ruficauda from Remedios (on the Rio Ité, a tributary of the lower Magdalena, alt. 2,360 ft.) by Sclater and Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879, p. 543) very likely pertains to the present form, the question can only be decided by re-examination of the specimen, whose actual location is, however, unknown.
Field Museum Collection.—7: Lesser Antilles, Grenadines (Beau-séjour Pasture, Carriacou, 2); Brazil (Rio Branco, Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 2; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 3).

Conover Collection.—2: Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Zulia, 2).

*Zenaidura auriculata vinaceo-rufa* (Ridgway).¹ CURACAO EARDED DOVE.


Zenaida auriculata vinaceo-rufa Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 11, 1933—Dutch West Indies (crit.).


Range.—Islands of Aruba, Curacao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies.

Field Museum Collection.—17: Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 4; Curacao, 5; Bonaire, 8).

Zenaidura auriculata antioquiae (Chapman).² ANTIOQUIA EARED DOVE.

¹*Zenaidura auriculata vinaceo-rufa* (Ridgway) is exceedingly close to *Z. a. stenura*, but separable by paler brown upper, and less deeply vinaceous under parts with nearly white instead of buffy chin-spot. Dimensions the same.

Additional material examined.—Bonaire, 3; Curacao, 1.

²*Zenaidura auriculata antioquiae* (Chapman): Similar to *Z. a. stenura*, but much larger and upper surface decidedly darker brown. Wing, (male) 147–149, (female) 140; tail, 105–16; (female) 98; bill, 15–16.

The under parts in this form are light russet-vinaceous, the abdomen and tail coverts being nearly concolorous with the breast, precisely as in *Z. a. stenura*, and by no means cinnamonous (Mikado brown) as in the large race of the Temperate zone of the eastern Andes (*penthelia=vuficauda auct.*). In size, it is intermediate between the small race of the tropics of the Magdalena Valley (robinsoni=stenura) and the Temperate East Andean form. A female from “Medellin” collected by T. K. Salmon is unquestionably referable to *antioquiae*.

The present race obviously replaces *Z. a. stenura* in the Temperate zone of the central Andes, just as *Z. a. penthelia* does in the Temperate zone of the eastern Andes.

Material examined.—Colombia: Barro Blanco, 1 (male); “Medellin,” 1 (female).


Zenaida auriculata antioquiae Naumbaugh, Amer. Mus. Nov., 648, p. 12, 1933 (crit.).


Range.—Temperate zone of the northern section of the central Andes of Colombia, in State of Antioquia (Barro Blanco, Retiro, La Ceja, “Medellin”).

*Zenaidura auriculata penterheria* (Bonaparte).1 CINNAMON-BELLIED EARED DOVE.


1Zenaidura auriculata penterheria* (Bonaparte) is immediately recognizable from the neighboring races by its large size; heavy bill; orange-cinnamon terminal portion of the rectrices; and by having the posterior under parts, from the lower breast to the tail coverts, decidedly rufescent, bright Mikado brown. The upper parts are hardly darker brown than in Z. a. stenura, and about the same shade as in Z. a. antioquiae. Wing, 142 (female) to 159 (male); tail, 99–110; bill, 15 1/2–17 1/2.

Birds from the Andes of Mérida agree well with Bogotá skins, with which Hellmayr found the type of *Z. pentheria* to be identical. The type, although ascribed by Bonaparte to Santa Marta, bears no other locality than “Colombie,” and the catalogue of entry in the Paris Museum does not supply any additional information. The collector, M. Fontanier, presented to the French National Museum birds from various parts of Colombia. There is obviously no foundation for Bonaparte’s statement that the specimen in question came from Santa Marta, and it is more likely to have originated in the savanna of Bogotá.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding the name *Z. ruficauda*, we prefer to employ for the east Andean Temperate zone form Bonaparte’s term *pentheria*. As we learn from Bonaparte’s note, in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 946, 1856, he had misapplied Gray’s manuscript name *ruficauda* to another race, probably *stenura*, having found on subsequent research that the so-called “type” in the British Museum was his *Z. pentheria*. It is, however, extremely doubtful if this example has any claims to this dignity, since Bonaparte’s description of *Z. ruficauda* appears to have been based in the first place upon Plée’s specimen in the Paris Museum. Cf. footnote to Z. a. *stenura* (p. 491).

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 5; unspecified, 2.


*Zenaida bogoiensis* Lawrence, Auk, 2, p. 358, 1885—Bogotá, Colombia (type in coll. of Geo. N. Lawrence, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).


*Zenaida auriculata rufiecauda* Naumburg, Amer. Mus. Nov., 630, p. 13, 1933—eastern Andes of Colombia (crit.).


Range.—Temperate zone of the eastern Andes of Colombia and western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).

Conover Collection.—6: Venezuela, Mérida (Páramo Tambor, 5; La Azulita, 1).

Genus *ZENAIDA* Bonaparte


*Zenaida aurita yucatanensis* Salvadori. YUCATAN ZENAIDA DOVE.


1 About the limits of this genus, cf. Peters, Condor, 36, pp. 213—215, 1894. An unidentifiable species, of which no specimen exists in collections, is *Zenaida(? plumbea* Gosse (Illust. Bds. Jamaica, pl. 85, 1849), from Jamaica. It was based on an unpublished drawing by a Mr. Robinson reproduced by Gosse, but the bird was never seen in life by the last-named naturalist. Cf. also Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 7, p. 366, 1916.


Range.—Coast and islands of Yucatan (Silam, Progreso, Rio Lagartos; Cozumel Island; Holbox Island; Mugeres Island).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Mexico (Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, 1; Rio Lagartos, Yucatan, 1).

*Zenaida aurita zenaida* (Bonaparte). ZENaida DOVE.


Zenaida richardsoni Cory, Auk, 4, p. 7 (in text), 1887—Little Cayman (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum of Natural History); idem, Auk, 4, p. 114, 1887 (crit.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 138, 1892 (crit.= immature).

Zenaida zenaida Cory, Auk, 4, p. 113, 1887—“Antilles” (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 97, 1892—part, Bahamas and Greater Antilles; Scott,
Zenaida zenaida zenaida Bangs and Zappey, Amer. Natur., 39, p. 197, 1905—


Haiti, Gonave, and Tortue; Danforth, Auk, 46, p. 366, 1929—Hispaniola; Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 87, 1937 (range).

Range.—Florida keys (formerly), Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, Hispaniola, Mona, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.1

1 It is now generally conceded that neither Z. spadicea, from Grand Cayman, nor Z. z. lucida, of the Virgin Islands, is separable. While birds from the Cayman Islands prove to be nowise distinguishable from those of Cuba and the Bahamas, the Zenaida Dove of the Virgin Islands passes gradually, through individual variation, into Z. a. aurita, of the Lesser Antilles, as has been justly remarked by Peters. Whether the two specimens from St. Croix and Virgin Gorda that have
Field Museum Collection.—50: Bahamas (Nassau, New Providence, 1; Great Inagua, 2; Caicos Islands, 1); Cayman Brac, 3; Little Cayman, 8; Grand Cayman, 9; Jamaica (Priestman’s River, 2); Hispaniola, Dominican Republic (La Vega, 2; Honduras, 1; Santo Domingo, 5; Magua, Seibo, 3); Puerto Rico (Mona Island, 2); Virgin Islands (Tortola, 2; Virgin Gorda, 6; St. Croix, 3).

Conover Collection.—17: Cuba (San Cristóbal, Pinar del Rio, 2; Zapata Swamp, Santa Clara, 1; Mordazo, Santa Clara, 1; Herraldua, Pinar del Rio, 1; Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 1); Isle of Pines (La Vega, 2); Virgin Islands (St. John, 2; St. Croix, 4; Tortola, 3).

*Zenaida aurita aurita* (Temminck). MARTINIQUE ZENAI DA DOVE.

*Columba aurita* Temminck, in Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Les Colombes, p. 60, pl. 25, 1810—Martinique (type in coll. of Raye de Breukelerwaert, Amsterdam).


*Zenaida amabilis* (not of Bonaparte) Feilden, Ibis, 1889, p. 489—Barbados (habits).

been referred to *Z. aurita* (cf. Wetmore, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 9, p. 398, 1923) are really stragglers from the Lesser Antilles, or should be classed as individual mutants of the resident form, is, of course, hard to decide.

Zenaida castanea Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 97, 138, 1892—(?); St. Croix, St. Eustatius, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucía, St. Vincent, Bequia, Canouan, Unión, Carriacou, and Grenada (crit.).


Range.—Lesser Antilles (islands of Sombrero, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucía, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, and the Grenadines).¹

Field Museum Collection.—22: Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, 2; St. Eustatius, 2; Antigua, 7; Guadeloupe, 1; Martinique, 1; Santa Lucía, 9).

Conover Collection.—1: Lesser Antilles (Antigua, 1).

*Zenaida asiatica mearnsi* (Ridgway). Western White-winged Dove.


¹ Birds from the northernmost Lesser Antilles (Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, Antigua) are variously intermediate to *Z. a. zenaida*, as has already been pointed out by Cory (Cat. W. Ind. Bds., p. 138, 1892) and more recently by Peters (Auk, 44, p. 535, 1927). About the reported occurrence of the present race in the Virgin Islands (St. Croix and Virgin Gorda), cf. footnote, pp. 497–498.


Range.—Southwestern New Mexico, southern Arizona, south- eastern California, and southern Lower California south through western Mexico to Guerrero and Puebla, and the Tres Marias Islands; accidental in Colorado, Washington, and British Columbia (Vancouver Island).

Field Museum Collection.—16: Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 2; Santa Rita Mountains, Pima County, 1; Calabasas, Santa Cruz County, 2); Mexico (Igualá, Guerrero, 7; Cabo San Lucas, Lower California, 1; Cerro Blanco, Sonora, 3).

Conover Collection.—15: Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 4); Mexico (San José del Cabo, Lower California, 3; 30 miles south of La Paz, Lower California, 1; Tecoripa, Sonora, 6; Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 1).

*Zenaida asiatica asiatica* (Linnaeus). White-winged Dove.


**Range.**—Southern Bahamas (Great Inagua Island); Greater Antilles (Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola); Old Providence Island; lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and south through eastern Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador to Nicaragua;¹ casual in Florida, Louisiana, and south-central Texas (San Antonio, Kerrville, Boerne); accidental in New York (Long Island).

**Field Museum Collection.**—21: Bahamas (Willow Pond, Great Inagua, 1); Jamaica (Priestman's River, 2); western Caribbean (Old Providence, 5); Hispaniola, Dominican Republic (Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata, 1; San Cristóbal, Santo Domingo, 1; "La Laguneta," Santo Domingo, 1); Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 3); Mexico (San Felipe, Yucatan, 1); Guatemala (Tecpam, Chimaltenango, 1; Mexico, Sacatepéquez, 1; El Rancho, Zacapa, 1); El Salvador (San Sebastián, La Paz, 1; Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, 1; Volcan San Miguel, San Miguel, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—7: Guatemala (El Rancho, Dept. Zacapa, 1); Honduras (Monte Redondo, near Archaga, Tegucigalpa, 6).

*Zenaida asiatica australis* (Peters).² _Costa Rican White-winged Dove._


¹ Continental specimens (lower Rio Grande Valley, eastern Mexico, and Guatemala) do not seem to be separable from those of the West Indies.

² _Zenaida australis australis_ (Peters): Similar to _Z. a. mearnsi_, but back, scapulars, and tertials somewhat darker and richer brown; foreneck and chest more reddish, wood-brown rather than light drab to hair brown. Wing, 158–165, (female) 168.

Six specimens from Bebedéro, Costa Rica, tend to support the claims of this form to recognition. According to Griscom, it reappears at Agua Dulce, Panama.


Range.—Pacific coast region of Costa Rica from Guanacaste to Nicoya (rarely wandering to the plateau region, vicinity of San José) and again at Agua Dulce, Panama.

Conover Collection.—5: Costa Rica (Punta Piedra, Guanacaste, 5).

*Zenaida asiatica meloda (Tschudi).1 PERUVIAN WHITE-WINGED DOVE.


1Zenaida asiatica meloda (Tschudi) may be distinguished from the other races by somewhat stronger, stouter bill, and decidedly gray (instead of pure white) tips to the rectrices. Wing, 160–166, (female) 153–158; tail, 120–126, (female) 110; bill, 20–22.

Additional material examined.—Ecuador (unspecified), 1.—Peru: Chepen, 1; Trujillo, 1; Lima, 1; Ica, 1.—Chile: Pica, Tarapacá, 1; unspecified, 1.


**Range.**—Arid Tropical zone of southwestern Ecuador (Santa Elena; Puná Island) and Pacific Peru to extreme northern Chile (provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá).

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Peru (Menocucho, Libertad, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—2: Peru (Lima, 2).

**Genus NESOPELIA** Sundevall


**Nesopelia galapagoensis galapagoensis** (Gould). **GALAPAGOS DOVE.**


_Nesopelia galapagoensis galapagoensis_ Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 183, 1899—Albemarle, Duncan, Charles, Hood, Chatham, Indefatigable, James, Tower, Bindloe, Jervis, Abingdon, Narborough, and Gard-


Field Museum Collection.—12: Galapagos Islands (Academy Bay, Indefatigable Island, 6; Mangrove Point, Narborough Island, 1; Tower Island, 3; Hood Island, 1; Champion-near-Charles, 1).

Conover Collection.—4: Galapagos Islands (Narborough Island, 1; Indefatigable Island, 1; Gardner-near-Hood Island, 1; Webb's Cove, Albemarle Island, 1).

Nesopelia galapagoensis exsul Rothschild and Hartert.2 GREATER GALAPAGOS DOVE.


Range.—Wenman and Culpepper Islands, Galapagos Archipelago.

Genus SPILOPELIA Sundevall

Spilopelia Sundevall, Meth. Nat. Av. Disp. Tent., p. 100, 1873—type, by subs. desig. (Sundevall, l.c., p. 186), Columba tigrina Temminck.

Spilopelia chinensis chinensis (Scopoli). CHINESE SPOTTED DOVE.


1 Twenty-five additional specimens examined by the senior author.

2 Nesopelia galapagoensis exsul Rothschild and Hartert differs from the nominate race by considerably larger size and slightly darker coloration. Three specimens from Culpepper examined by Hellmayr.
Range.—Eastern China from Canton to Shanghai, Formosa, and Hainan. Introduced and naturalized about Los Angeles, California.¹

[Genus STREPTOPELIA Bonaparte]


*Streptopelia risoria* (Linnaeus). RINGED TURTLE-DOVE.


Range.—Native range unknown, but domesticated throughout the world. Naturalized about Los Angeles, California; also recorded (probably escaped cage-birds) from Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and St. Bartholomew, Antilles.]

Genus SCARDAFELLA Bonaparte


*Scardafella squammata squammata* (Lesson). SCALED DOVE.


*Columba squamata* Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 6, p. 474, Feb., 1831—based on Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, pl. 59.


Geopeilia squamosa Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 133, 1873—part, spec. 1, Brazil.

Scardafella ridgwayi brasiensiis Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, No. 1, p. 21, fig. 5, c, 1907—coast of Brazil, south at least to Bahia (no type or type locality specified).2 Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 7, p. 389 (in key), 1916—Brazil.


Range.—Tableland of Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to western Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná (Invernadinha, Faz. Morungaba), and Matto Grosso (Piraputanga, Sant’ Anna do Paranahyba), and Paraguay.3

Field Museum Collection.—24: Brazil (unspecified, 1; Macaco Secco, Bahia, 3; São Marcello, Bahia, 1; Quixada, Ceará, 5; Juá, 1 Cf. Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 146 (sub No. 297), 1899.

2 Though no description is given, the figure 5, c, taken from a wild-shot Bra- zilian example, is quite recognizable as to race.

3 There is no appreciable local variation in this form.

Additional material examined.—Bahia: Lamarão, 1; Joazeiro, 2; Solidade, Rio São Francisco, 1; unspecified, 2.—Minas Geraes: Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury, 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, 2.—Goyáz: Sitio do Bahú, 1; Fazenda José Dias, 2; Goyáz, 9.—São Paulo: Irisanga, 2.
near Iguatu, Ceara, 4; Codó, Cocos, Maranhao, 1; Sao Francisco, Maranhao, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1; Arara, Piauhy, 1; Rio das Velhas, Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, 2; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 2; Fazenda Morungaba, Parana, 2).

Conover Collection.—21: Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 5; Arara, Piauhy, 1; Deserto, Piauhy, 1; Codó, Cocos, Maranhao, 1; Philadelphia, Goyaz, 1; Cavalcanti, Goyaz, 1; Veadeiros, Goyaz, 1; Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 2; Horquetu, 1; east side of Paraguay River, 1; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 4).

*Scardafella squammata ridgwayi* Richmond.1 RIDGWAY’S SCALED DOVE.


*Chamaepepla squamosa* (not *Columba squamosa* Temminck) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 94—Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

*Geopelia squamosa* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbae, p. 133, 1873—part, spec. 2–3, Cayenne and Caracas.


1 *Scardafella squammata ridgwayi* Richmond: Similar to the nominate race, but with stouter, generally also longer bill; upper parts decidedly brighter, more buffy brown with wider black edges; foreneck deeper vinaceous-buff; black edges on breast and belly as a rule somewhat broader.

Birds from continental Venezuela agree with Margarita topotypes.

Additional material examined.—Venezuela: Margarita Island, 4; plain of Cumaná, 10; Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco, 6; Altagracia, Orinoco, 6.


Scardafella squamata ridgwayi Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 3—Toco, Trinidad (Oct. 26, 1929).

Range.—Arid Tropical zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and Venezuela south to the Orinoco-Caura basin; Margarita Island; Trinidad (visitant); also recorded from Cayenne.

Field Museum Collection.—28: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 4; Lake Valencia, Aragua, 1; Nueva Esparta, Margarita Island, 1; Porlamar, Nueva Esparta, Margarita Island, 14; Maracaibo, Zulia, 5; Encontrados, Zulia, 1; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 2).

Conover Collection.—4: Venezuela (Altagracia, Zulia, 2); Colombia (Ciénaga, Santa Marta, 2).

*Scardafella squamata inca* (Lesson). Inca Dove.


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* error; type locality "within 35 km of the coast" in Monroe, 1968, Birds Brit. Honduras, p. 133.
Range.—Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south through Mexico and Central America to Nicaragua and northwestern Costa Rica (Guanacaste).1

Field Museum Collection.—45: Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 2; Calabasas, Santa Cruz County, 1); Mexico (Chihuahua, Chihuahua, 1; Sabinas, Coahuila, 3; Iguala, Guerrero, 14; Jalisco, 2; Cuernavaca, Morelos, 1; San Gerónimo, Oaxaca, 2; San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, 1; Tampico, Tamaulipas, 2); Guatemala (Salamá, Baja Verapaz, 3; Tiquisate, Escuintla, 2; Concepción del Mar, Escuintla, 1; El Rancho, Zacapa, 1; Gualan, Zacapa, 1); El Salvador (San Salvador, 2; Sonsonate, 2; Lake Olomega, San Miguel, 1); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 3).

Conover Collection.—24: Mexico (Cruz, Tamaulipas, 2; Alamos, Sonora, 1; Tecoripa, Sonora, 2; Apatzingan, Michoacan, 1); Guatemala (San José, Pacific sea level, 4; El Rancho, Zacapa, 4; Tiquisate, Escuintla, 4); Honduras (Comayaguela, Tegucigalpa, 3; near Archaga, Tegucigalpa, 3).

Genus GYMNOLPELIA Sclater and Salvin


*Gymnopelia ceciliae obsoleta Zimmer.2 MARAÑÓN BARE-FACED DOVE.

Gymnopelia ceciliae obsoleta Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 51, 1924—Culleui, Marañón River, Peru (type in Field Museum of Natural History); idem, l.c., 17, p. 257, 1930—Culleui and Balsas, Peru.


1 After examining the extensive series in the British Museum, the senior author finds himself unable to maintain the alleged southern race (dialeucos). While it is admitted that a good many individuals from Guatemala are slightly darker above with more white on the wing coverts, and rather whiter beneath, exceptions are so frequent that no practical advantage is derived from recognizing more than one form. Three adults collected by M. Sassi at Bebedero, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, agree well with others from Nicaragua and Honduras.

