

son, still known only from the original collection from Nayarit (Tepic), which lacks the basal leaves. In *Perezia nudiuscula* the bracts of the scape are much larger (2–4 cm long), the heads 12–20-flowered and decidedly larger (involucre 8–11 mm high), and the pappus bright white.

*Perezia simulata* Blake, sp. nov.

Herba 1 m alta; caulis tenuis puberulus glabratus subflexuosus; folia oblongo-ovata majuscula chartacea acuminata sessilia amplexicaulia repando-denticulata dentibus spinulosis utrinque reticulato-venulosa supra in venis puberula subtus in venis et venulis puberula; capitula mediocria 5-flora in axillis foliorum capitato-congesta; pedicelli breves dense squamosi squamis triangulari-subulatis subpungentibus in phyllaria involucri transeuntibus; involucri anguste obconici valde gradati ca. 11 mm alti phyllaria lineari-lanceolata longe acuminata subpungentia erecta straminea glabra; corollae bilabiatae; achenia subrostrata dense glandulosa et minute hispida.

Stem very slender, subterete, multistriate, whitish tinged with purple-brown, puberulous with crisped spreading essentially eglandular hairs, becoming for the most part completely glabrate, with some branches above, these shorter than the leaves; leaves 13–15 cm long, about 6.5 cm wide, plane, spinulose-denticulate throughout, feather-veined (lateral veins about 6–8 pairs), strongly amplexicaul with rounded auricles or the smaller upper ones merely sessile, above puberulous with eglandular hairs on the costa and chief veins, otherwise nearly glabrous, beneath densely puberulous or pilosulous with spreading several-celled eglan-

dular hairs on all the veins and veinlets and sparsely on surface, subsessile-glandular on surface; heads in capitate clusters of about 8–11 in axils of stem and branch leaves, the clusters about 2 cm high, 3–4 cm wide (as pressed), the short pedicels (about 5 mm long) completely concealed by the numerous triangular-subulate long-acuminate subpungent stramineous bracts, these minutely ciliolate, otherwise glabrous, about 3–5 mm long, passing into the phyllaries; proper involucre slenderly obconic, about 11 mm high, 3 mm thick (moistened), its phyllaries rather few (about 7), linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate into subpungent straight tips, greenish, narrowly pale-margined, stramineous, minutely ciliolate, otherwise glabrous, 1.2–1.5 mm wide; corollas "purple," minutely puberulous outside with subcapitate hairs, 11 mm long, the outer lip 4.8 mm long, 3-dentate, 4-nerved, the inner lip divided to base into 2 linear acute lobes 4.8 mm long; achenes slender, subrostrate, densely glandular and minutely hispulous, 6 mm long; pappus white, 9 mm long.

MEXICO: In woods, Coacoman, Dist. of Coacoman, Michoacán, alt. 1000 meters, 15 March 1939, *G. B. Hinton* 13654 (type no. 1748962, U. S. Nat. Herb.).

Closely similar in habit and most characters to *Perezia dugesii* Gray but with much narrower and more gradually acuminate phyllaries. In none of the specimens of *P. dugesii* examined are the squamose bracts of the pedicels so numerous or so narrow.

*Stephanomeria cinerea* Blake, comb. nov.

*Ptiloria cinerea* Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 35: 177. 1922.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*A new wood quail of the genus Dendrortyx*.<sup>1</sup> HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum.

Recent study of a large series of wood quail has revealed that the form hitherto known as *Dendrortyx macroura griseipectus* Nelson is in reality a composite of two separable subspecific entities. Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 1, no. 1: 225–226. 1942) give the range of *griseipectus*

as comprising only "two widely separated localities, Huitzilac, Morelos, and San Sebastián (northwest of Mascota), Jalisco, Mexico," and further state that "although San Sebastián, 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

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way is left than to place them in the same race." I find, on the contrary, that the birds of the two localities are as separable from each other as are the other recognized (and valid) races of the species. The Huitzilac, Morelos, birds, being topotypical *griseipectus*, retain that name, while for the San Sebastián, Jalisco, specimens I propose the name—

**Dendrorhtyx macroura diversus**, n. subsp.

*Type*.—U. S. N. M. (Biol. Surv. Coll.) 155936, ♂, San Sebastián, Jalisco, Mexico, collected March 28, 1897, by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *D. m. griseipectus* Nelson but differing in having the

lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts more olive-brown and with no or little black barring; in having the flanks and thighs more olive-brown, less barred; and in having the under tail coverts more brownish, less blackish, with less contrast between the dark areas and the whitish tips.

