

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONNINE NEW BIRDS FROM THE PERIJA MOUNTAINS AND
ELEVEN EXTENSIONS OF RANGES TO VENEZUELA

BY WILLIAM H. PHELPS AND WILLIAM H. PHELPS, JR.

Studies of recent accessions to the collections of Dr. Adolfo Pons, Maracaibo, and the Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas, show the following subspecies as apparently new. The specimens upon which the extensions of ranges are based are all recent accessions to the Phelps Collection.

A sketch map of the Perijá region with an annotated list of the species known from there at that time is given in "Las Aves de Perijá", by William H. Phelps, Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales, No. 56, pp. 265-338, 1943. A bibliography of the birds of the region appears at the end of this paper.

Our thanks go to Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum, Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd of the Carnegie Museum and Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History for access to their collections.

Specimens listed as examined are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, unless otherwise specified. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature", 1912. Wing measurements are of the chord.

Premnornis guttuligera (Sclater)

Thripophaga guttuligera Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 167, 1864. ("in Nova Granada interiori" = "Bogotá".)

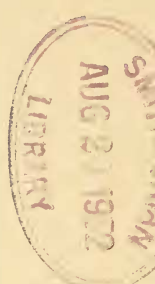
1 ♂, summit of Cerro Pejochaina, 2000 meters, upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

This specimen constitutes an extension of range to Venezuela from the western slopes of the eastern Andes of Colombia; not recorded from Santa Marta.

Anabacerthia striaticollis perijana, new subspecies

Type: From Kunana, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1500 meters. No. 599, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas. Adult male collected December 30, 1950, by Brother Angel. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *A. s. striaticollis* Lafresnaye, of the Mérida region and Colombia, from which it differs by having a shorter wing; the back lighter, more yellowish olive, less rufous brown; under parts also lighter, more yellowish olive, less buffy brown. Differs from *A. s. venezuelana* (Hellmayr), of the Caracas region, by yellower, less grayish



breast and abdomen, and yellowish instead of whitish throat; above yellower, less brownish. From *A. s. anxia* (Bangs), of the Santa Marta region, it differs still more, notwithstanding their relative geographical proximity.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro region, Sierra de Perijá, at altitude from 1500 to 2300 meters, in the Subtropical Zone.

Description of Type: Top of head Citrine, the feathers with dusky edgings giving a scalloped appearance; back Dresden Brown paler on uropygium; eye-ring, lores and post-orbital stripe buffy; a dusky pre-orbital spot; sides of head mixed buffy and dusky. Chin and throat Naples Yellow, the feathers tipped with olivaceous giving a barred appearance; breast and abdomen paler than Buff Citrine on the median line and darker on sides, flanks and under tail-coverts; breast and upper abdomen faintly striped with buffy white; axillaries pale buffy. Remiges Fuscous; outer vanes of primaries and secondaries, upper surface of tertiaries and all upper wing-coverts Dresden Brown uniform with back; bend of wing and outer under wing-coverts olivaceous buffy; inner coverts Antimony Yellow; inner vanes of remiges edged with Warm Buffy, only basally on outer primaries. Tail Amber Brown, paler on under surface.

Bill (in life) "brown"; feet "gray"; iris "brown". Wing, 81 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 14; culmen, from base, 19; tarsus, 18.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Wing shorter than in *striaticollis*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 80-91 (85.8); tail 67-74 (71.6); culmen from base, 18-19 (18.3); five adult females—wing, 78-82 (79.6); tail, 64-71 (67); culmen from base, 17-18.5 (17.9). Measurements of *striaticollis*: five adult males from Palmira (2) and La Candela (3), Colombia—wing, 92-97 (94.8); tail, 72-76 (74.6); culmen from base, 17-19 (18.2).

Specimens Examined

*A. s. variegaticeps*¹.—GUATEMALA: Finca Sepecuite, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Guatemala", 1 ♂. COSTA RICA: Navarette, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Aquinares, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Bonilla, 2 ♀; Navarro, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Dota, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cariblanco, 1 (♀). PANAMA: Veragua, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Boquete, 5 ♂, 1 (♀); Volcán Chiriquí, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*A. s. anxia*¹.—COLOMBIA: Onaco, Santa Marta, 2 ♂; Las Nubes, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Valparaíso, 2 ♂, 5 ♀, 3 (♀); El Líbano, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (♀).