2 Gymnopelia ceciliae obsoleta Zimmer: Very close to G. c. ceciliae, but slightly larger; upper parts darker, more grayish brown, less sandy; breast paler and less vinaceous (grayish vinaceous in the male, lilac gray in the female); buffy abdominal zone more extensive and spreading onto the lower breast. Wing (male), 104–106; tail, 83–87; bill, 12.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Cajabamba, 2; San Pablo, Cajamarca, 1; Huamachuco, 1; Tambo Carrizal, mountains east of Balsas, 1.
Gymnopelia ceciliae ceciliae (not Columba ceciliae Lesson) Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 37—part, Cajabamba and Huamachuco.

Metryopelia ceciliae obsolete Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 102, 1937 (range).

Range.—Temperate and Puna zones of the upper Marañón Valley and its tributaries in northern Peru.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Peru (Balsas, Amazonas, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Peru (Culicui, Rio Marañón, 1).

*Gymnopelia ceciliae ceciliae (Lesson). Cecilia’s Bare-faced Dove.

Columba (Chamoepelia) ceciliae Lesson, Echo du Monde Sav., 12, No. 1, col. 8, Jan. 12, 1845—Peru (location of type not stated).


Metryopelia ceciliae ceciliae Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 102, 1937 (range); Morrison, Ibis, 1939, p. 462—Huancavelica and Yauli, Peru.

Range.—Temperate and Puna zones of Peru (excepting the Marañón slope of the coast Cordillera and the extreme southern portion).¹

Field Museum Collection.—11: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, Otuzco, 2; Macate, Ancachs, 9).

Conover Collection.—3: Peru (Santa Eulalia, 1; Matucana, 1; Lima, 1).

¹ Additional material examined.—Peru: Marca, Ancachs, 1; Chosica, Lima, 1; San Mateo, Lima, 2; Hacienda Queta, Tarma, Junin, 2.
Gymnopelia ceciliae gymnops Chubb. 1 Bolivian Bare-faced Dove.


Gymnopelia anais (not Columba anais Lesson) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 180, 1906—Puno, Peru.

Metriopelia ceciliae zimmeri Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 102, 1937—new name for Gymnopelia ceciliae gymnops Chubb. 2

Range.—Temperate and Puna zones of extreme southern Peru (Titicaca basin and southern Arequipa), northern Chile (provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá), and Bolivia (depts. of Oruro, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca).

Field Museum Collection.—2: Peru (Puno, Puno, 1); Chile (Putre, Tarapacá, 1).

1 Gymnopelia ceciliae gymnops Chubb: Nearest to G. c. ceciliae, but upper parts much paler and more brownish with the tail coverts buffy brown to buckthorn brown; central rectrices lighter; foreneck and chest much deeper vinous; abdomen deeper buff. Wing, 98-104; tail, 71-76; bill, 10½-12.

2 Additional material examined.—Peru: Arequipa, 1; Caylloma, Arequipa, 1.—Bolivia: Chilliaya, Lake Titicaca, 6; La Paz, 1; Chicani, La Paz, 1; Tapacari, Cochabamba, 1; El Cabrada, Chuquisaca, 1; Challapata, Oruro, 2.—Chile: Sibaya, Tarapacá, 1.

2 Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, p. 23, 1855) does not adopt Ch. gymnops ("Gray" MS.) for the dove, which he calls C. anais, but merely quotes the name from British Museum labels.
Birds—Argentina

This (the 513 Wing authors. 2; tail, uniform in coverts; Mus., Gymnopelia 6); 1942 provinces Conover Field ' Additional Metriopelia Gymnopelia Gymnopelia Gymnopelia Conover Bolivia, Cochabamba (Vacas, 2; Tirque, 5; Chocaya, 1; Arani, 1).

*Gymnopelia morenoi* Sharpe. Moreno's Bare-faced Dove.


Gymnopelia erythrothorax (not *Columba erythrothorax* Meyen) Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 286, 1895—between La Rioja and Chilicito, La Rioja; Bruch, l.c., 11, p. 249, 1904—La Poma, Salta; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 233, 1904—Lara, Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 192, 1910—Tucumán (Taff, La Ciénaga) and La Rioja (Chilicito).


Metriopelia morenoi Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 102, 1837 (range).

Range.—Temperate and Puna zones of northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, and La Rioja.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Argentina (Maimará, Jujuy, 2).

Conover Collection.—1: Argentina (Corral Quemada, Catamarca, 1).

Genus COLUMBIGALLINA Boie


1 *Gymnopelia morenoi* Sharpe is very distinct from *G. ceciliae* by reason of uniform brownish gray upper parts without any light markings on back and wing coverts; grayish throat and chest; pale vinaceous abdomen and under tail coverts; more extensive rufous inner margin to the remiges, etc. Wing (male), 95–99; tail, 78; bill, 11½.

Additional material examined.—Argentina, Tucumán: Cerro Muñoz, 1; Taff, 2; Las Ciénagas, 2; Lara, 3.—Salta: Inca-huasi, 1 (the type).

*2 Columbigallina* Oken (Isis, 1817, p. 1184) is a nomen nudum without nomenclatural standing.

3 This generic name has been variously changed and emended by subsequent authors. Since the list of these names with their references has been given by both Todd (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, pp. 509–510, 1913) and Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 56, Part 7, p. 393, 1916), it need not be repeated here.


*Columbigallina passerina passerina* (Linnaeus). **FLORIDA GROUND DOVE.**


Chamaepelia purpurea Maynard, Amer. Exchange and Mart., 3, p. 33, Jan. 15, 1887—"continent of North America" (provisional name; no type designated).


*Chamaepelia terrestris* Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 110—Florida (crit.).


Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf states of North America from South Carolina to southeastern Texas; accidental to Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Field Museum Collection.—43: Georgia (Sapelo Island, McIntosh County, 5); Florida (Gainesville, Alachua County, 4; Eau Gallie, Brevard County, 1; Wilson, Brevard County, 2; Clay County, 2; Miami Beach, Dade County, 6; Grove City, De Soto County, 5; Punterasa, Lee County, 2; Key West, Monroe County, 1; Amelia Island, Nassau County, 6; Orange County, 4; West Jupiter, Palm Beach County, 1; Enterprise, Volusia County, 4).

Conover Collection.—10: Florida (Eau Gallie, 1; Nassau County, 1; Miami Beach, Dade County, 8).

*Columbigallina passerina pallescens* (Baird). **MEXICAN GROUND DOVE.**


¹ Aside from Marcgrave’s "Picuipinima," which pertains to Scordafella squam-mata squam-mata, Linnaeus’s species includes the North American, Jamaican, and Barbados races, but was explicitly restricted to the first-named by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, No. 1, p. 21, Jan., 1855).

Chamaepelia pallescens Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 111—southwestern United States to Mexico (crit.).


Range.—Lower California, southeastern California, southern Arizona, and western Texas south through Mexico and Guatemala to British Honduras1 and Salvador.

Field Museum Collection.—25: Arizona (Phoenix, Maricopa County, 1; Tucson, Pima County, 1; Calabasas, Santa Cruz County, 2); Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 1); Mexico (Igualá, Guerrero, 9; Tampico, Tamaulipas, 2; Yucatan, 1); Guatemala (Lake Atitlan, Sololá, 2; Gualan, Zacapa, 2); El Salvador (Divisadero, Morazan, 3; El Tablón, Santa Ana, 1).

Conover Collection.—24: Texas (Harlingen, Cameron County, 3; Brownsville, Cameron County, 2); Arizona (Tucson, Pima County, 3); Mexico (Rancho Carrizo, Sonora, 1; Soyopa, Sonora, 4; Tecoripa, Sonora, 2; San José del Cabo, Lower California, 3; La Paz, Lower California, 1; Apatzingan, Michoacan, 1); Guatemala (Zanarate, 2; Amatitlan, 2).

*Columbigallina passerina socorroensis Ridgway. SOCORRO GROUND DOVE.

1 Birds from Guatemala (and British Honduras), though more or less intermediate, are, according to Griscom, markedly nearer to pallescens than to neglecta.


Range.—Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, off western Mexico.¹

Conover Collection.—1: Mexico (Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, 1).

*Columbigallina passerina neglecta* (Carriker).² COSTA RICAN GROUND DOVE.


¹ The reported occurrences on Tres Marias and Maria Madre Islands, and at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, which have never been confirmed, may be due to wrongly labeled specimens.

² *Columbigallina passerina neglecta* (Carriker) is near to *C. p. pallescens*, but darker throughout, the male particularly much deeper vinaceous below. From *C. p. passerina* it may be separated chiefly by darker brown upper parts, red instead of yellow base of the bill, and slightly deeper vinaceous sides of head and neck in the male sex.

Seventeen additional specimens from Bebedéro and one from San Isidro de Coronado, near San José, Costa Rica, have been examined.
Columbigallina passerina parvula (Todd).  

Lesser Ground Dove.


Columbigallina passerina Robinson, Flying Trip to Tropics, p. 154, 1895—part, Honda and Guaduas, Colombia.


Range.—Eastern Colombia (Magdalena Valley).

Canon Tristram's record of "Chamaepelia granatina" from Panama (Cat. Coll. Bds., p. 39, 1889) is doubtless due to misidentification of a specimen of C. minuta elaeodes Todd.

Columbigallina passerina parvula (Todd) is characterized as the smallest race of the group with very dark coloration, the male being fully as richly colored as that of C. p. socorroensis. The describer gives for two males and one female from Honda the following measurements: wing, 75-77, (female) 73; tail, 54-55, (female) 51. We have seen only a single adult male from Bucaramanga, which is indeed much more richly colored than either C. p. griseola or C. p. quitensis. Its dimensions are, however, markedly larger than the figures quoted by Mr. Todd for the Honda specimens, the wing measuring fully 82 mm., and the tail being likewise slightly longer, about 55 mm. We can hardly believe that there are two races living in the Magdalena Valley, and until adequate material from this region becomes available, it will be well-nigh impossible to indicate, with any degree of finality, the actual characters of parvula. There is yet the possibility that Chamaepelia granatina Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 49, No. 1, p. 21, Jan., 1855; idem, Conspl. Gen. Av., 2, p. 77, "1855" =1857), based on an apparently female individual from Bogotá, is an earlier name. According to Salvadori (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 475, 1893), the type does not any more exist in the Paris Museum.
*Columbigallina passerina nana* (Todd).\(^1\) **Cauca Ground Dove.**


**Range.**—Western Colombia, in the Cauca Valley and the basin of the Rio Dagua, western Andes.

**Conover Collection.—**5: Colombia (El Tambo, Cauca, 4; Muchique, El Tambo, 1).

*Columbigallina passerina quitensis* (Todd).\(^2\) **Ecuadorian Ground Dove.**


\(^1\) *Columbigallina passerina nana* (Todd): Similar to *C. p. pallescens*, but crown and nape grayish brown like the back, more or less suffused with vinaceous, seldom with any trace of plumbeous, and the squamation obsolete; vinaceous of under parts and wing coverts deeper, and size much less; female decidedly darker and smaller, without any plumbeous on crown and nape, and the squamation of these parts indistinct. Wing, 77–80, (female) 74; tail, 52–60, (female) 55 (Todd, l.c.).

Differs from *quitensis* by its smaller size, and in the male sex slightly browner upper parts.

\(^2\) *Columbigallina passerina quitensis* (Todd): Very close to *C. p. neglecta*, but slightly smaller and paler; the plumbeous area of the crown and nape paler, more restricted, and less distinctly squamate. Stated to be darker and larger than *C. p. nana*. The female is hardly distinguishable from that of *C. p. neglecta* by shorter bill and slightly shorter wings.

From *C. p. griseola*, the present form may be separated by its somewhat larger size and darker coloration, the males being much more vinaceous. Nine additional specimens from the highlands of Ecuador (Paramba and Quito region) were examined.

Columbigallina passerina granatina Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 503, 1898—“Puente de Chimbo,” Ecuador (crit.).

Chamaepelia passerina quitensis Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 39—Riobamba (crit.).

Columbigallina passerina quitensis Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 107, 1837 (range).

Range.—Temperate zone of Ecuador (Guaillabamba Canyon to Riobamba).¹

Conover Collection.—14: Ecuador (Valle de Rojas, Occidente, 10; Cumbaya, Pichincha, 3; near Quito, 1).

*Columbigallina passerina griseola* (Spix).² GRAYISH GROUND DOVE.


¹ There is no reliable record for the occurrence of this (or any other) form in Peru.

²Columbigallina passerina griseola (Spix): Nearest to *C. p. quitensis*, but somewhat smaller and coloration decidedly darker or duller, this being particularly noticeable in the vinaceous tone of the under parts in the male sex. The bill, according to Natterer’s and Reiser’s notes, is entirely dusky in life. Wing (male), 76–80; tail, 54–60.

Birds from British Guiana are on average slightly paler, especially below, but this variation does not necessarily indicate an approach to *C. p. albivitta*, as a similar tendency is observable in specimens from Piauhy and Bahia. Amazonian and French Guiana skins are practically identical inter se.

Additional material examined.—British Guiana: Quonga, 1; Demerara, 2.—French Guiana: Cayenne, 6; Roche-Marie, 3.—Brazil: Pará, 1; Bemfica, Pará, 1; Borba, Rio Madeira, 4; Manáos, 1; São Joaquim, Rio Negro, 1; São Luiz, Maranhão, 1; Amaração, Piauhy, 5; Bahia, 2.
Aricinity is southern confusion Cient. Riara, sacca, Misiones Maranhao, south 520 Field—Field

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Field Museum Collection.—13: British Guiana (Georgetown, 2; Buxton, Demerara, 5); Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco, 3; Tury-assu, Maranhao, 1; Sao Luiz, Maranhao, 1; Boim, Rio Tapajoz, 1).

Conover Collection.—24: Brazil (Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 2; Resacca, Rio Capim, 3; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acara, 1; Boca de Channel Piava, Pará, 6; Tauary, Rio Tapajoz, 3; Santarem, Pará, 1; Boim,

The most southerly locality where this ground dove has been found is the vicinity of Bahia, whence we have seen several trade skins. It does not occur in southern Brazil (Minas Geraes, Rio, Sao Paulo), and its reported existence in Misiones and Paraguay (Columbigallina passerina griseola) is doubtless due to confusion with C. m. minutu. Bocek’s record from Cochabamba, Bolivia, which is not substantiated by specimens, must likewise refer to some other species.
Birds
Rio Tapajóz, 3; Rio Manacapuru, Amazonas, 2; British Guiana (Buxton, Demerara, 3).

*Columbigallina passerina albibvitta* (Bonaparte).\(^1\) **CARTAGENA GROUND DOVE.**


*Columbigallina passerina perpallida* Hartert, *Ibis*, (6), 5, pp. 304 (descr.), 325, 334, July, 1893—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies (type, from Bonaire, in Tring Collection, now in the American Museum of

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1 *Columbigallina passerina albibvitta* (Bonaparte): Nearest to *C. p. griseola*, but bill at base yellow to pale orange yellow; coloration paler, the vinaceous of the under parts in the male being lighter with a faint lavender-gray hue anteriorly, and the female whiter beneath; crown pale gray.

As has been pointed out by *Todd*, birds from the Leeward Islands (*perpallida*) cannot be separated from those of the littoral of Colombia and Venezuela. The inhabitants of the Orinoco Valley, by slightly darker under parts, restricted gray coronal area, and less distinctly yellow basal portion of the bill, betray an undeniable tendency towards *C. p. griseola*.

2 This species, the type of which has unfortunately disappeared, was probably based on a female example, as intimated by *Sclater* (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 23, p. 168, 1855), but whether it pertained to the present form or to *C. p. parrula*, both of which might be expected to occur in native “Bogotá” collections, will always remain a mystery.


Chamaepelia passerina perpallida Lowe, Ibis, 1907, p. 552—Margarita Island (crit., range).


Range.—Littoral of northern Colombia (west to Cartagena) and Venezuela, including the Caribbean Leeward Islands (from Aruba to Los Testigos) and Margarita Island, south to the Orinoco River, the Mérida region, and eastern Colombia; island of Trinidad.¹

¹ An adult male of the ordinary "Bogotá" preparation agrees in coloration and size with others from Altagracia, Orinoco River, suggesting an extension of range to the eastern base of the east Colombian Andes, where the llanos of the Rio Meta would seem to offer a suitable habitat for the species. The male from
Field Museum Collection.—74: Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 10; Curaçao, 7; Bonaire, 8); Colombia (10 miles north of Cucuta, Santander del Norte, 1); Venezuela (Colón, Tachira, 1; Maracaibo, Zulia, 2; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1; Maracay, Aragua, 1; Macuto, Federal District, 4; Caracas, Federal District, 2; Orchilla Island, Colón, 10; Tortuga Island, Nueva Esparta, 1; Blanquilla Island, Nueva Esparta, 6; Los Hermanos Island, Nueva Esparta, 3; Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta, 5; Testigos Islands, Nueva Esparta, 7; Porlamar, Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta, 5).

Conover Collection.—4: Venezuela (Altagracia, Zulia, 3; Rio Chamá, Mérida, 1).

*Columbigallina passerina antillarum* (Lowe). Antillean Ground Dove.


northern Santander is likewise typical of *albivitta*. It is quite possible that the young female from Quetame, tentatively referred to *C. p. parvula* by Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 208, 1917), may actually belong to *albivitta*.

There is, as yet, no record from Tobago.

1 *Columbigallina passerina antillarum* (Lowe): Very close to *C. p. albivitta*, but coloration of males slightly deeper, the posterior under parts, notably the under tail coverts, with much less white; the bill blackish with basal two-thirds olive or olive-brown in life.

Compared to *C. p. trochila*, this form is smaller, lighter brown above, and more deeply vinaceous underneath with squamations less pronounced, while the males, in addition, show a peculiar lavender-gray hue on the lower parts. Birds from St. Vincent are exactly like those from Grenada. Barbados birds are slightly larger and darker, thus verging toward *trochila*.

Adult males measure: Grenada (fourteen), 79—82; St. Vincent (seven), 78—82; Barbados (six), 82—84. Adult females measure: Grenada (six), 78—82; St. Vincent (three), 77—82; Barbados (seven), 80—84.

Additional material examined.—Grenada, 20; St. Vincent, 10; Barbados, 13.


Chamaepelia jamaicensis (not Columbigallina jamaicensis Maynard) Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 111—part, Grenada.


Range.—Southernmost Lesser Antilles (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Barbados).

Field Museum Collection.—12: Lesser Antilles (Belle Plaine, Barbados, 3; Grenada, 5; St. Vincent, 4).

*Columbigallina passerina trochila (Bonaparte).1 MARTINIQUE GROUND DOVE.


Columbigallina passerina Cory, Auk, 4, p. 96, 1887—Martinique; idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 97, 155, 1892—part, Martinique and Santa Lucia.


Range.—Islands of Martinique and Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Martinique, 2; Santa Lucia, 5.

1 Columbigallina passerina trochila (Bonaparte); Similar to C. p. antillarum, but larger and darker with the dusky squamations more pronounced, while the males lack the lavender-gray tinge on the under parts. From C. p. nigrirostris it may also be distinguished by larger size and heavier squamations, and the males, besides, are paler vinaceous on forehead, sides of head, and under parts. Wing (of adult males), 84–86 (Martinique), 84–86 (Santa Lucia). Nothing is on record regarding the bill-coloration in life of the present form. While slightly inter-
*Columbigallina passerina nigrirostris* Danforth.¹ Dusky-billed Ground Dove.


*Chamaepelia trochila* (not of Bonaparte) Newton, Ibis, 1859, pp. 253, 375—St. Croix.


*Chamaepelia jamaicensis* (not of Maynard) Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 111—part, St. Kitts and Dominica.

*Chaemepelia passerina trochila* Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 558, 1913—part, Dominica to St. Croix; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 7, mediate to antilarum in coloring, birds from Santa Lucia, in our opinion, go better with the Martinique form, which they resemble in proportions.