*Range*.—Known only from northwestern Jalisco (Mascota and San Sebastián).

*Measurements*.—4 ♂, including the type—wing 153–161 (156); tail 138–149 (144.5); culmen from the base 20.6–20.8 (20.65); tarsus 50–53 (51.1); middle toe without claw 39.7–40.7 (40.2 mm), 3 ♀—wing 141–151 (146); tail 119–141 (128.7); culmen from base 19.5–20.8 (20.3); tarsus 47–47.5 (47.2); middle toe without claw 38–38.9 (38.3 mm).

ICHTHYOLOGY.—*Two new characinid fishes from South America of the genus Gilbertolus Eigenmann.*<sup>1</sup> LEONARD P. SCHULTZ, U. S. National Museum.

In recent studies of some characinid fishes that I collected in the Maracaibo Basin of Venezuela, it was observed that the forms of *Gilbertolus* inhabiting the Río Atrato and the Río Magdalena of Colombia and the Maracaibo Basin differed from each other so much that it was decided to describe two of them as new subspecies. The form from the Magdalena River was described by Steindachner in 1878.

The members of this genus seem to occur most frequently in the quiet waters of swampy areas and less frequently in the quieter pools of the rivers. They are nowhere abundant, however, and few specimens are preserved in museums.

Genus *Gilbertolus* Eigenmann

*Gilbertella* Eigenmann, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 45: 147. 1903 (Genotype: *Anacyrtus (Raestes) alatus* Steindachner.)

*Gilbertolus* Eigenmann, in Eigenmann and Ogle, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 33: 3. 1907. (New name to replace *Gilbertella* Eigenmann, preoccupied.)

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES OF GILBERTOLUS ALATUS

1a. Pores in lateral line 58 or 59; pectoral rays usually 1,17; black caudal spot barely extending on base of middle rays of caudal fin

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- (see table for counts) (Magdalena Basin) . . . . . *G. a. alatus* (Steindachner)<sup>2</sup>
- 1b. Pores in lateral line to base of caudal fin rays 63 to 68; pectoral rays usually 1,16; black caudal spot extending on base of caudal fin rays as far as on caudal peduncle (Maracaibo Basin) . . . . . *G. a. maracaiboensis*, n. subsp.
- 1c. Pores in lateral line 69 to 74; pectoral rays usually 1,17; black caudal spot not extending on base of caudal fin rays, becoming less distinct in larger specimens (Atrato Basin) . . . . . *G. a. atratoensis*, n. subsp.

**Gilbertolus alatus maracaiboensis**, n. subsp.

*Holotype*.—U.S.N.M. no. 121386, a female specimen, 120 mm in standard length, collected by Leonard P. Schultz, March 11, 1942, in a caño half a mile west of Sinamaica, Estado de Zulia, Venezuela.

*Paratypes* (all collected by author).—U.S. N.M. no. 121387, 4 specimens, 107 to 126.5 mm, taken along with the holotype and bearing the same data; U.S.N.M. no. 121388, 1 example, 61 mm, February 24, 1942, from the Río Socuy, 3 km above its mouth, Maracaibo Basin; U.S.N.M. no. 121389, 1 specimen, 75 mm, March 2, 1942, from the Río Negro below mouth of Río Yasa, Maracaibo Basin.

*Description*.—This description is based on the holotype and six paratypes. Detailed meas-

<sup>2</sup> *Anacyrtus (Raestes) alatus* Steindachner, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien 39: 65. 1878 (Río Magdalena).