A. s. striaticollis.—VENEZUELA: Queniquea, 1 ♀; Guamito, 2 ♂²; Cubiro, 1 ♂; Altamira, Barinas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Guarico, Lara², 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Anzoátegui, Lara, 1 ♂². COLOMBIA¹: Palmira, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; San Antonio, Cauca, 2 ♀; San Agustín, 1 ♀; La Candela, 3 ♂; El Roble, 1 ♀; La Sierra, Cauca, 1 ♀; Primavera, 1 ♂; Aguadita, 1 ♀; "Bogotá", 9. COLOMBIA²: La Cumbre, Valle, 2 ♂, Bitaco Valley, 5 ♀; Las Ventanas, 1 ♂; La Palmita, 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

A. s. perijana.—VENEZUELA: Kunana, Perijá, 2 ♂ (incl. type)³; Cerro Tamupeyochoa (=Cerro Pejochaina), 1 ♂³, 6 ♂, 5 ♀, 3 (♀); Cerro Yin-taina, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

A. s. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Colonia Chirgua, 1 ♂; Cumbre de

¹Specimens in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

²Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

³Specimens in Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas.

Valencia¹, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Hda. Santa Clara, San Joaquín, 1 ♂; Colonia Tovar¹, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Cerro Golfo Triste, 6 ♂, 5 ♀, 2 (?); Cerro Negro, Miranda, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

A. s. temporalis.—ECUADOR: Coco, 1 ♂; El Chiral, 1 ♀; Intag, 3 ♂; Alamor, 2 ♀; La Chonte, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Mindo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Verde, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*A. s. montana*¹.—ECUADOR: Río Sardinas, 1 ♀; Sumaco Abajo, 4 ♂; Guayaba, 1 ♀; Sabanilla, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Oyacachi, 1 ♂. PERU: Chelpe 3 ♂; Chaupe, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Utcuyacú, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; San Ignacio, 1 ♀; Huarandosa, 1 ♂; Lomo Santo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Santo Domingo, 2 ♀; Río Inambari, 3 ♀; Inca Mine, 1 ♂; Marcapata Valley, 1 (?). BOLIVIA: Locotal, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Yungas, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Roquefalta, 1 ♂.

Pithys albifrons peruviana Taczanowski

Pithys albifrons, peruviana Taczanowski; Orn. Pérou, 2, p. 73, 1884. (Perú.)

1 (?), Las Bonitas, upper Río Arauca, Apure.

This specimen extends the range of the subspecies northward, from the eastern base of the eastern Andes in Colombia, to Venezuela in western Apure near the eastern base of the Páramo de Tamá, near the Colombian border.

Grallaria rufula saltuensis Wetmore

Grallaria rufula saltuensis Wetmore. Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, No. 16, p. 4, Dec. 30, 1946. (South of the south Teta above Airoca, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia; between 9,500 and 10,000 feet.)

5 ♂, Cerro Tetarí, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies eastward, from the western slopes of the Sierra de Perijá in Colombia, to the eastern slopes in Venezuela.

Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer

Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer; Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1044; p. 10, Oct. 11, 1939. (Miraflores, east of Palmira, Colombia; 6800 feet.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 1900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies northward, from the eastern Andes in Colombia to the Sierra de Perijá in Venezuela.

Machaeropterus regulus zulianus, new subspecies

Type: From La Sabana (Tribu Panapicho), Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 750 meters. No. 998, Pons Collection, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Adult male collected February 11, 1950, by Adolfo R. Pons. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *M. r. striolatus* (Bonaparte) from which it differs by having darker, browner, less reddish, stripes on abdomen, and whiter chin; the back brighter, more yellowish, the crown darker red; the wing shorter. Differs from *M. r. obscuristriatus* Phelps and Gilliard, from the head of Lake Maracaibo, by paler brown abdominal stripes and whiter chin; and upper tail-coverts uniform with back without the orange citrine tinge. Differs from *M. r. antioquiae* Chapman by

darker abdominal stripes, whiter chin and the bases of the feathers of pileum white instead of grayish.

Range: Known from the Río Negro region of the Perijá range in the neighborhood of La Sabana at altitudes from 750 to 1300 meters in the lower Subtropical Zone.

Description of Type: Top of head Carmine, the bases of feathers pure white; back and uropygium Pyrite Yellow X Warbler Green; sides of head olivaceous. Chin and throat Olive-Buff X Deep Olive-Buff; breast with Carmine stripes; rest of breast, abdomen and under tail-coverts striped with whitish and Russet, darker on lower abdomen, Tawny on sides and flanks; shanks Cinnamon-Brown. Remiges Benzo Brown, edged outwardly with green, except apically, and inner vanes edged basally with whitish, more extensively so inwardly; greater wing-coverts dusky, others greenish, darker than back; under wing-coverts and axillaries whitish. Tail Benzo Brown, rectrices edged with white on inner edges; shafts brown on upper surface, pure white on lower.