Additional material examined.—Martinique, 8; Santa Lucia, 5.

¹*Columbigallina passerina nigrirostris* Danforth: Very similar to *C. p. portoricensis*, but bill entirely dusky, at best with a trace of dull orange yellow at the base. Wing (adult males), 80—81, (St. Kitts and St. Croix, one each, 84).

In skins the base of the bill is indeed but slightly paler brown than the dusky remainder. We notice, however, that one of the males from St. Kitts has the basal portion just as extensively reddish as some from Puerto Rico. A male from Guadeloupe is wholly dark-billed, one from Dominica has a paler brown basal half. We think that *nigrirostris* might not always be recognizable in dry skins. There is some variation in the coloring of the upper wing coverts, which are extensively vinaceous in Desirade birds, while those from St. Kitts have practically none of that color.

All of six specimens lately received from St. Croix have a notation by the collector: "bill black, cere dusky, basal part of lower mandible reddish."

Additional material examined.—Dominica, 5; Guadeloupe, 2; Montserrat, 2; Antigua, 1; St. Kitts, 2; Anguilla, 2; St. Croix, 3.

Range.—Lesser Antilles, from Dominica north to Anguilla, and the Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Field Museum Collection.—15: Lesser Antilles (Desirade, 5; Guadeloupe, 1; Antigua, 2; St. Christopher, 5; St. Bartholomew, 1); Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 7).

*Columbigallina passerina portoricensis (Lowe).1 PUERTO RICO GROUND DOVE.

Chamaeopelia portoricensis Lowe, Ibis, (9), 2, p. 108, 1908—Guanica, Puerto Rico (type in coll. of P. R. Lowe, now in the British Museum, examined); idem, Ibis, 1908, p. 545—St. Thomas (crit.).


Chamaeopelia trochila Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 171—Porto Rico and St. Thomas (crit.).


1 Columbigallina passerina portoricensis (Lowe): Similar to C. p. nigrirostris in coloration, but basal two-thirds of bill bright crimson.

Birds from St. Thomas and St. John are like those from Puerto Rico. Specimens from Virgin Gorda sometimes have a smaller amount of crimson at the base of the bill, thus verging toward nigrirostris.

Additional material examined.—Puerto Rico (Guanica Lagoon), 12; St. Thomas, 6; Virgin Gorda, 6; Tortola, 1.

Chamaepelia jamaicensis (not of Maynard) Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 111—part, St. Thomas; idem, Ibis, 1908, p. 545 (crit.).


Range.—Island of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands except St. Croix (Vieques, Culebra, Culebrita, Cayo Norte, Louis Peña, St. Thomas, Little Saba, St. John, Tortola, Jost van Dyke, Beef Island, Salt Island, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada).

Field Museum Collection.—18: Lesser Antilles (Anegada, 1; Tortola, 5; Virgin Gorda, 8); Puerto Rico (unspecified, 4).

Conover Collection.—11: Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, 3; St. John, 4; Tortola, 4).

*Columbigallina passerina insularis Ridgway. Cuban Ground Dove.


(?)Chamaepelia hortulana (Württemberg MS.) Hartlaub, Naumannia, 2, (2), p. 56, 1882—Haiti.1

1 The characterization, "grösser als passerina," hardly takes this name out of the nomina nuda class. Unfortunately, the whereabouts of the type specimen could not be ascertained by the late Dr. Kurt Lampert, who tried to locate it on our behalf.


Chamaepelia insularis Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 113—Grand Cayman (crit.).

Chamaepelia azantha Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 115—new name for Columbigallina passerina aflavida Palmer and Riley.

Chamaepelia jamaicensis (not of Maynard) Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 111—part, Cayman Islands; idem, Ibis, 1909, p. 341—Grand Cayman; idem, Ibis, 1911, p. 145—part, Cayman Islands.


Range.—Islands of Hispaniola, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac) in the Greater Antilles.1

1 Birds from Cuba (aflavida) are clearly inseparable from those of the Cayman Islands (cf. Bangs, l.c., p. 307), while Hispaniola skins average somewhat smaller and have the red at the base of the bill slightly more extensive.
Field Museum Collection.—99: Cuba (San Diego de Los Baños, Pinar del Rio, 1); Dominican Republic (Maniel, Azua, 23; La Vega, La Vega, 3; Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata, 7; Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, 8; Honduras, Santo Domingo, 9; San Cristóbal, Santo Domingo, 10; Fuerte Resoli, Santo Domingo, 1; Catarrey, Santo Domingo, 3); Haiti (Jacmel, 2; Le Coup, 2; Kenskoff, 1); Cayman Brac, 9; Grand Cayman, 18; Little Cayman, 2.

Conover Collection.—11: Isle of Pines (La Vega, 2); Cuba (Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 5; Matanzas, Matanzas, 4).

Columbigallina passerina navassae (Wetmore).1 NAVASSA GROUND DOVE.


Range.—Navassa Island, off Hispaniola, Greater Antilles.

*Columbigallina passerina jamaicensis* Maynard. JAMAICAN GROUND DOVE.


Columbigallina passerina Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 97, 139, 1892—part, Jamaica; Scott, Auk, 9, p. 124, 1892—Jamaica (crit., habits); Field, Auk, 11, p. 123, 1894—Port Henderson, Jamaica.


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Jamaica (Priestman’s River, 2).

*Columbigallina passerina navassae* (Wetmore): Very similar to *C. p. insularis*, but on average slightly smaller and paler, less brownish above and paler below (Wetmore, l.c.)
*Columbigallina passerina exigua* Riley.\(^1\) **INAGUA GROUND DVE.**


*Chamaepelia exigua* Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 115—Mona Island (crit.).


**Range.**—Mona Island (off Puerto Rico), in the Greater Antilles, and Great Inagua, in the southern Bahamas.

**Field Museum Collection.**—31: Bahamas (Great Inagua, 15; Preigs, Great Inagua, 1; Horse Pond, Great Inagua, 1); Puerto Rico (Mona Island, 14).

*Columbigallina passerina bahamensis* (Maynard).\(^2\) **BAHAMA GROUND DVE.**

*Chamaepelia bahamensis* Maynard, Amer. Exchange and Mart, 3, No. 3, p. 33, Jan. 15, 1887; idem, l.c., 3, No. 6, p. 69, Feb. 5, 1887—Bahama Islands= Nassau, New Providence (no type specified; cotypes now in British Museum; cf. Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 112); idem, Bds. East. N. Amer., p. 252, 1895—New Providence (Nassau), Andros, and (?) Florida (Enterprise); Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 112 (crit.).


*Columbigallina passerina* Northrop, Auk, 8, p. 76, 1891—Andros and New Providence (habits); Cory, Auk, 8, pp. 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 1891—New

\(^1\) *Columbigallina passerina exigua* Riley is very nearly like *C. p. bahamensis*, but decidedly smaller, and coloration paler throughout. The distribution of this form is remarkable. While birds from Great Inagua, except for their slightly longer wings and tail, appear indeed to be indistinguishable from those of far distant Mona Island, the case requires further investigation with the help of carefully collected fresh material in exactly comparable plumage.

\(^2\) *Columbigallina passerina bahamensis* (Maynard), a very unsatisfactory race, is exceedingly close to *C. p. insularis* and perhaps not worthy of recognition. The distinctness of the Bermuda race which *might* have been introduced from the Bahamas, has been much discussed. Ridgway does not admit it at all, but Lowe considers it "readily recognizable." Todd, who studied the question very carefully, proposes to unite the Bahaman and Bermudan races, and in default of Bermudan material the writers have followed this course.

Columbigallina bahamensis Bangs, Auk, 17, p. 286, 1900—Nassau, New Providence, and Current Island.


Chamaepelia bermudiana Lowe, Ibis, 1908, p. 113—Bermudas (crit.).


Range.—Bahama Islands (except Great Inagua) and Bermuda.

Field Museum Collection.—22: Bahamas (Abaco, 2; Bird Rock, Acklin, 1; Andros, 4; Bimini, 1; Caicos, 1; eastern portion, Eleuthera, 2; northern portion, Eleuthera, 1; interior, Eleuthera, 3; Great Bahama, 2; southern portion, Mariguana, 1; Nassau, New Providence, 4).

*Columbigallina minuta minuta* (Linnaeus). **Plain-breasted Ground Dove.**


Peristera chalcostigma Reichenbach, Syn. Av. Columbariae, Nov., No. 6, pl. 245b, figs. 3533–34, Oct. 1, 1851 (no locality).


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*Chamaepelia minuta minuta* Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 467, 1929—Maranhão (Codó, Cocos; Victoria and Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba), Piauhy (Arara, Ibiapaba), and Ceará (Varzea Formosa) (crit.).


*Range.*—Island of Trinidad; Venezuela (Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; Brazil from Pará, Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south and west to São Paulo, Goiás, and Matto Grosso; Paraguay (Rio Pilcomayo; Villa Concepción; Villa Rica; Horqueta; Alto Paraná); Peru (Pacific coast region from Trujillo to Lima; Huánuco; Xeberos; Santa Ana and Idma, Urubamba Valley). 1

*Field Museum Collection.*—8: British Guiana (Georgetown, 3; unspecified, 1); Peru (Menocucho, Libertad, 3; Huánuco, Huánuco, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—35: Brazil (Tome-assú, Rio Acará, 6; Codó, Cocos, 'Maranhão, 2; Victoria, Maranhão, 1; Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 2; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 3; Arara, Piauhy, 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 5); Peru (Huánuco, Huánuco, 3); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 9; Horqueta, 3).

1 This appears to be the most westerly record from Venezuela. Whether *Chaemepelia griseola* Ernst (Primer Anuario Estadistico, Caracas, p. 310, 1877) from Caracas and Tocoma, really pertains here, as suspected by Mr. Todd, is more than problematic.

2 Birds from Brazil agree perfectly with a series from British Guiana and a single old skin from Cayenne, while adult males from Paraguay are generally of a purer, more uniform gray on the head and hind neck. Specimens from the Urubamba Valley (Santa Ana) and Huánuco do not appreciably differ from those of Brazil. Males from the Pacific coast of Peru (*C. amazilia*) average very slightly smaller and duller, but the divergency is completely bridged through individual variation and, in agreement with Mr. Zimmer, we do not see any practical advantage in recognizing a Pacific race.

Twenty-five additional specimens from Brazil (Piauhy, Pernambuco, Bahia, São Paulo, Matto Grosso), one from Cayenne, five from British Guiana (Roraima, Rio Yuruari), seven from Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru, four from Lima, Peru, and one from Paraguay (Villa Concepción) have been examined.
*Columbigallina minuta elaeodes* (Todd).\(^1\) **NORTHERN PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND DOVE.**


**Range.**—Tropical zone of southwestern Costa Rica (Térraba Valley) south along the Pacific slope of Panama to northern Colombia (Dabeiba, lower Atrato; Ocaña and Herradura, Santander; “Bogotá”).

**Field Museum Collection.—** 2: Costa Rica (El Pózo, Rio Térrabá, 2).

**Conover Collection.—** 2: Costa Rica (Boruca, Paso Real, 1); Panama (Frances, Chiriquí, 1).

*Columbigallina minuta interrupta* (Griscom).\(^2\) **GUATEMALAN PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND DOVE.**

\(^1\) *Columbigallina minuta elaeodes* (Todd): Similar to *C. m. minuta*, but darker throughout, the male more purplish vinaceous below and on the wings, and with the gray of the head more slaty; female more olivaceous above and deeper brownish underneath.

Three Bogotá skins appear to be inseparable from two Panama specimens, and are decidedly darker than any individual in a considerable series from eastern South America.

\(^2\) *Columbigallina minuta interrupta* (Griscom): Nearest to *C. m. elaeodes*, but more grayish above; the male below less vinaceous; the female duller, hair brown
*Chaemepelia minuta interrupta* Griscom, Amer. Mus. Nov., 379, p. 4, 1929—
Secanquim, Guatemala (type in Dwight Collection, in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico (Atoyá, Vera Cruz; Montecristo, Tabasco; Campeche), Guatemala, El Salvador (Hacienda Zapotitán), and (?) British Honduras (Belize, Toledo District, Manatee District).

*Field Museum Collection.—* 1: Guatemala (Los Amates, 1).

*Columbigallina buckleyi* (Slater and Salvin).† BUCKLEY'S GROUND DVE.


rather than warm drab, with the white area on the chin in both sexes more extensive.

The single female from Los Amates seems to bear out the characters of this form. Although no Mexican material has been available for study, the inhabitants of that region are without much doubt referable to *interrupta*. Birds from British Honduras are stated by Griscom to be intermediate between *elaeodes* and *interrupta*, though nearer the latter.

† *Columbigallina buckleyi* (Slater and Salvin), in spite of its pale body coloration and white apical edges to the rectrices, both of which characters remind one of *C. minuta*, seems to be more nearly related to *C. talpacoti*, which it resembles in proportions and black under wing coverts.

Ten additional specimens from western Ecuador (Yaguachi, Babahoyo, Vinces, Rio Jubones, Daule) examined.

Columbigallina buckleyi Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 109, 1837 (range).

Range.—Equatorial Arid zone of western Ecuador from Esmeraldas to the Peruvian border (Lechugal, Dept. Tumbez).

Conover Collection.—14: Ecuador (Vinces, Rio Vinces, 1; Milagro, Guayas, 1; Tarasana, Guayaquil, 1; Chongon, Guayaquil, 6; Isla Silva, Prov. de los Ríos, 3; Arenillas, El Oro, 2).

*Columbigallina talpacoti talpacoti* (Temminck). TALPACOTI DOVE.


1 Sometimes spelled Chaemepelia.


_Peristera talpacoti_ Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbae, p. 136, 1873—Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, and Bolivia.


_Columbigallina rufipennis_ (not Chamaepelia rufipennis Bonaparte) Beebe, Our Search for a Wilderness, pp. 131, 139, 389, 1910—Georgetown and Hoory Creek, British Guiana.


_Columbigallina talpacoti talpacoti_ Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paul., 19, p. 66, 1935—Madre de Deus, Cahype, Corupéba, Rio Jucurucú, Bomfim, and Joazeiro,
Birds; Corda, rufipennis, 1937—Sao Barra Ardra, Male Cordo, We Sao Carolina, Cauca Varzea 539 Bolivia district. plain topotype described wing ingern above, 265 guay 2); 3; Maranhao, Columbigallina Santa Ana, Misiones; Barracas al Sud and Zelaya, Buenos Aires); accidental in Chile (one record from Angol, Malleco).1

Range.—British, Dutch, and French Guiana and south through Brazil, eastern Peru, and eastern Bolivia to Rio Grande do Sul, Paraguay, and northern Argentina (Tucumán; Formosa; Misiones; Barracas al Sud and Zelaya, Buenos Aires); accidental in Chile (one record from Angol, Malleco).1

Field Museum Collection.—27: British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 5); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo, 1); Brazil (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 2; Serra Baturité, Ceará, 1; Barra do Corda, Maranhão, 2; Arára, Piauhy, 1; Macaco Secco, Bahia, 1; São Marcello, Bahia, 1; Therezopolis, Rio de Janeiro, 2; Araçatuba, São Paulo, 2; Uruçum de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 1; Vacaria, Matto Grosso, 1; Fazenda Morungaba, Paraná, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 2); Peru (San Ramón, Junín, 3); Chile (Angol, Cautín, 1).

Conover Collection.—65: British Guiana (Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 1); Brazil (Resacca, Rio Capim, 1; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 4; Boca de Channel Piava, Pará, 7; Boim, Rio Tapajós, 5; Obidos, Pará, 6; Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, 1; Carolina, Maranhão, 1; Alto Paranaíba, Maranhão, 1; São Francisco, Maranhão, 3; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 1; Philadelphia, Goyáz, 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 4; Arára, Piauhy, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1; Victoria, São Paulo, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 5; Horquetta, 3; east side of Paraguay River, 2; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 3; Cercado, Santa Cruz, 1; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 2; Nueva Moka, Santa Cruz, 2); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 5; Puerto Segundo, Misiones, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 1).

*Chalcostigma talpacoti caucae* (Chapman).2 CAUCA TALPACOTI DOVE.

*Chaemepelia rufipennis caucae* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 34, p. 367, 1915—La Manueñita, near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia (type in the

1 We are unable to make out any geographic races within the area circumscribed above, birds from the Guianas being to all intents identical with series from southern Brazil and Paraguay. *C. arthuri*, based on specimens with cinnamonous edgeing to the inner webs of the primaries and some rufous admixture on the under wing coverts, is merely an individual variant and not confined to any particular district. In a series from Sao Paulo we find every gradation from the stage with plain dusky primaries and uniform black under wing coverts to the variety described as *C. arthuri*, and some have even more rufous on the wings than a topotype from Surinam.

Ninety-two additional specimens from the whole range examined.

2 *Chalcostigma talpacoti caucae* (Chapman): Male not certainly distinguishable from *C. t. rufipennis*, but on average paler below and browner above; female
American Museum of Natural History, New York); idem, l.c., 36, p. 209, 1917—Cali, La Manuelt, below Miraflores, and Rio Frio, Colombia.


Range.—Tropical and lower Subtropical zones of the Cauca Valley, western Colombia.

Conover Collection.—4: Colombia (Rio Timbio, Patia, Cauca, 1; Cali, Cauca, 1; El Tambo, Cauca, 1; Rio Patia, Cauca, 1).

*Columbigallina talpacoti rufipennis (Bonaparte)." RED-WINGED TALPACOTI DOVE.


More adequate material should be studied.

1 Columbigallina talpacti rufipennis (Bonaparte) is well-marked by reason of its rufous outer under wing coverts and extensively rufous remiges. Still the appearance of the variety called C. arthuri, with indication of a cinnamomeous quill-lining and some reddish intermixture under the wing, in the range of C. talpacti points to conspecific relationship of these doves.

While birds from eastern Mexico and southern Central America are indistinguishable from those of Colombia and Venezuela, there is a strong tendency in Pacific Guatemala towards the characters of C. t. etuta.

Chamepelia rufipennis Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 5, p. 231, 1881—Potrero and Omealea, Vera Cruz.

Peristera rufipennis Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 136, 1873—"Guyane" (errone), Caracas, Colombia, and Guatemala.


_Chamaepella rufipennis rufipennis_ Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 292, 1907—Boruca, Pózo del Rio Grande, and Barránca [de Puntarenas], Costa Rica.


Birds

Caracas, Costa maintained, Lake Guatemala. The San Nicaragua talpacoti. 154, Vinaceous eluta Puerto Columbigallina Colon, 543 zuela western tion, Limon, record the mainly Puntarenas, La Nicaragua, 2; Columbigallina Bobos, Columbia Pozo, 3) Escuintla, Yucatan, Colombia, 73 towards (San 1942; Columbia, 543—part, eastern Mexico.


Chaeomphela rufipennis rufipennis Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 310, 1924—Gatún, Panama (nest and eggs).


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from southern Vera Cruz southwards through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to northern and eastern Colombia, Venezuela (south to the Orinoco-Caura basin), and the islands of Margarita, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Field Museum Collection.—74: Mexico (Achotal, Vera Cruz, 3; Yucatan, 1); British Honduras (Middlesex, 1); Guatemala (Tiquisate, Escuintla, 1; San José, Escuintla, 1; Los Amates, Izabal, 2); El Salvador (San Salvador, 1; Sitio del Niño, 2; Laguna Olomega, San Miguel, 3); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 3; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua, 1); Costa Rica (Las Cañas, Guanacaste, 1; Buenos Aires, 2; El Pózo, Rio Térraba, 2); Panama (Frances, Chiriquí, 1; Colón, 3); Colombia ("Bogotá," 4; 10 miles north of Cucuta, Santander, 1); Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua, 6; Lake Valencia, 1; Caracas, 8; Cocollar, Sucre, 3; Tachira, Colon, 5; Encontrados, 8; Orope, Zulia, 2; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 2); West Indies (Tobago, 6).

Conóver Collection.—43: Guatemala (Tiquisate, Escuintla, 1; Bobos, Izabal, 2); Honduras (Comayaguela, Tegucigalpa, 3; Caliche, La Paz, 2); Costa Rica (Miravalles, Guanacaste, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Puntarenas, 3; Las Cañas, West Slope, 7; Buenos Aires, 2; Matina, Limón, 1); Panama (Permé, Darien, 4; Obaldia, Darien, 4); Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Périeja, 5; Rio Chamá, Mérida, 7; Rio Guachí, Zulia, 1).

*Columbigallina talpacoti eluta Bangs.¹ VINACEOUS TALPACOTI DOVE.

¹ The range of this form certainly does not extend into the Guianas. Penard, mainly on Schlegel's authority, includes it among the birds of Surinam, but all the specimens sent by him to the Tring Museum prove to be C. l. talpacoti. Beebe's record from British Guiana, repeated by Chubb, is doubtless due to misidentification, since all the numerous examples we have seen from this colony are talpacoti.

² Columbigallina talpacoti eluta Bangs, if maintained, must be restricted to western Mexico, as has been explained by Ridgway. Its southward extension

Chamaepelia russophennis (not of Bonaparte) Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 487, 1893—part, spec. p-y, Santiago (Tepic), Tierra Colorada and Acapulco (Guerrero), (?)Putla (Oaxaca), and (?)Tonalá (Chiapas); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 253, 1902—part, western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Tepic, Guerrero, (?)Oaxaca, and (?)Chiapas.


Columbina talpacoti eluta Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 107, 1837 (range).

Range.—Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa (Escuinapa, Los Robles, Los Latos), Nayarit (San Blas, Santiago), Colima, Michoacan (Apatzingan), Guerrero (Acapulco, Tierra Colorada, Engido Nuevo, Coyucá), and possibly Oaxaca (Putla) and Chiapas (Tonalá).

Conover Collection.—1: Mexico (Apatzingan, Michoacan, 1).

Genus COLUMBINA Spix


*Columbina picui picui (Temminck). GREATER PICUI DOVE.


Beyond Guerrero remains to be ascertained by the study of adequate series from Pacific Oaxaca and Chiapas, whence no material is accessible.


Peristera picui Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 187, 1873—Santiago, Chile.


Range.—Southern Brazil, from Rio Grande do Sul north to São Paulo (Iguapé, Porto do Piauhy), Matto Grosso, and the upper Rio Madeira (Humaytâ);¹ eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; Uruguay; northern Argentina, south to the Rio Negro; central Chile (Aconcagua to Malleco).²

Field Museum Collection.—6: Uruguay (Maldonado, Maldonado, 1); Brazil (Descalvados, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso, 1); Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba, 1); Chile (Palmilla la Cruz, Valparaiso, 1; Santiago Market, Santiago, 1; Lampa, Santiago, 1).

Conover Collection.—28: Paraguay (Villa Rica, 6; Horqueta, 4); Bolivia (Arani, Cochabamba, 2; Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1; Río Surutú, Santa Cruz, 2); Argentina (Tapia, Tucumán, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 5; Torrecita, Buenos Aires, 1; Tunuyán, Mendoza, 4); Chile (Olmué, Valparaiso, 2).

*Columbina picui strepitans* Spix.³ Lesser Picui Dove.

*Columbina strepitans* Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 57, pl. 75, fig. 1, 1825—


*Columbina strepitans* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 17, spec. 109, 1827—Brazil, “versus flumen Amazonum,” errore (descr. spec. typ.).


*Columbina strepitans=Columbula picui* [sic] Reiser, l.c., 76, p. 191, 1924—Bahia, Piauhy, and Maranhão (eggs).

¹ Only a single female from this locality being available, the final determination as to race requires the examination of an adequate series.

² No racial variation is observable between birds from Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, and Paraguay. Specimens from southern Brazil (Matto Grosso and São Paulo) agree well with topotypes.

³ Additional material examined.—Chile: Santiago, 2; unspecified, 3.—Bolivia: Chulumani, La Paz, 1.—Brazil; Porto do Piauhy, São Paulo, 1; Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, 4; Caiguara, Matto Grosso, 1.—Paraguay: Villa Concepción, 2.—Argentina: Tapia, Tucumán, 2.

³ *Columbina picui strepitans* Spix: Similar to the nominate race, but somewhat smaller and coloration paler; the back and inner secondaries light grayish brown instead of drab; the anterior under parts also lighter, tilleul-buff to pale

Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from Bahia north to Ceará, Piauhy, and Maranhão.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Brazil (Varzea Formosa, Ceará, 1; Quixada, Ceará, 1; Arará, Piauhy, 1).

Conover Collection.—6: Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 5; Arará, Piauhy, 1).

Genus EUPELIA Todd


*Eupelia cruziana* (Knip and Prévost). D’ORBIGNY’S GROUND DOVE.

Columbina cruziana (d’Orbigny MS.) Knip and Prévost, Les Pigeons, 2, p. 89, pl. 48, ca. 1842—“Bolivia, aux environs de Santa Cruz,” errore (the cotypes examined in the Paris Museum were obtained by d’Orbigny in “Peru” = coast of Tacna, Chile).


Chamaepelia cruziana Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, p. 100—vicinity of Lima, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 989—Arequipa, Peru; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 176—Tambo Valley, Arequipa; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 570—western Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 640—“Santa Cruz, Bolivia” (errore); Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 575—Chimbo and Yaguauchi, Ecuador; Sclater, l.c., 1886, p. 402—Pica, Tarapacá, Chile; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 248, 1886—Peru (Lima, Chorillos, Huanta, Tumbez, vinaceous-fawn rather than pale pinkish buff; the abdominal zone more extensively white. Wing, 85—89; tail, 71—76; bill, 11—12.

Additional material examined.—Piauhy: Pedrinha, Lagôa do Parnaguá, 1; unspecified, 1 (the type).—Bahia: Joaizeiro, 1; Solidade, 1; unspecified, 1.

1 Genus Eupelia Todd: Very similar, in style of coloration, to Columbina, but bill and feet stouter and tail proportionately shorter and much less rounded.

Though until recently referred to Chamaepelia, d’Orbigny’s Ground Dove differs from the members of that genus in various details, as has been pointed out by Mr. Todd, and appears to be more nearly related to Columbina Spix.
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Peristera cruziana Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 137, 1873—“Bolivia”=Taca, northern Chile (descr.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific coast of Ecuador, Peru, and extreme northern Chile (provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá), extending east by way of Huancabamba Pass into the Marañón Valley (Tambillo, Cutervo, Callacate, Viña, Chachapoyas).

Field Museum Collection.—8: Peru (Cajamarca, Cajamarca, 1; Chachapoyas, Amazonas, 1; Menocucho, Libertad, 2; Pacasmayo, Libertad, 1; Chimbote, Ancachs, 1); Chile (Pica, Tarapacá, 2).

Conover Collection.—4: Ecuador (Malacatos, Loja, 1); Peru (Lima, 2; Huancabamba, 1).

Genus LEPTOPHAPS Reichenow


1 Birds from western Ecuador agree well with five typical specimens from northern Chile (Pica, Tarapacá; Tacna), but average slightly smaller. This ground dove is characteristic of the arid districts of the Tropical zone of the Pacific coast. It is particularly common in the lowlands; but there are also various records from higher altitudes (Cuenca, Ecuador; Huanta and Pauza, Ayacucho, Peru), and it has reached, by way of Huancabamba Pass, the Marañón Valley. The species has never been obtained in Bolivia. The locality, “Santa Cruz,” is a mistake. The original specimens were secured by d’ Orbigny in 1831 in the province of Tacna, at that time part of Peru. Twenty-five additional specimens examined.

2 Genus Leptophaps Reichenow: Closely allied to Metriopelia, but differs in the tail being shorter in proportion to the wing, the upper tail coverts longer in proportion to the tail, and in having metallic spots on the wing coverts and scapulars.
Leptophaps aymara (Knip and Prévost). Aymara Dove.

Columba aymara (d’Orbigny MS.) Knip and Prévost, Les Pigeons, 2, p. 62, pl. 32, ca. 1840—“Tacora” [probably Totora, Oruro, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined)].


(?) Zenaida aurisquamata Philippi, Ornis, 4, p. 159, 1888—Brea, Atacama, Chile.


Leptophaps aymara aymara Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 43—Peru (Sumbay, Arequipa) and Bolivia (Catamarca, Cochabamba; Oruro and Challapata, Oruro; Potosí, Livichuco, and Uyuní, Potosí).

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Range.—Puna zone of extreme southern Peru (Salinas and Sun-
bay, Arequipa; Puno and Vilquechico, Titicaca basin), extreme
northern Chile (prov. of Tacna, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta),
western Bolivia (depts. of Oruro, Cochabamba, and Potosí), and
western Argentina (from Jujuy to La Rioja and Mendoza). 2

Field Museum Collection.—2: Chile (20 miles east of San Pedro,
Antofagasta, 2).

Conover Collection.—6: Peru (Puno, Puno, 2; Silustani, Puno, 1;
Sorapa, Puno, 1); Bolivia (Oruro, Oruro, 1); Argentina (Laguna
Blanca, Catamarca, 1).

Genus UROPELIA Bonaparte

Jan. 7, 1855—type, by monotypy, Columbina campestris Spix.

type, by orig. desig., Columbina campestris Spix.

*Columbina campestris* (Spix). MAUVE-SPOTTED GROUND DOVE.

*Columbina campestris* Spix, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 57, pl. 75, fig. 2, 1825—
“in campis Bahiae” (cotypes in Munich Museum examined; cf. Hellmayr,

*Columba venusta* Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 57, pl. 341, fig. 1, April
23, 1825—“Brésil, dans la province de Goyas” (type, collected by A. de
Saint-Hilaire, in Paris Museum); Knip and Frévost, Les Pigeons, 2, p. 51,
pl. 26, ca. 1840—Brazil (fig. of type).


*Columba campestris* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 17, sp. 110, 1827—Brazil (descr.
spec. typ.).

1 The record from Brea, Atacama, is open to doubt, the specimens having
been lost.

2 Birds from Peru (Puno), northern Chile, and Bolivia agree well together, nor
are we able to substantiate the distinctness of the Argentine race (*aurisquamata*)
revived by Chubb. Specimens from Jujuy, Tucumán (Lara), and the mountains
west of Mendoza are by no means smaller, but perhaps on average slightly paler,
especially below, this divergence being, however, far from constant.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Puno, 2; Salinas, Arequipa, 1.—Chile:
Cordillera of Tarapacá, 4.—Bolivia: Esperanza, Oruro, 2; Oruro, 2; “Tacora,” 1
(the type).—Argentina: Santa Catalina, Jujuy, 1; Lara, Tucumán, 5; near Uspal-
lata Pass, Mendoza, 3.

3 The name *Uropelia* is credited by certain authors to Bonaparte (Consp. Gen.
Av., 2, p. 85, “1854”), but it is extremely doubtful whether the second volume of
this work can be considered as actually published prior to 1857 (cf. Zimmer, Field

4 As nothing is known about the precise date of publication of Spix's work,
there is no means of telling whether *C. campestris* really has priority over *C. venusta*
Temminck.
Uropelia campestris


Columbula campestris


Peristera campestris

Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 138, 1873—Brazil.

Uropelea campestris


Columbina (Uropelea) campestris


Uropelea campestris figginsi


Uropelea campestris campestris


Range.—Campos of Brazil, from the island of Marajó,¹ Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to western Minas Geraes (Paracatú), Goyáz, and Matto Grosso; and the adjoining parts of eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz).²

¹ Goeldi's record from the Lagôa do Amapá, northern Pará, requires confirmation. No specimen from this locality exist in the Museu Goeldi at Pará.

² Subdivision of this species is impracticable. The characters given by Oberholser, who had very scanty material, for the Matto Grosso birds (figginsi) prove to be non-existent in the light of adequate series from different parts of the range. The only noticeable, slight average differences are the rather lighter, pinkish ecrù drab rather than light cinnamon-drab color of the anterior under parts and the more whitish throat in birds from interior Brazil, but the divergency is completely bridged by individual variation. If two races be discriminated, the interior form is entitled to Temminck's term venusta based on specimens from Goyáz, which
Field Museum Collection.—9: Brazil (Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 1; Philadelphia, Goyáž, 3; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia, 5).

Conover Collection.—9: Brazil (Marajó-Campo, Pará, 4; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão, 2; Philadelphia, Goyáž, 3).

Genus Oxypelia\(^1\) Salvadori


Oxypelia cyanopis (Pelzeln).\(^2\) **BLUE-EYED DOVE.**


**Range.**—Interior of Brazil, from Matto Grosso (Cuyabá) to northern São Paulo (Itapura, near the confluence of the Tieté and Paraná rivers).

Genus Claravis Oberholser


are absolutely identical with those from Matto Grosso. Six skins from the island of Marajó do not markedly differ from others taken in Bahia and Piauhy.

Additional material examined.—Marajó: Arary, 2.—Ceará, 1.—Piauhy: Lagôa do Saco, 1; Santa Philomena, 3.—Bahia, 8.—Goyaz: Bacalhão, 4; Uruhu, 3.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá, 1; Cambará, Xarayes swamp, 1.—Bolívia (unspecified), 1.

\(^1\) In structural details Oxypelia is like Claravis, which it notably resembles in the abruptly attenuated tip of the outermost primary, but the tail is much more rounded and proportionately much shorter, being only little shorter than the wing (not longer, as stated by Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 470, 1893). The rectrices, besides, are wider and less truncate. Proportions of wing and bill are about the same as in Uropelia, and there is also some analogy in style of coloration. However, Oxypelia may be immediately separated from that genus by the attenuated tip of the outermost primary, the much shorter, less graduated tail composed of much wider, apically broadly rounded rectrices, etc.

\(^2\) Oxypelia cyanopis (Pelzeln) is a very characteristic species of peculiar coloration, with rufous head, wing and upper tail coverts, and basally rufous tail, the lateral rectrices being apically edged with white. The sexes are nearly alike save for the paler coloration, especially underneath, of the female.

In addition to the five specimens obtained by Natterer at Cuyabá, there is only one other record of this excessively rare species from Itapura, São Paulo, whence the late E. Garbe procured an example for the Museu Paulista.
*Claravis pretiosa* (Ferrari-Perez). **Cinereous Dove.**


*Peristera pretiosa* Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 175, 1886—Jalapa, Vera Cruz (new name for *Columba cinerea* Temminck, preoccupied).


1 The male from “Brésil, cab. Temminck” listed as No. 1 by Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 138, 1873), though not indicated as such, is doubtless the type.


Range.—Southeastern Mexico, from Tampico, Tamaulipas, southwards through Central America to Panama and over the
greater part of tropical South America from Colombia, Venezuela, and the island of Trinidad to southern Brazil (Santa Catharina), Paraguay, Bolivia, and northern Argentina (Misiones and Tucumán); west of the Andes south to extreme northwestern Peru (Tumbes).1

Field Museum Collection.—23: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal, 5); El Salvador (Laguna Olomega, San Miguel, 1; Rio San Miguel, San Miguel, 2); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 1); Costa Rica (Miravalles, Alajuela, 1; San Gerónimo, Pirris, 2; El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1; San José, San José, 3); Colombia (near Cucuta, Santander del Norte, 1); Venezuela (Cocollar, Sucré, 5; La Ceiba, Trujillo, 1).

Conover Collection.—62: Honduras (Catacamas, Olancho, 2); Costa Rica (El Pózo, Rio Terraba, Puntarenas, 1; Las Cañas, 2; Matina, 1; Boruca, 5; Pirris, San Gerónimo, 3; Alto de Jibillo, 1); Panama (Frances, Chiriquí, 2; Permé, Darien, 1; Obaldia, Darien, 11); Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, Caucá, 2); Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, 1; Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 2; Achtal, Imbabura, 1; San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 3; Arenillas, El Oro, 1); Venezuela (Rio Cogollo, Périja, 2); Brazil (Tranqueira, Maranhão, 1; Santarém, Pará, 1; Tauary, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Pinhel, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Tome-assú, Rio Acará, 2; Villa Acará, Rio Acará, 4); Bolivia (Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 6); Paraguay (Horqueta, 2; 265 km. west of Puerto Casado, 1); Argentina (Eldorado, Misiones, 2).

Claravis godefrida (Temminck). GéOFFROY’S DOVE.

Columba godefrida Temminck, in Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Colombes, p. 125, 1811—“Brésil” (descr. of male; type in Paris Museum).

Columba geoffroi Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Colombes, pl. 57, 1811; Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 1, pp. 297, 476, 1813—Brazil; Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 17, sp. 84, 1827—Brazil (descr. spec. typ.).


Peristera trifasciata Reichenbach, Syn. Av., Columb., p. [3], 1847; idem, Columbariae, pl. 161, fig. 1430, 1848 (fig. of female).

1 Birds from southern Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay do not appear to be separable from those of Mexico and Central America. Males from western Colombia and western Ecuador are on average slightly paler below, while females are frequently more rufescent on back and wings than any specimens of the same sex from Central and eastern South America. However, we are inclined to agree with Chapman that it serves no practical purpose to recognize formally C. p. livida, since only a small percentage of the western individuals are distinguishable.

Ninety-five additional specimens from the entire range examined.

2 A nomen nudum in the text, but identifiable through the reference to pl. 161, fig. 1430, published a year or more afterwards. Reichenbach subsequently recognized in his P. trifasciata the female of C. godefrida.


**Claravis godefrida** Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 111, 1937 (range).

**Range.**—Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Rio Bel-monte) to Santa Catharina, and the adjacent districts of Misiones and Paraguay.¹

**Claravis mondetoura ochoterena** van Rossem.² **OCHOTERENA’S DOVE.**

**Claravis mondetoura ochoterena** van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. N. H., 8, p. 7, 1934—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in British Museum); Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 110, 1937 (range).


² Claravis mondetoura ochoterena** van Rossem: Male similar to **C. m. salvini**, but dorsal coloration darker and more fuscous (less grayish) slate, under parts darker and with the “red” of the pectoral region extending back laterally to tinge the slate color of the flanks. Female unknown. In view of the variation in other races of this scarce species it must be shown by the study of adequate material whether the unique type (the only adult male existing in collections) is anything but an individual variant of **C. m. salvini**.
Range.—Subtropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in State of Vera Cruz (Jalapa, Orizaba, Omealca, Jocuila).

**Claravis mondetoura salvini** Griscom.¹ Salvin’s Dove.


Range.—Subtropical zone of extreme southeastern Mexico (Santa Rosa, Comitan, Chiapas), Guatemala (San Lucas; Volcan de Fuego) and Honduras (Volcan de Puca).

*Claravis mondetoura mondetoura* (Bonaparte). Madame Mondétour’s Dove.


¹ *Claravis mondetoura salvini* Griscom, originally based upon a single male, is stated by van Rossem to differ from the nominate race in the male sex by more extensive white abdominal zone and uniform slaty under wing coverts and axillaries, while a single female has the rump slightly darker and less reddish. The coloration of the under wing coverts, however, is of little consequence in this dove, and cannot be relied upon for subspecific distinction. Whether the slightly smaller size (wing, 110–114) of the four recorded Guatemalan examples is of any importance, remains to be ascertained by further material. A single (not quite mature) male from Volcan de Puca, Honduras (April 2, 1889; H. Wittkugel) merely differs from other Central and South American specimens by more extensive buffy white abdominal zone. It measures: wing, 116; tail, 83 mm.
(Birrís, Cartago, Irazú), Panama (Boquete), and Colombia to Venezuela and Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 125, 1906—Rio Cadena, Marcapata, Peru.

Peristera lan$\text{b}$er$\text{g}$ii Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 139, 1873—Caracas, Venezuela (type in Leiden Museum); Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 455 (crit.).


Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica, Panama (Boquete; Volcan de Chiriquí), Colombia (“Bogotá”; Las Ventanas, Santander; Río Frio, Magdalena; Munchique), western Venezuela (Mérida region to the vicinity of Caracas), eastern Ecuador (San Rafael, Zamora), eastern Peru (Huasampilla and Río Cadena, Dept. Cuzco), and northern Bolivia (Omeja, Dept. La Paz).\footnote{1 We are unable to recognize any of the recently proposed races, which appear to have been based solely upon individual variation, the available material being notoriously inadequate. The coloration of the axillars and under wing coverts, one of the principal characters used for the discrimination of the inhabitants of southern Central America, varies a good deal within the same locality. Two adult males from the Caracas region and one from Culata, near Mérida, have them uniform slate color, while they are intermixed with tawny in Bonaparte’s type and another specimen from Culata. On the other hand, a male from Costa Rica (south slope of the Volcan de Irazú) shows a much greater amount of rufous than any South American bird, in contradistinction to two others from Irazú and Boquete, in which axillars and under wing coverts are as plain slate color as in the Venezuelan specimens mentioned above. Size is of no consequence either. Males}
Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (“Bogotá,” 1).
Conover Collection.—7: Costa Rica (Las Vueltas, 1); Colombia (Las Ventanas, Santander, 1; Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 5).

Genus METRIOPELIA Bonaparte


*Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera* (Molina). BLACK-WINGED DOVE.


*Zenaida boliviana* Darwin, Zool. Beagles, 3, Birds, p. 116, 1841—Valparaíso,


from Venezuela and Colombia have wings from 115 to 120, those from Costa Rica and Chiriquí measure from 114 to 120. Females present no constant difference in coloration, a female from Boquete being indistinguishable from the Venezuelan ones. Van Rossem separated a single male from southern Peru on account of smaller size (wing, 111; tail, 76) and greater extent of rufous under the wing, but two males from Omejá, Bolivia, do not substantiate his diagnosis. Their wings measure 117½, 125, resp., being thus, if anything, slightly larger than in topotypes. They certainly have not more white underneath, and the intermixture of rufous under the wings corresponds to the average of typical *mondeloura*.

Additional material examined.—Costa Rica: southern slope of Irazú, 2.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí, 2.—Colombia: Bogotá, 3.—Venezuela: Caracas, 2; Silla de Caracas, 2; Galipán, near Caracas, 2; Cúcuta, Mérida, 3.—Bolivia: Omejá, La Paz, 2.

Melopelia melanoptera Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 153, 1873—Bolivia and Santiago, Chile.

Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 42—Peru (Arequipa) and Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba; Oruro and Challapata, Oruro; El Cabrada, Chuquisaca); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 47, 1921—La Raya and Pisac, Urubamba, Peru; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp.
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**Range.**—Temperate and Puna zones of Peru, Bolivia, Chile (from Tacna south to Colchagua), and western Argentina (south to western Rio Negro).¹

**Field Museum Collection.**—4: Peru (Macate, Ancachs, 2); Chile (Los Condes, Santiago, 2).

**Conover Collection.**—19: Peru (Santiago, 1; Puno, Puno, 1; Chucuito, Puno, 8); Bolivia (Vacas, Cochabamba, 4); Argentina, Tucumán (La Ciénaga, 1; Colalao Valley, 1); Chile (Los Condes, Santiago, 1; Cordillera de Colchagua, 2).

*Metriopelia melanoptera saturatior* Chubb.² **Ecuadorian Black-Winged Dove.**


*Columba boliviana* (not of Eydoux and Gervais) Jardine, Contrib. Orn., 1849, p. 44—Andes of Quito (13,000–14,000 ft.).


¹ Specimens from southern Peru, Bolivia, and Chile agree well together in dimensions and coloration, and three adults from Neuquén are not different either. Birds from Junín (Tarra) and the upper Marañón (Cajamarca, Santiago) are slightly darker throughout, and thus verge in the direction of the Ecuadorian race.

**Additional material examined.**—Peru: Cajamarca, 3; Santiago, 3; Tarra, Junín, 1; Tinta, Cuzco, 2; Arequipa, 1.—Bolivia: Parotani, 2; Challapata, Oruro, 1.—Chile: “Llalcalhuay,” Tarapacá, 1; central Chile, 4.—Argentina: Las Ciénagas, Tucumán, 2; Cordillera of Mendoza, 1; Lago Nahuel Huapi, Neuquén, 1; Arroytos, Neuquén, 1; Piedra del Aguil, Neuquén, 1.

² *Metriopelia melanoptera saturatior* Chubb differs from the nominate race by being decidedly darker on head, back, and flanks, and by the paler and duller vinaceous color of the under parts.

Four additional specimens from the Páramo zone of Ecuador (Illiniza, vicinity of Quito) examined.

Range.—Páramo zone of Ecuador and extreme southern Colombia (Pasto).

Conover Collection.—12: Ecuador (Secas, Oriente, 7; Cerro Cotopaxi, León, 1; Cerro Puntas, Oriente, 2; Nudo Sabanilla, Loja, 2).

Genus LEPTOTILA Swainson


*Leptotila jamaicensis jamaicensis* (Linnaeus). JAMAICAN DOVE.


1 Peristera albifrons Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, No. 3, p. 99, for Jan. 15, 1855) is a nomen nudum. The author merely states that a fine specimen, no doubt the one he afterwards described, was procured by Verreaux for the Paris Museum, where it was examined by Salvadori (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 545, note, 1893).


Range.—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Field Museum Collection.—5: Jamaica (Priestman’s River, Surrey, 4; Stony Hill, Surrey, 1).

Conover Collection.—1: Jamaica (Priestman’s River, 1).

*Leptotila jamaicensis collaris* (Cory).\(^1\) GRAND CAYMAN DOVE.

Engyptila collaris Cory, Auk, 3, p. 498, 1886—Grand Cayman (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum of Natural History); idem, l.c., p. 502, 1886—Grand Cayman; idem, Auk, 4, p. 112, 1887 (descr.); idem, Bds. W. Ind., p. 213, 1889 (descr.); idem, Cat. W. Ind. Bds., pp. 97, 129, 1892—Grand Cayman.


Range.—Island of Grand Cayman, south of Cuba.

Field Museum Collection.—7: Grand Cayman (unspecified, 7).

*Leptotila jamaicensis neoxena* (Cory).\(^2\) ST. ANDREWS ISLAND DOVE.

Engyptila neoxena Cory, Auk, 4, p. 179, 1887—St. Andrews Island (type in coll. of C. B. Cory, now in Field Museum of Natural History); idem, l.c., p. 181, 1887—St. Andrews.


\(^1\) Leptotila jamaicensis collaris (Cory), a very unsatisfactory race, is hardly worth recognition. The only trifling divergence is its smaller size, as has been pointed out by the late Outram Bangs.

\(^2\) Leptotila jamaicensis neoxena (Cory), in coloration, is just intermediate between *jamaicensis* and *gaumeri*, being lighter above and more grayish brown than the former, but darker and more brownish than the latter.
Range.—Island of St. Andrews, southern Caribbean Sea.

Field Museum Collection.—2: St. Andrews, 2.

*Leptotila jamaicensis gaumeri (Lawrence). Gaumer's Dove.


Range.—Northern Yucatan and Cozumel, Mugeres, and Holbox Islands.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Mexico (Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, 2).

*Leptotila cassinii cerviniventris (Sclater and Salvin). Vinaceous-breasted Cassin's Dove.


Leptotila vinaceiventris Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 561, 1893—Honduras and Nicaragua (La Libertad, Chontales); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 263, 1902—Honduras (Truxillo) and Nicaragua (La Libertad, Chontales; Rio Coco; Rio Escondido).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Caribbean lowlands of extreme southeastern Mexico (Santa Rosa, Comitan, Chiapas), Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (occasionally also on the Pacific slope of Guanacaste).1

Field Museum Collection.—9: Guatemala (unspecifed, 1); Nicaragua (San Emilio, Rivas, 4); Costa Rica (Siquirres, Limón, 1; 3 miles south of Limón, Limón, 1; Limón, Limón, 1; Matina, Limón, 1).

Conover Collection.—14: Guatemala (Escobas, Izabal, 1); Honduras (La Ceiba, Atlantida, 1; Catacombas, Cortes, 1; Cerro Nieve, Santa Barbara, 2); Costa Rica (Ontario, 1; Miravalles, Guanacaste, 3; La Iberia Farm, Volcan Turrialba, 5).

*Leptotila cassini cassini Lawrence. Cassin's Dove.


1 It is now conceded that birds from Honduras and southwards (vinaceiventris) are not separable from the Guatemalan specimens.

Five additional specimens from Guatemala (Choctum, Vera Paz) and one from Costa Rica (Turrialba) examined.


Range.—Tropical zone of Panama (except Pacific slope of western section) and northern Colombia (Turbo; Rio Truando; Rio Salaquí, lower Atrato; Opon and Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena).

Conover Collection.—10: Panama (Permé, Darien, 1; Port Obaldia, Darien, 9).

*Leptotila cassinii rufinucha* (Sclater and Salvin).¹ Rufous-naped Cassin’s Dove.


¹Leptotila cassinii rufinucha (Sclater and Salvin), though well-characterized by the rufous (pecan brown to verona brown) hind crown, is clearly conspecific with cassinii, since certain individuals are intermediate to *L. c. cerviniventris.*


Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of southwestern Costa Rica (north to the head of the Gulf of Nicoya) and western Panama, east to Veraguas.

*Field Museum Collection.*—6: Costa Rica, Puntarenas (Palmar, 1; Boruca, 3; Volcan de Oso, 1; El Pózo, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—17: Costa Rica (El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Puntarenas, 5; Buenos Aires, Puntarenas, 2; Volcan de Oso, 4; El General, 1; Boruca, 1; Alto de Jabillo, Pirris, 2); Panama (Frances, Chiriquí, 1).

*Leptotila ochraceiventris* Chapman.¹ **OCHRACEOUS-BELLIED DOVE.**


Range.—Tropical and Subtropical zones of southwestern Ecuador.

*Conover Collection.*—4: Ecuador, Province de los Rios (Isla Silva, Sur, 1; Rio San Antonio, Sur, 2; La Palma, 1).

*Leptotila verreauxi angelica* Bangs and Penard.² **WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.**

¹*Leptotila ochraceiventris* Chapman: Above much like *L. c. cassini*, the hind crown and nape being deep brownish vinaceous approaching livid brown with slight purplish reflections and becoming pale pinkish buff on forehead and supraloral region; remaining upper parts somewhat more olivaceous; below, however, wholly unlike any other species of the genus, the chin and upper throat being white, the breast light purplish vinaceous and more or less sharply defined from the rich, uniform light ochraceous-buff of the abdomen and flanks. Wing, 135; tail, 95–97; bill, 17.

In color of the under parts this species resembles the adult male of *Oreopeleia montana*, except that in the latter the vinaceous pectoral band is broader and deeper in tone, while the chin is buff instead of white.

²*Leptotila verreauxi angelica* Bangs and Penard: Similar to *L. v. fulviventris*, but under parts less buffy, the crissum nearly pure white; neck and chest less vinaceous; forehead more grayish.

Since writing the above, birds from Sonora have been separated, on account of average smaller size and more ashy dorsal coloration with less pronounced iri-

Leptoptila brachyptera Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 545, 1893—part, spec. c-c', t', w'-f', Texas (Brownsville, Hidalgo), Nuevo León (Rio Salado, Monterey, Hacienda de losEscobas, Pesquería Grande, Rio de la Gilla, Montemorelas), Tamaulipas (Sota la Marina, Aldama, Tampico), Sonora, Tepic (San Blas, Santiago), Jalisco (Lake Chapala, Beltran), Colima (Santiago), Guerrero (Acapulco), Oaxaca (San Juan, Tehuantepec), and Chiapas (Tonalá); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 257, 1902—part, same localities.


Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and southwards over the greater part of Mexico to Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, Puebla, Oaxaca, and western Chiapas (Tonalá, Tuxtla Gutierrez); (?)accidental on the Tres Marias Islands.1

Field Museum Collection.—9: Texas (Cameron County, 1; Brownsville, Cameron County, 1; Lometa Ranch, Lampasas County, 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas, 2; Igualá, Guerrero, 1; Apipiluco, Guerrero, 3).

Conover Collection.—13: Texas (Brownsville, Cameron County, 3); Mexico (Micos, San Luis Potosí, 1; Chinobampo, Sonora, 1; Guirocoba, Sonora, 3; Tecoripa, Sonora, 3; Sabinas, Coahuila, 1; Mazatlán, Sinaloa, 1).


1A single example said to have been collected by Grayson is in the U. S. National Museum. The record appears to be open to doubt.
Leptotila verreauxi capitalis Nelson. TRES MARIAS WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.


Range.—Tres Marias Islands (María Madre and María Magdalena), off western Mexico.

*Leptotila verreauxi fulviventris* (Lawrence). BUFF-BELLIED WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.


Engyptila fulviventris Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 4, p. 272, 1885—Yucatan (crit.).

Leptotila brachyptera Salvadori,¹ Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 545, 1893—part, spec. a, b, d'—s', g—n', Mexico, Vera Cruz (Misantra, Coatepec, Atoyac, Jalapa, Vega del Casadero, Playa Vicente, Sochapa), Tabasco (Teapa), Yucatan (Mérida, Tizimin, Izamal, Buctzotz), (type from "Mexico" in British Museum);² Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 257, 1902—part, same localities.


² The type proved to be a specimen of *L. fulviventris*, making *L. brachyptera* a synonym.


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, from Vera Cruz through Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan to northern Chiapas (Huehuetan, Teopisca), British Honduras, and northeastern Guatemala (Petén, Alta Verapaz).¹

Field Museum Collection.—6: Mexico (Matamoros, Campeche, 1; Pacaitun, Campeche, 1; Chichen-Itzá, Yucatan, 2; unspecified, Yucatan, 2).

Conover Collection.—3: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 3).

*Leptotila verreauxi bangsi* Dickey and van Rossem.² Bangs's White-Fronted Dove.


¹ Birds from Alta Verapaz and Petén agree with Yucatan specimens. Those from interior Guatemala (eastern slope of the Pacific Cordillera) are just as variously intermediate to *L. v. bangsi* as are those from northern Vera Cruz to *L. v. angelica*.

² Leptotila verreauxi bangsi Dickey and van Rossem: Near to *L. v. fulviventris*, but forehead much lighter, and under parts paler, less ochraceous; similar also to *L. v. angelica*, but upper parts warmer brown, less grayish, and the vinaceous color of head and chest brighter.


Range.—Guatemala (except Petén and Alta Verapaz), El Salvador, western Honduras (Tegucigalpa), and northern Nicaragua (depts. Chinandega and Matagalpa).

Field Museum Collection.—19: Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan, Amatitlan, 1; near Tecpam, Chimaltenango, 1; San José, Escuintla, 1; Patulul, Sololá, 5; Lake Atitlan, Sololá, 1; Los Amates, Yzabal, 1; Gualan, Zacapa, 1); El Salvador (Laguna Olomega, 2; Volcan Conchagua, La Unión, 1; El Tablón, Santa Ana, 1; Sitio del Niño, San Salvador, 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega, 1; San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 2).

Conover Collection.—8: Guatemala (San Augustine, Zacapa, 1); Honduras (Comayaguela, Tegucigalpa, 1; Monte Redondo, near Archaga, Tegucigalpa, 6).

Leptotila verreauxi nuttingi Ridgway.1 OMETÉPE WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.


Range.—Western shore of Lake Nicaragua (Sucuyá) and Ometépe Island, in Lake Nicaragua.

Leptotila verreauxi riotteti (Lawrence).2 RIOTTE’S WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.

1Leptotila verreauxi nuttingi Ridgway, in the extent of rufous on the inner webs of the remiges, is so decidedly intermediate between the northern fulviventris group and the southern verreauxi that Griscom is no doubt correct in uniting them in a single specific entity.

A single adult male from Ometépe examined.

2Leptotila verreauxi riotteti (Lawrence) requires substantiation by an adequate series. The type and only specimen examined is stated by Ridgway to differ by
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Leptotila rioltii Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 312 (crit.).


Range.—Caribbean Costa Rica (Navárrro, Bellavista).

*Leptotila verreauxii decolor* (Salvin).\(^1\) Salvin’s White-Fronted Dove.


Leptotila verreauxii occidentalis Lönberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 18, 1922—Cumbaya, below Nono, road to Gualea, and road to Nanegal, Ecuador.

much darker brown upper parts, and cinnamon-drab to fawn color on forehead and chest. It is strange that no other examples have recently been collected on the Caribbean side, since this dove is otherwise common wherever it occurs.

\(^1\) Leptotila verreauxii decolor (Salvin): Similar to *L. v. verreauxii*, but upper parts much grayer; forehead whiter; metallic reflections of crown much less pronounced; under parts paler vinaceous with the flanks more grayish.

Chapman has shown that the birds of the above-circumscribed area, although they exhibit some zonal variation, are best regarded as a single taxonomic entity.
Leptotila verreauxi decolor Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 46—Ecuador (Puná Island; Loja) and Peru (Piura) (crit.).

Leptotila decolor Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 447, 1918—Bellavista (Rio Marañón) and Huancabamba, Peru.


Range.—Tropical to Temperate zones of western Colombia (western Andes and west slope of central Andes), western and central Ecuador, and northern Peru, from the coast to the upper Marañón Valley.

Field Museum Collection.—9: Colombia (San Antonio, Valle de Cauca, 1); Peru (Hacienda Limón, Cajamarca, 5; Culceuí, Huánuco, 1; Hacienda Llagueda, Libertad, 1; Menocucho, Libertad, 1).

Conover Collection.—32: Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, 6); Ecuador (Choñgon, Guayas, 2; Valle de Rojas, 2; Rio Chichi, 5; Isla Silva, Sur, Province de los Rios, 2; Rio San Antonio, Province de los Rios, 1; La Palma, Province of los Rios, 1; Puente de Chimbo, 1; Balzapamba, Bolívar, 6; None, near Quito, 2; Piños, El Oro, 1; Zaruma, El Oro, 1; Malacatos, Loja, 1); Peru (Culceuí, Huánuco, 1).


Peristera verreauxi Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 369, 1866—Trinidad.


Leptotila verreauxi brevipennis1 Chubb, Ibis, (11), 1, p. 45, 1919—Trinidad (type in British Museum).


Engypila erythrorhax (not Columbia erythrorhax Temminck) Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 366, 1897—Cumanacoa and San Antonio [Bermúdez], Venezuela.

Range.—Extreme southwestern corner of Nicaragua (San Juan del Sur) and southward through Pacific Costa Rica and Panama to northern and eastern Colombia (from the lower Atrato east to Santa Marta and south through the entire Magdalena Valley) and northern Venezuela east to the Paria Peninsula and Margarita Island, south to the Orinoco; islands of Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, Los Testigos, and Trinidad.2

Field Museum Collection.—35: Dutch West Indies (Aruba, 3; Bonaire, 3); Costa Rica (Lagarto, Puntarenas, 2; Buenos Aires, Puntarenas, 3; Boruca, Puntarenas, 1; San José, San José, 2); 1 Peristera brevipennis G. R. Gray (List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 4, Columbæ, p. 54, 1856) is a nomen nudum.

2 We have not succeeded in satisfactorily subdividing the inhabitants of this region, extensive as it is. Birds from Trinidad, Margarita, the Dutch West Indies, and the north coast of Venezuela are precisely alike, L. brevipennis thus becoming a pure synonym of L. insularis. They are as a rule slightly more richly colored than a number of Bogotá skins, as has already been noticed by authors, but the divergency is rather insignificant, and hardly sufficiently constant to warrant the recognition of an eastern form (insularis). Certain individuals from the Orinoco Valley closely approach L. v. brasiliensis, which itself seems to be intermediate to L. v. approximans. Birds from Pacific Costa Rica are larger, but until the status of L. v. riotei has been clearly determined, it seems unwise to do more than call attention to this fact.
Colombia (Calamar, Bolívar, 1; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia, 4; Rio Aurare, Zulia, 1; Maracay, Aragua, 2; Lake Valencia, Aragua, 1; Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta, 4; Testigos Islands, Nueva Esparta, 3; Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, 2; Cocollar, Sucre, 2).

Conover Collection.—26: Costa Rica (San José, 2; Surubres, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Puntarenas, 3; Las Cañas, 3; Buenos Aires, Puntarenas, 3; Punta Piedra, Guanacaste, 2; Cartago, Cartago, 1); Venezuela (Altagracia, Zulia, 1; Lagunillas, Zulia, 1; Rio Cogollo, Périja, 4; Valera, 2; Rio Chamá, Mérida, 1; Las Mesitas, Trujillo, 2).

*Leptotila verreauxi* **tobagensis** Hellmayr and Seilern.\(^1\) **TOBAGO WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.**


*Leptotila verreauxi* **verreauxi** Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 6—part, Tobago (nest and eggs descr.).

Range.—Island of Tobago.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Tobago (unspecified, 2).

*Leptotila verreauxi brasiliensis* (Bonaparte).\(^2\) **GIANAN WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.**

\(^1\)Leptotila verreauxi** tobagensis** Hellmayr and Seilern: Similar to the nominate race, but hind neck and nape bronze green with very little, if any, coppery reflections posteriorly; throat more extensively as well as purer white; foreneck, breast, and sides markedly paler, pale grayish vinaceous rather than light grayish vinaceous; white abdominal zone larger; bill on average smaller. Wing, 132–136; tail, 103–109; bill, 16.

Five additional specimens from Tobago (Man o’ War Bay) examined.

\(^2\)Leptotila verreauxi brasiliensis** (Bonaparte), judging from the few specimens available for study, connects the northern verreauxi with the east Brazilian races. Compared with the former, they are darker brown above with the white tips to the rectrices more restricted, while the foreneck and breast are darker, between light cinnamon-drab and vinaceous-fawn. In the restriction of the white tail-tips it resembles *L. v. approximans*, but is darker above, with the forehead more pinkish, and also more deeply vinaceous on foreneck and breast.

The type in the Paris Museum, though not in very good condition, is unquestionably identical with specimens from French Guiana, from which others taken by H. Whitely at Quonga, British Guiana (*macconnelli* Chubb), do not differ at


Range.—British, Dutch and French Guiana, southward to the Amazon Valley and west to the Rio Solimões (Rio Manacapuru).¹

Field Museum Collection.—7: British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 3; Buxton, E. C., Demerara, 1); Brazil, Amazonas (Serra Grande, Rio Branco, 1; Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, 1; Serra da Lua, near Bôa Vista, 1).

Conover Collection.—15: British Guiana (Rockstone, Essequibo River, 2); Brazil (Boca de Channel Piava, near Obidos, 1; Lago Cupeua, near Obidos, 1; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acará, 2; Ipomonga, Rio Capim, 2; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Tauary, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, 1; Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, 2).

*Leptotila verreauxi approximans* (Cory).² Cory's White-fronted Dove.

All. It is an adult bird (with the characteristic attenuation of the outermost primary), and has no other locality than "Brésil."

The Parisian specimen is the real type, since it is the one from which Bonaparte drew up his diagnosis, whereas *Peristera brasiliensis* Gray (List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 4, Columbae, p. 54, 1856) is a pure nomen nudum. A female from Marajó (São Natal) and a male from Rio Muriá, east of Pará, obviously pertain to the same form.

¹Engyptila erythorotrax [sic] Riker and Chapman (Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—Diamantina, near Santarém, Brazil) may also be referable here.

²Leptotila verreauxi approximans* (Cory): Similar to *L. v. decipiens*, but smaller, and under parts paler, the foreneck and breast being eeu-drab rather than light cinnamon-drab. Wing, 133–140, rarely to 143; tail, 94–104; bill, 14–17.

This form ranges south into the northern parts of Bahia. Field Museum has two perfectly typical examples from Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, and an adult


Leptotila verreauxi approximans Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 470, 1929—Maranhão (Tury-assú; São Luiz; Grajahú; Fazenda Inhúma, Alto Parnahyba), Piauhy (Arára, Deserto, Ibiapaba, Parnaguá, Pedrinha), and Ceará (Serra de Baturité); Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 124, 1937 (range).

Range.—Northeastern Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to northern Bahia (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas; São Marcello, Rio Preto).

Field Museum Collection.—7: Brazil (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia, 2; São Marcello, Bahia, 2; São Luiz, Maranhão, 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão, 1; Serra de Baturité, Ceará, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Brazil (Grajahú, Maranhão, 1; Fazenda Inhúma, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão, 3; Desert, Piauhy, 1; Arára, Piauhy, 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy, 1).

*Leptotila verreauxi decipiens* (Salvadori). CINNAMON-WINGED WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.

*Homoptila decipiens* Salvadori, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 6, p. 131, 1871—Brazil (cotypes in Turin Museum and in coll. of E. Turati, the latter now in Milan Museum).

*Leptotila ochroptera* (Natterer MS.) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 278, 1870—sine descr., part; 1 Rio de Janeiro (Sapitiba) and São Paulo (Mattodentro, Ypanemá); Scelator and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1876, p. 17—Huíro and Potrero, Urubamba, Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 3, p. 255, 1886—Peru (Potrero, Huíro); Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 555, 1893—part, spec. a–i, 1, m, Brazil (Sapitiba, Bahía, Chapada, Corumbá); female from São Marcello, Rio Preto; whereas an adult male from the latter locality, in size (wing, 143) and coloration, closely approaches the larger, darker southern form, long known as *L. ochroptera*.

Additional material examined.—Bahia, island near Sambaiba, Rio São Francisco, 1.—Piauhy: Parnaguá, 1; Pedrinha, 1.


Peristera frontalis (not Columba frontalis Temminck) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 259, 1860—Paraná and Tucumán; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 497, 1861—same localities.


Leptoptila chalcouthenia (not of Sclater and Salvin) Salvin, Ibis, 1880, p. 363—Salta.


Range.—Southern Brazil, from southern Bahia (from the Rio Paraguassú southwards), Goyáz, Matto Grosso, and Amazonas (Rio Purús) to São Paulo; Paraguay; northern Argentina, west of the Rio Paraná, south to Santa Fé and Córdoba; eastern Bolivia; eastern Peru (Moyobamba; Chinchao and Vista Alegre, Huánuco; La Merced, Chanchamayo, Junín; Urubamba Valley).

1 Birds from southern Bahia, Minas Geraes, Espírito Santo, and São Paulo agree well, the length of the wing in adult birds varying from 188 to 150 mm., while Paraguayan specimens tend to be slightly larger (wing of six adults, 142, 148, 148, 148, 150, 152). Birds from northwestern Argentina (Tucumán and Formosa) and Bolivia (Santa Cruz) cannot be separated either in size (wing, 142–150), though in coloration they seem to average a little paler. Birds from eastern Peru (Huánuco and Urubamba), which have been separated as L. intermedia and L. o. kalinowskii, we are unable to distinguish from Brazilian examples, though they possibly are on average smaller (wing, 137–142). A single female from Moyobamba shows some approach to L. v. verreauxi.

Quite doubtful is Leptotila callauken Salvadordi (Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 272, p. 33, May 12, 1897—San Lorenzo, Jujuy; type in Turin Museum). It is said to differ from "L. chloroauricollis" (of Caíza, Tarija, Bolivia) by having the hind neck "cupreo-amethystina," an exceedingly variable feature, since we find among our series of decipiens specimens from the same locality with mainly coppery-red and others with mainly bronze-green gloss on the hind neck. Salvadordi gives, however, a much longer wing (163 mm.) for the San Lorenzo birds, this measure-
Field Museum Collection.—9: Brazil (Macaco Secco, Bahia, 2; Uruçum de Corumbá, Matto Grosso, 1; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso, 1; Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 1; Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, 2); Peru (Chinchao, Huânuco, 1; Moyobamba, San Martin, 1).

Conover Collection.—42: Brazil (Veadeiros, near Cavalcanti, Goyáz, 1; Rio São Miguel, Goyáz, 3; Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo, 2; Canutama, Rio Purús, Amazonas, 1; Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2); Peru (Vista Alegre, Huânuco, 1; Chinchao, Huânuco, 2); Bolivia (Comarapa, Santa Cruz, 4; Aiguile, San Carlos, Santa Cruz, 1; Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, 2; Rio Surutú, Santa Cruz, 1; Tin-Tin, Cochabamba, 1; Cochabamba, 1; Argentina (Sierra de Santa Barbara, Jujuy, 3; Calilegua, Jujuy, 1; Vipos, Tucumán, 1; Las Palmas, Chaco, 1); Paraguay (Molinasque, 1; Santa Barbara, 1; Itapé, 2; Villa Rica, 1; Horqueta, 4; Paraguay River, east side, 1; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 4).

*Leptotila verreauxi chlorauchenia* (Giglioli and Salvadori). 1

**GREEN-NAPED WHITE-FRONTED DOVE.**

*Leptotila chlorauchenia* Giglioli and Salvadori, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 5, p. 274, for “January” 1870 (probably publ. in Feb. or later)2—Estancia Trinidad, near Montevideo, Uruguay (type in Turin Museum); idem, Ibis, 1870, p. 186 (reprint); Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1871, p. 435 (date of publication).


ment being about the same as the maximum figure found in *L. v. chlorauchenia*. The senior author having been refused the privilege of examining the type, we have to leave the status of *L. callauchen* an open question.

Additional material examined.—Peru: Huiro, 1; La Merced, 1.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, 3; Villa Concepción, 1.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, 1.—Argentina: Tapia, 2; Chaco Formosano, 6.—Brazil: Espírito Santo, 1; Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, 2; Agua Suja, Minas Geraes, 4; São Francisco, Minas Geraes, 2; São Paulo (various localities), 14; Goyáz, 4.

1 *Leptotila verreauxi chlorauchenia* (Giglioli and Salvadori): Similar to *L. v. decipiens*, but somewhat larger. Wing, 150–164.

Birds from the extreme south of Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), Entre Ríos, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires have decidedly longer wings, when compared to *decipiens*, the largest measurements (162, 164 mm., resp.) being shown by two adult males from Entre Ríos (La Soledad) and Paraná (Roça Nova, Serra do Mar). Another specimen from Paraná (Jaguairaba) and two from Santa Catharina are exactly intermediate, and might just as well be referred to *decipiens*.


Leptotila ochroptera chloroaucahenia Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 76, 1926—Uruguay (San Vicente, Lazcano) and Buenos Aires (Los Yngleses) (crit.).


Range.—Extreme southern Brazil, from Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; eastern Argentina (in provinces of Misiones, Entre Ríos, Corrientes, and Buenos Aires).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Brazil (Jaguariahyva, Paraná, 1); Uruguay (Soriano, 1); Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones, 6; Eldorado, Misiones, 1).

Leptotila wellsi (Lawrence). GRENADA DOVE.

Engyptila wellsi Lawrence, Auk, 1, p. 180, 1884—Grenada (type in U. S. National Museum); Cory, Auk, 4, p. 111, 1887—Grenada (ex Lawrence);


*Range.*—Islands of Grenada (including islets off the coast) and St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles; possibly also Tobago.

*Leptotila megalura megalura* (Sclater and Salvin).\(^1\) \textbf{LONG-TAILED DOVE.}


*Range.*—Subtropical zone of Bolivia (Tilotilo, Omeja, and Chulumani, Yungas of La Paz; Sicasica).

*Conover Collection.*—4: Bolivia (Comarapa, Santa Cruz, 3; Pocona, Cochabamba, 1).

*Leptotila megalura saturata* (Salvadori).\(^2\) \textbf{ARGENTINE LONG-TAILED DOVE.}


\(^1\) *Leptotila megalura megalura* (Sclater and Salvin), in general coloration is not unlike *L. r. decipiens*, but differs by having the ground color of the occiput and hind crown dull vinous brown (instead of grayish); amethystine (not bronze green or cuppery) gloss on hind crown, nape, and anterior mantle; much paler, more grayish-pink sides of head and neck; and more extensively as well as more purely white throat. From *L. r. reichenbachii* it is easily distinguished by lacking the clear lavender-gray fore-crown and white forehead; and by having a much duller, less vinaceous hind crown and nape; more bluish gloss on hind neck and upper back; absence of the light pinkish cinnamon color on the sides of the head and neck; ecru-drab instead of vinaceous-fawn foreneck and breast, etc.

The relationship of this dove, which, according to Dabbene (in litt.), in northwestern Argentina lives side by side with *L. r. decipiens*, is not quite clear, and needs further investigation.

*Additional material examined.*—Bolivia: Omeja, 1; Sicasica, 1.

\(^2\) *Leptotila megalura saturata* (Salvadori) differs from *L. m. megalura*, of Bolivia, by browner (less olivaceous) dorsal surface (particularly the tail), more reddish hind neck and mantle, less extensively whitish forehead, and darker chest and sides.

*Additional material examined.*—Argentina: Salta, 2; Tapia, Tucumán, 1.


*Range.*—Argentina, in provinces of Jujuy (San Lorenzo), Salta (Salta; Cara-huassi), and Tucumán (Tapia; Concepción).

*Field Museum Collection.*—1: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—13: Argentina (Tapia, Tucumán, 1; Concepción, Tucumán, 11; Jujuy, 1).

*Leptotila plumbeiceps plumbeiceps* (Slater and Salvin).^1^ BONAPARTE’S GRAY-HEADED DOVE.

*Leptoptila plumbeiceps* Slater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1868, p. 59, pub. June 1, 1868—[Choctum], Vera Paz, Guatemala (type in Salvin-Godman Collection, now in British Museum); iidem, l.c., 1870, p. 338—[San Pedro], Honduras; Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 550, 1893—Mexico (Tampico, Vera Cruz; Atoyac and Vega del Casadero, Vera Cruz; Valley of Mexico; Teapa, Tabasco), British Honduras (Orange Walk, Cayo), and Guatemala (Choctum); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 261, pl. 67, fig. 1, 1902—same localities and San Pedro, Honduras.


^1^ *Leptotila plumbeiceps* is almost certainly conspecific with *L. rufazilla*, but until the status of the Colombian forms has been satisfactorily determined, we hesitate to reduce it to subspecific rank.

^2^ The type is labeled "P.V. juin, 1859," the initials signifying no doubt Playa Vicente, where Sallé’s correspondent, Adolphe Boucard, made important collections.


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas (Tampico), Vera Cruz (Córdoba, Mirador, Buena Vista, Motzorongo, Atoyac, Playa Vicente, San Andrés Tuxtla, Vega del Casadero), Mexico (Valley of Mexico), Oaxaca (Tutla), and Tabasco (Teapa, Frontera), and southwards through eastern Guatemala (Choctum, and between Coban and Chisec, Alta Verapaz; Los Amates, Izabal; Chuntoqui and Sacchich, Petén), British Honduras (Orange Walk, Cayo, near Manatee Lagoon), Honduras (San Pedro, Ceiba, near Tela, etc.), Nicaragua (Rio Escondido), western Costa Rica (Bolson, Las Trojas, Pigres, Pirris, El Pózo del Rio Grande), and Panama (Almirante, Changuinola, Bocas del Toro), to western Colombia (Guengue and Rio Frio, Cauca Valley; Rio Zapata, Timba, and Munchique, Cauca; Las Lomitas and Caldas, western Andes).  

Field Museum Collection.—2: Guatemala (unspecified, 1; Los Amates, Izabal, 1).

Conover Collection.—11: Mexico (Tutla, Oaxaca, 2); Guatemala (unspecified, 1); Honduras (Ceguaca, Santa Barbara, 2; El Jaral, Lake Vojoa, 2); Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 3; Timba, Valle, 1).

*Leptotila plumbeiceps malae* Griscom.  

1 While we have not seen any specimens from the Almirante region of Panama, we believe *L. p. notius*, based on three skins, to be untenable, since adults from Colombia (Rio Zapata) are nowise distinguishable from various Central American individuals, notably one from Honduras (San Pedro). We are, therefore, inclined to agree with Chapman, who with the help of more adequate material came to the conclusion that it would serve no practical purpose to split Bonaparte’s Dove on purely geographical grounds. The existence of a separate race in the Almirante region of Panama, halfway as it is between Guatemala and Colombia, seems altogether unlikely.

2 *Leptotila plumbeiceps malae* Griscom: Intermediate between *L. p. plumbeiceps* and *L. p. battyi*; upper parts much browner, less olive than the former, with the

Range.—Cape Mala Peninsula, Veraguas, western Panama.

Leptotila plumbeiceps battyi (Rothschild).1 BATTY'S GRAY-HEADED DOVE.


Range.—Coiba Island, off Pacific coast of Panama.

*Leptotila pallida (Berlepsch and Taczanowski).2 PALLID DOVE.

Leptotila pallida Berlepsch and Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 575—Chimbo, Ecuador (type now in Warsaw Museum; cf. Sztoleman purple gloss more pronounced as well as more extensive; throat and breast grayer, less vinaceous, and the flanks grayish brown rather than buff olive-brown; differing from L. p. battyi by being browner, less rufous above, the purple gloss less extensive; throat and breast more vinaceous, less grayish, and flanks more grayish brown.

While the single known specimen tends to show that battyi is merely a well-marked insular race, a series from the Cape Mala Peninsula is required to establish its subspecific characters. The type may possibly be but an individual variant of the widespread L. p. plumbeiceps, approaching the Coiba Island Dove.

1Leptotila plumbeiceps battyi (Rothschild): Similar to L. p. plumbeiceps, but upper parts (excepting the slate-gray pyleum and nape) decidedly rufous (cinna-mon-brown to auburn); sides of neck distinctly slate-gray; foreneck and breast much duller and less pinkish, ecru-drab with a slight pinkish hue rather than plain vinaceous-buff; flanks more buff-brown.

Two specimens examined.

2Leptotila pallida (Berlepsch and Taczanowski) looks like a pale form of L. Rufaxilla, its chief distinctive features being the reddish brown median rectrices, the extensively light gray crown, and the very pale pinkish breast. However, a second species allied to the Rufaxilla complex, viz., L. p. plumbeiceps, also occurs in western Colombia, and it is hard to say at present which one of the two is the actual representative of L. Rufaxilla west of the Andes. L. pallida and L. p. plumbeiceps have not yet been collected at exactly the same localities, though in the same faunal region: L. pallida at Nóvita, San José, and Barbacoas, all situated at very low altitudes between sea-level and 400 feet; L. p. plumbeiceps higher up on the western slope of the western Andes at elevations of from 2,500 to 4,500 feet. More detailed information about the breeding ranges of these doves in western Colombia thus seems imperative, before we can hope to arrive at a clear understanding of their inter-relationship.

Additional material examined.—Western Ecuador: Río Sapáyo, 1; Pambilár, 5; Río Peripa, 1.


Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific coast region of western Colombia and western Ecuador, from the Rio San Juan to Province of Loja (Santa Rosa).

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Rio Sapáyo, Esmeraldas, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Ecuador (San Mateo, Esmeraldas, 3; Pambilár, 3; Isla Silva, Sur, Province de los Ríos, 1; Balzapamba, Bolívar, 2).

*Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus* Chapman.1 PALE-BREASTED GRAY-FRONTED DOVE.


Range.—Tropical zone of eastern Colombia at the eastern base of the eastern Andes (Buena Vista, Villavicencio), and northwestern Venezuela (State of Zulia).

1*Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus* Chapman differs from all the other races by much paler, vinaceous-buff breast; paler, light brownish-olive back with very little, if any, purplish reflections; and more grayish, less iridescent hind neck. Otherwise it resembles *L. r. dubusi* in color as well as in size, but has more white on the throat.

A single native “Bogotá” skin examined by Hellmayr. The three skins from Zulia are but slightly lighter on breast and back than *L. r. dubusi*.

Adequate material of this race is urgently required.
Field Museum Collection.—2: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia, 2).
Conover Collection.—1: Venezuela (Santa Elena, Rio Guachí, Zulia, 1).

*Leptotila rufaxilla dubusi* (Bonaparte).

**DUBUS’S GRAY-FRONTED DOVE.**


Range.—Tropical zone of southeastern Colombia south through eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru to the Cuzco region (Cosnipata).

1 *Leptotila rufaxilla dubusi* (Bonaparte): Similar to *L. r. rufaxilla*, but perhaps distinguishable by having the breast more vinaceous-fawn, less pinkish. Wing (male), 132–145.

The senior author does not find any material difference between two specimens from eastern Ecuador (Gualaquiza, Zamora), two from the upper Orinoco (Rio Catãña, Perico), one from Iquitos, and one from La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru. The junior author on comparing a good series failed to find any constant difference from *rufaxilla* except in the slightly more fawn, less pinkish coloration of the breast, but even this character does not always hold. Two adults from Bolivia are but provisionally referred to the present form.

and eastern Bolivia, and east to the upper Orinoco, Venezuela
(Perico, Río Catañapa, Maipures, foot of Mount Duida)\(^1\) and western
Brazil (Río Purús).

Conover Collection.—24: Ecuador (Río Catapiño, 3; Concepción, 6;
Cerro Guataraco, 1; Ouca-Yaca, Loreto, 2; Sara-Yaco, Río Bobonaza,
4); Brazil (Canutama, Río Purús, 2; Labrea, Río Purús, 4); Bolivia
(Yungas de Cochabamba, Cochabamba, 1; Buena Vista, Santa
Cruz, 1).

**Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri** Chapman.\(^2\) HELLMAYR'S GRAY-
FRONTED DOVE.

*Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 34, p. 368,
1915—near Princetown, Trinidad (type in the American Museum of

*Peristera rufaxilla* (not *Columba rufaxilla* Richard and Bernard) Taylor, Ibis,
1864, p. 94—Trinidad; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 371, 1866—Trinidad.

*Engyptila rufaxilla* Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 6, p. 73, 1894—near
Princetown.

1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad.

*Leptotila rufaxilla rufaxilla* Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 92, 1934—Trinidad
(nest and eggs descr.); Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 7—Trinidad
(nest and eggs).

Range.—Island of Trinidad and northeastern Venezuela (State of Sucre).

*Leptotila rufaxilla rufaxilla* (Richard and Bernard). GRAY-
FRONTED DOVE.

p. 118, 1792—Cayenne, French Guiana (type no doubt lost).

*Columba frontalis* Temminck, in Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Colombi-
gallines, p. 18, pl. 10, 1811—French Guiana (cotypes in Paris Museum).

\(^1\) It remains to be determined whether birds from the middle stretches of the
Orinoco (Altagracia) pertain to the present or some other race.

\(^2\) *Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri* Chapman: Similar to *L. r. rufaxilla* and about
the same size, but foreneck and breast richer, deeper vinaceous, and upper parts
as a rule more cinnamonomeous with the crown paler, the forehead in particular
more whitish; similar also to *L. r. dubusi*, but larger, more cinnamonomeous above
with whiter forehead and more extensively blue-gray crown, and with white gular
area more extended posteriorly. Wing, 140–143, (female) 137–140.

Birds from the Cumaná region of Venezuela, while more or less intermediate
to the nominate race, seem to be nearer to the Trinidad form.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo, 5; Aripo, 2; Chaguana, 1.—Vene-
zuela: Paria Peninsula, 5.


Engyptila rufaxilla Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 174—British Guiana (Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima); Chapman and Riker, Auk, 8, p. 162, 1891—SantaréM.


Range.—British, Dutch, and French Guiana, and northern Brazil, north of the Amazon west to the Rio Jamundá, south of the river from northern Maranhão west to the Rio Madeira.2

Field Museum Collection.—16: British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 1; Boundary Camp, Itabu Creek Head, upper New River, 5; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 7); Dutch Guiana (near Paramaribo, 2); Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão, 1).

1 The locality “Pernambuco” is in need of corroboration, since it is more likely to be L. r. bahiae which occurs in that part of Brazil.

2 Birds from northern Brazil, including one from Borba, Rio Madeira, seem to be inseparable from those of Guiana. Those from Surinam have lately been separated as L. r. hypochroos by Griscom and Greenway (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 81, p. 419, 1937).
*Leptotila rufaxilla bahiae* (Berlepsch). 1. BAHIA GRAY-FRONTED DOVE.


**Range.**—Brazil, from Bahia (Rio Belmonte, Caravellas) through southern Goyáz (Cavalcanti) to southern Matto Grosso (Vaccaria).

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: Brazil (São Marcello, Bahia, 2; Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—5: Brazil (Volta da Serra, Veadeiros, near Cavalcanti, Goyáz, 1; Rio São Miguel, near Cavalcanti, Goyáz, 2; Fazenda Capão Bonita, Vaccaria, Matto Grosso, 2).

*Leptotila rufaxilla reichenbachii* (Pelzeln). REICHENBACH’S GRAY-FRONTED DOVE.

*Leptoptila reichenbachii* Berlepsch, Orn. Bras., 3, pp. 279, 337, 1870—Ypanémá, São Paulo, Brazil (cotypes in Vienna Museum examined); Berlepsch

1 *Leptotila rufaxilla bahiae* (Berlepsch) is not a strongly marked race. Specimens from Bahia differ from typical examples of *reichenbachii* from São Paulo by being lighter (more pinkish) below, especially on the chest, and perhaps slightly lighter on the hind neck and mantle. Birds from Goyáz are still lighter, while specimens from southern Matto Grosso (Vaccaria) are darker, tending toward *reichenbachii*.

Three additional specimens from Bahia, including the type, examined.


**Columba (Peristera) rufaxilla** Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 175, 1853 (egg).


**Leptotila callauchen** (not of Salvadori) Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 63—Sapucaí, Paraguay (crit.).


**Range.**—Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo; Caminho do Couto, Serra do Itiayai) and Minas Geraes (São Francisco; Rio Jordão, Prov. Aragua), south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay (Paysandú); Paraguay (Sapucaí; Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná), and Misiones (Santa Ana).¹

¹ Birds from various parts of southern Brazil agree well together, the length of wing in adults ranging from 146 to 154, that of the tail from 103 to 115. A single adult male from Iguazu, Misiones, is precisely alike in coloration, but slightly smaller (wing, 140; tail, 100). Chubb's figures for a couple of adults from Sapucaí, Paraguay (wing of male, 150; of female, 140), however, tend to indicate
Field Museum Collection.—1: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Parana-panema, São Paulo, 1).

Conover Collection.—11: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Parana-panema, São Paulo, 1); Paraguay (Villa Rica, 4; Santa Barbara, 1; Itapé, 1; Capitan Bado, Cerro Amambay, 1); Argentina, Misiones (Santa Ana, 1; Eldorado, 1; Puerto Segundo, 1).

Genus OSCULATIA Bonaparte


*Osculatia saphirina purpurata* Salvin.† PURPLE QUAIL DOVE.


Osculatia saphirina purpurea Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 603, 1902—Cachaví, Lita, Rio "Japayo" [=Sapáyo], and Nanegal, Ecuador (crit.).


Range.—Tropical zone of the Pacific slope of Colombia and Ecuador, from Chocó south to Santo Domingo de los Coronados.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Ecuador (Montes de Achotal, 1).

that the variation in size is individual rather than geographic. We do not know why Chubb imagines the Sapucay birds to be *L. callauchen* (described from Jujuy). While clearly pointing out the specific characters that separate *reichenbachii* from *chloroachtenia [=decipiens],* he omits to tell us how the Paraguayan specimens differ from *reichenbachii,* and as the Misiones bird examined by the senior author is unquestionably referable to the latter, we do not hesitate to place the Sapucay record under the present form.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: São Francisco, Minas Geraes, 1; Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguay, Minas Geraes, 1; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 4; Victoria, São Paulo, 3; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná, 1.—Argentina: Iguazú, Misiones, 1.

† *Osculatia saphirina purpurata* Salvin, although well-marked, is clearly but the western representative of *O. saphirina.*

Six additional specimens from western Ecuador (Cachaví, Lita, Nanegal, and Santo Domingo) examined by Hellmayr.
Conover Collection.—18: Colombia, Cauca (La Costa, El Tambo, 6; Rio Munchique, El Tambo, 1; Rio Michengue, El Tambo, 1);
Ecuador (Rio Caune, Esmeraldas, 1; Rio Blanco, Esmeraldas, 3;
Rio Blanco, Pichincha, 2; Rio Verde, 1; Milpe Mindo, Pichincha, 1;
Montes de Achotal, 2).

*Osculatia saphirina saphirina* (Bonaparte). **SAPPHIRE QUAIL DOVE.**


*Osculatia saphirina saphirina* Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 128, 1837 (range).

**Range.**—Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Rio Pastaza, Rio Suno, Sarayacu, below San José, Rio Santiago, etc.).

Conover Collection.—10: Ecuador (Sarayacu, Canton-Pastaza, 1;
Raya-Chigta, Loreto, 1; headwaters of Rio Tigre, Napo-Pastaza, 5;
Avila, 1; Guatararaco, Rio Suno, 1; Cerro Galera, 1).

*Osculatia saphirina rothschildi* Sztolcman. **ROTHSCHILD'S SAPPHIRE QUAIL DOVE.**


*Osculatia saphirina* (not of Bonaparte) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 125, 1906—Rio Cadena, Peru.

*Osculatia saphirina rothschildi* Peters, Bds. World, 3, p. 128, 1837 (range).

**Range.**—Tropical zone of southeastern Peru (Rio Cadena, Marcapata Valley, Dept. Cuzco).

1 Four additional specimens, including the type, from eastern Ecuador examined by Hellmayr.

2 *Osculatia saphirina rothschildi* Sztolcman: Similar to *O. s. saphirina*, but smaller; lower back and rump more bluish; less purplish; white spot on secondaries larger; under tail coverts paler. Wing (female), 124; tail, 75; bill, 17.

Many years ago, on comparing the unique Rio Cadena female with two unsexed adults from Sarayacu, Ecuador, the senior author noticed the above slight divergencies, which have since been corroborated through independent study by Sztolcman. Wings of females of typical *saphirina* from Ecuador measure 132–139 mm. The validity of *rothschildi*, however, requires corroborations by an adequate series.
Genus **GEOTRYGON** Gosse


*Geotrygon versicolor* (Lafresnaye). **CRESTED QUAIL DOVE.**


*Geophaps versicolor* Des Murs, Icon. Orn., livr. 8, pl. 47, after July, 1847—Jamaica (fig. of a cotyope).


*Starnoenas cristata* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbae, p. 164, 1873—Jamaica.


**Range.**—Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

**Field Museum Collection.**—3: Jamaica (unspecified, 1; Spanish Town, Middlesex, 1; Priestman's River, Surrey, 1).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Jamaica (unspecified, 1).

Genus **OREOPELEIA** Reichenbach


1 An unidentifiable species possibly belonging to this genus is *Columba melanchoila* Tschudi (Arch. Naturg., 10, [1], p. 306, 1844; idem, Unters. Faun. Peru., Orn., p. 277, 1846—wood region of eastern Peru), the type of which cannot be found in the Neuchâtel Museum. Cf. Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 496, 1893. The description, except for the remiges, corresponds tolerably well to *O. montana*. 

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*Oreopeleia caniceps caniceps* (Gundlach). **GRAY-HEADED QUAIL DOVE.**


Range.—Island of Cuba, Greater Antilles.

Conover Collection.—4: Cuba (Santo Tomás, Zapata Swamp, Santa Clara, 4).

*Oreopeleia caniceps leucometopus* Chapman. **HISPANIOLAN GRAY-HEADED QUAIL DOVE.**


Range.—Mountains of the Dominican Republic, island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

Conover Collection.—2: Dominican Republic (Tubano, 1; unspecified, 1).

*Oreopeleia mystacea chrysia* (Salvadori). **KEY WEST BRIDLED QUAIL DOVE.**

*Geotrygon chrysia* Salvadori,² Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 571, 1893—“Haiti, Cuba, Bahamas, and Florida keys” (the male from Cuba may be regarded

1 *Oreopeleia caniceps leucometopus* Chapman: Similar to the nominate race, but forehead white instead of gray; crown darker gray; back more bluish; metallic purple gloss on sides of breast more extensive; ventral region deeper russet; rufous color on outer webs of remiges more restricted; wing-tip shorter, etc.

Two additional specimens examined.

² We are not quite certain that Salvadori’s name can stand for the Key West Quail Dove. Although the subspecific name is generally credited to Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, No. 3, p. 100, Jan. 15, 1855), this author


Range.—Bahamas (Great Bahama, Eleuthera, and New Providence Islands) and Greater Antilles (Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Hispaniola); 2 occasional on Florida keys (Key West, Sept. 15, 1889; Oct. 20 and Nov. 12, 1897).

gives no description for the bird sent by Castelnau from Florida to the Paris Museum, but merely states that his G. chrysa, as used in correspondence, is not different from "Col. martinica L.," and later (in Consp. Gen. Av., 2, p. 72, 1857) quotes it in the synonymy of Geotrygon martinica (Linnaeus). As Bonaparte never employed the name himself, we do not think that it can be construed as a substitute term for Columba martinica, thus preventing its further use in the genus. If admitted at all, it must, however, date from Salvadori, who first published it with a description, and not from Bonaparte.

1 Salvadori's description was primarily based on the male from Cuba. Of the two females listed one has no locality, while the other is from "San Domingo."

2 No absolutely certain record exists for Puerto Rico (cf. Wetmore, 1927, p. 404), while Jamaica is, without much doubt, erroneously included in its range.
Field Museum Collection.—8: Bahamas (Eleuthera, 2; Grand Bahama Banks, 1; Nassau, New Providence, 2); Cuba (near Pinar del Rio, 2); Hispaniola, Dominican Republic (Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Cuba (Guantánamo, 2; Holquín, Santiago, 2; Santo Tomás, Zapata Swamp, Santa Clara, 5).

*Oreopeleia mystacea mystacea* (Temminck). BRIDLED QUAIL DOVE.

*Columba mystacea* Temminck, in Temminck and Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Les Colombes, p. 124, pl. 56, 1811—'l'Amérique' (type in coll. of J. C. Temminck, now in Leiden Museum);1 Temminck, Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall., 1, pp. 275, 473, 1813 (descr.).


*Geotrygon* sp. inc. Grisdale, Ibis, 1882, p. 492—Montserrat (habits).


1 Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, livr. 10, Columbæ, p. 164, 1873) claims that the type is from "St. Domingue," which can hardly be correct, since original plate and description clearly indicate the olive-backed race of the Lesser Antilles. Temminck, moreover, states that he does not know in which part of America his specimen—the only one he had seen—originated.


*Oreopelia myastacea beattyi* Danforth,¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, p. 73, 1938

Prosperity Garden, St. Croix, Virgin Islands (type in coll. of S. T. Danforth); Beatty, Auk, 56, p. 193, 1939—St. Thomas.

Range.—Greater Antilles (Culebra),² Virgin Islands (St. John, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola), and Lesser Antilles (Saba, St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Grande Terre, Dominica, Martinique, and Santa Lucia).

Field Museum Collection.—9: Virgin Islands (St. Croix, 1); Lesser Antilles (Antigua, 1; Mountains, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, 1; Dominica, 1; Martinique, 2; Santa Lucia, 3).

Conover Collection.—17: Virgin Islands (St. John, 4; St. Thomas, 4; St. Croix, 4; Tortola, 4); Lesser Antilles (Guadeloupe, 1).

*Oreopelia montana martinica* (Linnaeus),³ MARTINIQUE

**Ruddy Quail Dove.**

*Columba martinica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 283, 1766—based on "Le Pigeon violet de la Martinique" Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 129, pl. 12, fig. 1; Martinique (type in Réaumur Collection).

*Columba cuprea* Wagler, Syst. Av., 1, fol. 16, sp. 76, 1827—based on Brisson, Orn., 1, p. 129, pl. 12, fig. 1, and "Pigeon de la Martinique" Daubenton, Pl. Enl., pl. 162; Martinique.


¹ The five birds which we have seen from St. Croix and the eight from St. John and St. Thomas do not seem to differ from specimens from other islands of the Lesser Antilles.


³ *Oreopelia montana martinica* (Linnaeus), as correctly pointed out by Bond, is rather a poorly segregated form averaging larger in size and darker in coloration. The status (and even the locality) of *G. m. digressa* is questionable. Birds from St. Vincent are definitely intermediate between *montana* and *martinica* both in size and coloring, and their reference to one rather than the other is largely a matter of personal opinion.


**Range.**—Islands of Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia, and St. Vincent (doubtfully recorded from Nevis; said to be extirpated on St. Kitts).

**Field Museum Collection.**—11: Lesser Antilles (unspecific, Guadeloupe, 2; Mountain, Guadeloupe, 1; Martinique, 3; Santa Lucia, 3; St. Vincent, 2).

**Conover Collection.**—1: Lesser Antilles (Santa Lucia, 1).

*Oreopeleia montana montana* (Linnaeus). **Ruddy Quail Dove.**


**Peristera montana** Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 744, "1848 [=1849]"—woods of British Guiana; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 375, 1866—Trinidad.

Oropelia

Geotrygon

Oreopeleia

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Oropelia montana


Geotrygon montanus

Selater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 401—Vera Paz, Guatemala.

Oreopeleia montana


*Starnoenas montana* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, Columbæ, p. 165, 1873—Surnam and Brazil.


**Range.**—Greater Antilles (islands of Jamaica, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Mona, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. Croix); southern Mexico, from Vera Cruz and southern Sinaloa southwards through Central America to Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and east to Venezuela, the island of Trinidad, the Guianas, and throughout Brazil to northern Paraguay; also on Grenada, Lesser Antilles; accidental on Florida keys (Key West, Dec. 8, 1888; May, 1923).

1 Probably also found in Tobago, though no authentic record exists for that island.
Field Museum Collection.—82: Jamaica (unspecified, 1; Priestman’s River, Surrey, 4); Dominican Republic (Aguacate, La Vega, 5; Almercen, La Vega, 1; La Vega, La Vega, 1; Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata, 33; Samaná, Samaná, 10; Catarrey, Santo Domingo, 13); Porto Rico (unspecified, 1); Lesser Antilles (Grenada, 4); Costa Rica (El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1; Puerto Jiménez, Puntarenas, 1; Boruca, Puntarenas, 1); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega, 1); Colombia (Cauca, Cauca, 1); British Guiana (Demerara River, 1; Middle Base Camp, Itabu Creek, upper New River, 1); Brazil (Utinga Matta, Pará, 2).

Conover Collection.—73: Cuba (Guantánamo, 1; Bayate, Pinar del Rio, 2; Santo Tomás, Zapata Swamp, Santa Clara, 1; Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, 1; Caraballo, Pinar del Rio, 1); Guatemala (Escobas, Yzabal, 1); Honduras (Monte Redondo, Tegucigalpa, 1); Costa Rica (El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1; Golfo Dulce, Puntarenas, 2; Volcan de Oso, 2; Oja Ancha, Nicoya, 5; Alto de Jabillo, Pirris, 2); Panama (Permé, Darien, 1); Colombia (Munchique, El Tambo, Cauca, 7); Ecuador (Concepción, 5; Pacto, 2; Gualea, 1; Ouca-Yaca, Loreto, 1; Sara-Yaco, Rio Bobonaza, 1; Rio Blanco, Esmeraldas, 1; Rio San Antonio, Sur, Province de los Rios, 1; head of Rio Tigré, Napo-Pastaza, 4); Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Junín, 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1); Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 3); British Guiana (Mazaruni River, 1); Brazil (Lago Cuiepa, near Obidos, 2; Serraria Cabral, Rio Acará, 1; Tomé-assú, Rio Acará, 3; Boim, Rio Tapajóz, 4; Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajóz, 4; Tauary, Rio Tapajóz, 2; Labrea, Rio Purús, 2; Rio Manacapurú, Amazonas, 2); Paraguay (Santa Barbara, 2; Horqueta, 1).

*Oreopeleia violacea violacea* (Temminck). VIOLACEOUS QUAIL DOVE.


*Geotrygon violacea* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., 2, p. 72, 1857—Brazil (descr.); Scelater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 79, 1867—Bahia, Brazil; Salvadori, Cat.

Temminck states expressly that the only specimen he had an occasion of examining was in the Paris Museum. Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, No. 35, p. 165, 1873) is, therefore, mistaken in listing a bird from "Surinam" in the Leiden Museum as Temminck’s "type." According to Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 100, 1855), the specimen in the Paris Museum was forwarded by the traveler Maugé from the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. As this is clearly an erroneous locality, we suggest Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a likely terra typica.
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Starnoenas violacea Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, Columbae, p. 165, 1873—Surinam.


Range.—Eastern Brazil, in states of Pará (Santo Antonio do Prata), Bahia (Serra do Palhão, Rio Jucurucú, Ilhéos), Minas Geraes (Rio Jordão, Prov. Araguaury), Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo), São Paulo (Victoria, Ypanemá), Paraná (Vermelho), and the adjacent parts of Argentina (Santa Ana, Misiones), Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz), and Paraguay (Sapucay; Alto Paraná); also in Surinam (fide Schlegel); (?)northern Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida; Paria Peninsula).1

Conover Collection.—6: Venezuela (La Azulita, Mérida, 1); Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo, 2); Paraguay (Santa Barbara, 2); Bolivia (Buenavista, Santa Cruz, 1).

1 The subspecific status of Venezuelan birds is in doubt. They may be more properly referable to O. v. albiventer.

Additional material examined.—Brazil: Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará, 1; Bahia, 2; Rio de Janeiro, 1; Ypanemá, São Paulo, 3; Victoria, São Paulo, 4; Rio Jordão, Minas Geraes, 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay, 2.
*Oreopeleia violacea albiventer (Lawrence).1 **WHITE-BELLIED VIOLACEOUS QUAIL DOVE.**


**Range.**—Southern Central America, from Nicaragua (Peña Blanca; Great Falls, Pis Pis River) through Costa Rica (Tenorio, Miravalles, Angostura, Oja Ancha) and Panama (Lion Hill, Cerro Azul) to northern Colombia (Cacagualito and Don Diego, Santa Marta).

**Conover Collection.**—3: Costa Rica (Oja Ancha, Nicoya, 1); Panama (Port Obaldia, Darien, 2).

*Oreopeleia veraguensis* (Lawrence). **VERAGUA QUAIL DOVE.**


1 *Oreopeleia violacea albiventer* (Lawrence) differs from the nominate race by having the forehead, cheeks, malar region, and auriculurs buff pink or ecru-drab tinged with pinkish (instead of whitish to pale grayish) and by lacking the bluish gray color on the crown.

Five additional specimens from Miravalles, Costa Rica, examined by Hellmayr.


**Range.**—Tropical zone of Caribbean Costa Rica south through Panama and Pacific Colombia (east to the lower Cauca, Antioquia) to northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas).  

*Field Museum Collection.*—1: Colombia (Baudo, Chocó, 1).

*Conover Collection.*—16: Panama (Permé, Darien, 3; Port Obaldia, Darien, 6; Ranchon, Darien, 3; Cricamola, Bocas del Toro, 1); Colombia (Malagita, Chocó, 1); Ecuador (Rio Sapáyo, 1; Charco Redondo, 1).

*Oreopeleia costaricensis* (Lawrence). **Costa Rican Quail Dove.**


1 Birds from Pacific Colombia and Ecuador (cachaviensis) average slightly darker both above and below, but, in agreement with Chapman, we consider the variation too insignificant to justify subdivision.

*Additional material examined.*—Costa Rica, 2.—Panama, 3.—Colombia: Noanamá, 1.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Cachabí, 1; San Javier, 3.


Range.—Subtropical zone (rain forest) of Costa Rica and western Panama, east to Veraguas.

Field Museum Collection.—2: Costa Rica (Cartago, Cartago, 1; Irazú, Cartago, 1).

Conover Collection.—7: Costa Rica (Santa Cruz de Turrialba, 1; Volcan Turrialba, 2; San Joaquin de Dota, 3; Las Vueltas, 1).

Oreopeleia lawrencii (Salvin).1 LAWRENCE’S QUAIL DOVE.


1 Oreopeleia lawrencii (Salvin) in general appearance is so much like O. costaricensis as to suggest conspecific relationship. Both are, however, stated to occur together in certain parts of Caribbean Costa Rica (e.g., at Cariblanco de Sarapiquí and Carriló), and further information about their breeding ranges seems, therefore, imperative before any final conclusion can be reached.


Range.—Caribbean slope of western Panama (Veraguas to Almirante Bay) and Costa Rica (Guácimo, Carrillo, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí; also recorded from Tenorio, Guanacaste).²


Range.—Subtropical zone of eastern Darien, Panama (Mount /Pirri, Cana).


¹ This form is described as being much paler (upper interscapular region light brownish olive; breast lighter and purer gray, washed with greenish only on the sides) and slightly larger (wing of males, 144–146; against 137–142; tail, 143 against 139–141). Though principally basing it on two males from Tenorio, Guanacaste, the author refers to it also a female from Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, situated in the foothills on the northern slope of the Volcan de Póas, hence on the Caribbean side, while an immature male from Guácimo, a place farther east in the same faunal region, is pronounced to be typical *laurencii*. This can hardly be correct. Either the birds from Caribbean Costa Rica are all *laurencii*, leaving *lentipes* restricted to Guanacaste, or the supposed color-differences, which obviously are not greater than those observed in the allied *O. veraguensis*, are individual rather than racial. It should also be added that the regular occurrence on the Pacific side needs confirmation, this quail dove being otherwise strictly confined to the Caribbean slope of the Cordillerias.

² Wetmore (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, p. 205, Dec. 8, 1941) has very recently described *O. l. carrikeri* from Volcan San Martín, Sierra de Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico (type in U. S. National Museum). Said to be paler even than *lentipes*.

³ *Oreopelia goldmani* (Nelson): "Somewhat resembling *O. laurencii*, but pileum and nape deep russet brown (paler on forehead); broad malar-suborbital stripe buff instead of white; hind neck brown instead of grayish green, and upper parts (except back) browner. Wing, 139–146; tail, 81–90; bill, 13–15." (Ridgway, l.c.)

We are not acquainted with this quail dove.

Range.—Subtropical zone of southwestern Mexico, in State of Guerrero (Omitteme, Chilpancingo).

*Oreopeleia linearis albifacies* (Sclater). **White-faced Quail Dove.**

*Geotrygon albifacies* Sclater,¹ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 26, p. 98, 1858—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in coll. of J. Verreaux); idem, l.c., 27, pp. 368, 391, 1859—vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Latani, Oaxaca, Mexico; idem and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 401—Vera Paz, Guatemala; idem, Exot. Orn., p. 124, 1868—part, Mexico; Sumichrast, La Naturaleza, 5, p. 232, 1881—Córdoba and Orizaba, Vera Cruz; Salvadori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 581, 1893—part, spec. a—n, d', e', Vera Cruz, Mexico (Jalapa, Coatepec, Misantla), and Guatemala (Choctum, Vera Paz); Lantz, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., 16, p. 219, 1899—Coatepec, Vera Cruz; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 3, p. 268, 1902—part, Vera Cruz (Mirador, Córdoba, Orizaba, Jalapa, Coatepec, Cuesta de Misantla), Oaxaca (Latani), and Guatemala (Choctum, Verapaz, Sierra de las Minas).


Range.—Subtropical zone of southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca (Latani, Totontepec, Mount Zempoaltepec), and Chiapas (Tumbalá, Santa Rosa), south through northern Guatemala (Alta Verapaz) to extreme northwestern Honduras.²

**Field Museum Collection.**—1: Honduras (mountain camp near San Pedro de Sula, Cortes, 1).


² Birds from Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, agree with others from Jalapa, and a single female from Volcan de Puca, in western Honduras, examined by the senior author cannot be separated either.

Twenty additional specimens from Mexico (Vera Cruz and Chiapas) and Guatemala (Polychic River) examined.
*Oreopeleia linearis anthonyi* Griscom.¹ ANTHONY’S WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the Pacific Cordillera of Guatemala and the adjacent parts of southern Chiapas.

Field Museum Collection.—3: Guatemala (Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 3).

*Oreopeleia linearis silvestris* Dickey and van Rossem.² SALVADOR WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.


¹ *Oreopeleia linearis anthonyi* Griscom: Similar to *O. l. albifacies*, but occiput and nape brownish instead of gull gray; forehead more buffy, less white; foreneck and chest browner, lacking the buffy gray diffusion so characteristic of *albifacies*. A single female from Volcan de Fuego is indeed darker, nearly wood brown on the anterior under parts, when compared to *albifacies*, but the nape is not more extensively reddish brown than in certain Mexican females. Recently, however, we have examined twenty specimens from Pacific Guatemala (Volcan de Fuego; El Rincon and Río de la Cuesta, San Marcos; San Martín, Quezaltenango) and find the race fairly distinguishable. Three adults from the Sierra de las Minas seem to be nearer to *albifacies*.

² *Oreopeleia linearis silvestris* Dickey and van Rossem: Nearest to *O. l. anthonyi*, but more grayish, less reddish underneath; pectoral region between drab and light grayish olive; flanks and under tail coverts duller, wood brown rather than clay color; throat whiter, less buffy. A very poor race. Five additional specimens from Nicaragua (Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte) and one from Honduras (Danil) examined.


Range.—Subtropical zone of El Salvador, Honduras, and western Nicaragua.

Field Museum Collection.—2: El Salvador (Volcan Santa Ana, 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega, 1).

Conover Collection.—12: Honduras (Las Penitas, Choluteca, 3; Alto Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 3; Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 1; Tegucigalpa, 1; San José, Santa Barbara, 1; La Libertad, Copan, 3).

*Oreopeleia linearis chiriquensis* (Scletcr).1 CHIRIQUI WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.


1 *Oreopeleia linearis chiriquensis* (Scletcr) is the most intensely colored member of the group by reason of its deep tawny pectoral area. Besides, it is easily recognized by having the whole pileum from the base of the bill to the nape slate gray. Still we believe there is little doubt that *chiriquensis* and the *albifacies* complex are merely geographic representatives of *O. linearis*. The Chiriqui Quail Dove has the black streak across the cheeks just as well marked as the last-named, and an approach to its deep tawny pectoral coloration is found in the orange-cinnamon wash on the anterior under parts of *O. l. infusca*.

Costa Rican birds are like others from Chiriqui (Boquete) and Veraguas (Castillo, Calovévora).

2 Bonaparte gives a very good description of the present form (cf. "pileo plumbo" and "subtus pure rufo-cinnamomea"), probably based on the type specimen formerly in his private collection, as we are told by Scletcr and Salvin, but erroneously ascribes it to "Jalappa," Mexico.
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Range.—Subtropical zone of Costa Rica and the Pacific slope of western Panama, east to Veraguas.

Field Museum Collection.—1: Costa Rica (El Pózo, Puntarenas, 1).

Conover Collection.—2: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí, 2).

*Oreopeleia linearis infusca* (Bangs). 1 DUSKY WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of the Santa Marta region in northern Colombia.

Conover Collection.—1: Colombia, Santa Marta (Vista Nieve, 1).

*Oreopeleia linearis linearis* (Prévost). COLOMBIAN WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.


1 Oreopeleia linearis infusca (Bangs): Similar to O. l. linearis, but upper parts decidedly paler; the pileum cinnamon rather than walnut brown, the occiput lighter gray, the purplish tinge on the upper back somewhat paler, the lower back, wings, and tail less rufescent; the anterior under parts washed with orange cinnamon.

The few specimens examined fully bear out the characters of this form as established by Mr. Todd through the study of a large series from Santa Marta.
Columba linearis Knip, Les Pigeons, 2, livr. 11, pl. 55, 1843.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Colombia (Santa Elena and Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia; eastern Andes) and western Venezuela (from Mérida to the Caracas region).†

Field Museum Collection.—2: Colombia (Bogotá, 1; Páramo de Tamá, Santander del Norte, 1).

Conover Collection.—9: Venezuela, Mérida (Río Mucujón, 4; Sierra de Mérida, 1; Páramo Tambor, 1; Cápas, 1; Valle, Río Mucujón, 1; La Cuchilla, 1).

*Oreopeleia linearis trinitatis* (Hellmeyr and Seilern).‡ TRINIDAD WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE.

† Birds from Venezuela (*vescuelensis*) are not separable from those of Colombia, although some individuals have the rump and wings slightly more olivaceous.

Additional material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá, 7; Santa Elena, 1.—Venezuela: Valle, Mérida, 5; Cúcuta, Mérida, 3; Carbonera, Mérida, 1; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 5; Silla de Caracas, 6; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, 2.

‡ Oreopeleia linearis trinitatis (Hellmeyr and Seilern): Similar to *O. l. linearis*, but decidedly smaller, with considerably weaker legs and toes; hind neck cameo brown (instead of gray), just a little darker than the walnut brown nape; upper back anteriorly glossed with bronze-green; upper wing coverts and outer webs of remiges less rufescent, olive brown to cinnamon brown rather than Argus brown to aurora; flanks and under tail coverts paler, Sayal brown rather than cinnamon brown; under wing coverts less rufescent. Wing, 140–148, (female) 138–142; tail, 97–104, (female) 95–98; bill, 14 1/2–16.

Independent comparison by the authors of Turumiquire specimens with others from Trinidad reveals the absolute identity of *pariae* and *trinitatis*. A


Peristera linearis (not Columbi-Gallina linearis Prévoit) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 373, 1866—mountains of Trinidad.


Geotrygon linearis pariae Chapman, Amer. Mus. Nov., 191, p. 6, 1925—Neverí, Mount Turumiquire, Venezuela (crit.).

Oreopeleia linearis venezuelensis Roberts, Trop. Agric., 11, p. 92, 1934—Trinidad; Belcher and Smooker, Ibis, 1936, p. 8—Morne Bleue, Trinidad (nest and eggs descr.).


Range.—Islands of Tobago and Trinidad, and northeastern Venezuela (in states of Sucre and Monagas).

Field Museum Collection.—5: Tobago (unspecified, 1); Venezuela (Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, 4).

Conover Collection.—2: Venezuela (San Rafael, near Cumanacoa, 2).

*Oreopeleia frenata frenata* (Tschudi). PERUVIAN QUAIL DOVE.


series from Tobago examined by Hellmayr is identical in coloration, but tends to have very slightly longer wings which vary from 143 to 148 against 140 to 144 in Trinidad. Birds from northwestern Venezuela (Caracas region to Mérida) have wings from 154-160, while the tail measures from 110 to 115, and the bill from 16 to 17 mm. All these figures refer to adult males. Females are constantly smaller: wing, (Tobago) 142-144, (Trinidad) 138-142, (Caracas region) 153-156.

In northeastern Venezuela and Trinidad this quail dove is hardly ever found below 1,800 feet, whereas in Tobago specimens have been obtained as low as 600 feet above sea level.

Additional material examined.—Tobago: Man o’ War Bay, 9.—Trinidad: Aripo Range (alt. 1,800 to 2,000 ft.), 6.—Venezuela: Cristóbal Colón, Sucre, 1.

1 We do not find that Temminck ever named a *Columba frenata*. 


Range.—Subtropical zone of northern Bolivia (depts. of Cochabamba and La Paz) and southern Peru (north to Junín).

Conover Collection.—4: Bolivia (Incachaca, Cochabamba, 4).

Oreopelia frenata subgrisea (Chapman).² ALAMOR QUAIL DOVE.


Range.—Subtropical zone of southwestern Ecuador (in Province of Loja) and northwestern Peru (Cutervo, Tambillo, Cocochó, and Leimabamba, Marañón Valley).

*Oreopelia frenata bourcieri* (Bonaparte). BOURCIER'S QUAIL DOVE.


¹ Birds from Bolivia (San Antonio, La Paz) do not materially differ from others taken in southern Peru (Idma, Urubamba; La Merced, Chanchamayo).

² Oreopelia frenata subgrisea (Chapman): Similar above to O. f. bourcieri, viz. with top of head plain slate gray (not vinaceous-gray to cameo brown as in *frenata*), but forehead decidedly paler, nearly whitish, and breast much lighter, drab gray to light drab instead of hair brown. In other words, this form, except for the
Birds of the Americas—Hellmayr and Conover

Soc. Lond., 28, p. 72, 1860—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 79, 1867—part, Lloa and Pallatanga; Berlepsch and Tacca-
dori, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 21, p. 577, 1893—San José and Monjí, Ecu-


Geotrygon bourcieri bourcieri Chubb, Ibis, 1919, p. 46—Mindo and Cangunana, Ecuador.


Range.—Subtropical zone of Ecuador (except southwestern section) and central and western Andes of Colombia.¹

Field Museum Collection.—1: Colombia (San Antonio, Valle de Cauca, 1).

Conover Collection.—26: Colombia, Cauca, El Tambo (La Costa, 2; Munchique, 4); Ecuador (Chical, 3; Taguaquiri, 2; Ramos-Urco, 1; San Cadoo-Mindo, Pichincha, 1; Montes Anagumba, Imbabura, 4; lighter forehead, resembles bourcieri on the upper, and frenata on the under parts, and tends to show that these two ground doves are conspecific.

Material examined.—Peru: Leimabamba, 2.

¹ On comparing specimens from the western Andes of Colombia and both slopes of Ecuador, Hellmayr does not notice any other than individual variations, and finds himself in agreement with Chapman, who, on the basis of much more extensive material, also denies the possibility of maintaining baëza. Birds from the Rio Zamora are, according to this author, inseparable from western examples, while a series from Zaruma forms the transition to subgrisea.

The occurrence of O. l. linearis at Santa Elena and Puerto Valdivia, as recorded by Chapman, obliges us to regard the O. frenata complex as specifically distinct from O. linearis, though further researches may yet show that representatives of the two groups do not actually breed together.
Pacto, Pichincha, 1; Cerro San José, Pichincha, 1; head of Rio Tigre, 1; Paramba, Imbabura, 1; Monte Chuga, Imbabura, 1; Gualea, Tulipe, 1; Chimiplayas, 1; Condeja, 1; Baeza, 1.

Oreopeleia frenata erythropareia (Salvadori).\(^1\) Salvadori's Quail Dove.


**Geotrygon bourcieri** (not of Bonaparte) Selater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 79, pl. 40, 1867—Ecuador (in part).


**Range.**—Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Jima; Rosario).

**Genus STARNOENAS** Bonaparte


\(^1\) *Oreopeleia* (*frenata?) *erythropareia* (Salvadori), known from three specimens in the British Museum, is of very doubtful status. According to Chapman, it differs from *O. f. bourcieri* in having the under tail coverts, as well as the flanks, deep snuff brown; the breast strongly suffused with the same color; the frontal, malar, and nuchal regions kaiser brown; the crown darker; the whole lower back, upper tail coverts, secondaries, and wing coverts more rufescent. Judging from the figure in "Exotic Ornithology," where the specimen which subsequently became the type of *G. erythropareia* is depicted, it is altogether a darker and more rufescent bird than the ordinary style of *O. f. bourcieri*, though the divergencies do not strike one as being specific. The type was acquired from Verreaux in 1855, and probably originated in the Napo region whence collections were being received by this naturalist at that period. A second adult in the British Museum, sent by Clarence Buckley, is labeled "Jima," a place on the Amazonian slope of Ecuador southeast of Cuenca. Since Buckley's localities are all subject to uncertainty, the origin of the two only known adults is more or less shrouded in obscurity. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that authentically collected specimens from the regions to the north and south of Jima in eastern Ecuador prove to be inseparable from *bourcieri*, is apt to cast serious doubts on the existence of a distinct form in the heart of the range on the eastern slope of the Ecuadorian Andes.

Hellmayr has since compared the two skins with a good series of *bourcieri* from Ecuador, and can but corroborate Chapman's statement quoted above. They are certainly very much darker and are not approached by any one of the fifteen specimens available for comparison.

**Material examined.**—Ecuador: Jima, 1; unspecified, 1 (the type).

*Starnoenas cyancephala* (Linnaeus). **Blue-headed Quail Dove.**


**Range.**—Islands of Cuba and Isle of Pines (one record), formerly Jamaica (probably introduced from Cuba), Greater Antilles.¹

*Field Museum Collection.*—13: Cuba (unspecified, 5; Havana, Havana District, 2; near Palacios, Pinar del Rio, 6).

*Conover Collection.*—4: Cuba (Vertientes, Camaguey, 1; Los Palacios, Pinar del Rio, 1; Minas, Havana, 2).

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