Bill (in life) "brown"; feet "brown"; iris "red". Wing, 51 mm.; tail, 19; exposed culmen, 7; culmen from base, 10.5; tarsus, 14.5.

Remarks: Sexes different in coloration. Wings shorter than in *striolatus*. Range of measurements: six adult males—wing, 51-52 (51.3) mm.; tail, 19-20 (19.6); culmen from base, 10-10.5 (10.6); one adult female—wing, 51; tail, 21; culmen from base, 10.5. Measurements of *striolatus* from Ecuador¹: six adult males—wing, 53-56 (55); tail, 19-20 (19.5); culmen from base, 10-11 (10.2); six adult females—wing, 49-54 (51); tail, 20-23 (20.6); culmen from base, 10-11 (10.2).

The female differs from the male in having the upper parts uniformly Yellowish Olive; the carmine breast stripes are lacking; the breast is Isabella Color with fine whitish shaft stripes while the abdomen is paler brownish with wider stripes; under tail-coverts mixed white and yellow; and the white on inner webs of rectrices is lacking.

The juvenile male is similar to the adult female except that the abdominal stripes are similar to, but not as dark, as in the adult male. We list the six "Bogotá" specimens in the American Museum of Natural History as *antioquiae* following de Schauensee⁴ and Hellmayr⁵, but they are intermediate with *striolatus*. Five have white bases to the pileum feathers while the striping of the under parts is intermediate. They may have come from far different localities, one from the other.

Specimens Examined

M. r. striolatus.—VENEZUELA: La Fria, 3♂, 1♂ juv.; Barinitas, 4♂, 1♂ juv. ECUADOR¹: Zamora, 2♂, 1♀; near Quito, 3♂, 1♀; E. Ecuador, 1♂; San José Abajo, 3♀; Río Suno, above Avila, 1♀.

M. r. antioquiae.—COLOMBIA: Honda (within 20 miles), 11♂; "Bogotá" 6 [♂].

M. r. zulianus.—VENEZUELA: La Sabana (Tribu Panapicho), 2♂⁶; La Sabana (Tribu Ayapa), 4♂⁶; La Sabana, 4♂ juv., 1♀.

M. r. obscuropictus.—VENEZUELA: El Vigía, 3♂ (incl. type), 1♀.

M. r. aurcopectus.—VENEZUELA: Kabadisocaña, 1♂ (type); La Faisa mine, 1♀; Sabana, Río Asisa, 4♂, 1♀.

¹The Birds of Colombia, Caldasia, 5, No. 24, p. 783, 1950.

⁵Birds of the Americas, etc. Part 6, p. 39, 1929.

⁶Specimens in the Pons Collection, Maracaibo.

Ochthodiaeta fumigata fumigata (Boissonneau)

Tyrannula fumigata Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 71, 1840. (Santa Fé de Bogotá.)

1 ♂, 2 ♀, Cerro Tetarí, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to the Sierra de Perijá in Venezuela.

Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rubicundulus Wetmore

Ochthoeca rufi-pectoralis rubicundulus Wetmore, Smith. Misc. Colls., 106, No. 16, p. 8, Dec. 30, 1946. (Above Airoca, between 9,500 and 10,000 feet south of the south Teta, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia.)

2 ♂, 2 ♀, 4 (?), Cerro Tetarí, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2,900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies eastward, from the western slopes of the Sierra de Perijá in Colombia, to the eastern slopes in Venezuela.

Ochthoeca diadema rubellula Wetmore

Ochthoeca diadema rubellula Wetmore, Smith. Misc. Colls., 106, No. 16, p. 7, Dec. 30, 1946. (Above Laguna de Juncos, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, slopes of Cerro Pintado, Sierra de Perijá, Depto. Magdalena, Colombia.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?), Cerro Tetarí, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2,900 meters.

1 ♀ juv., Cerro Pejochaina, Upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2,300 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies eastward from the western slopes of the Sierra de Perijá in Colombia, to the eastern slopes in Venezuela.

Tyrannus albogularis Burmeister

Tyrannus albogularis Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 465, 1856. ("Bahia and Pernambuco"; *errore*, Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, suggested as type locality by Pinto, Cat. Aves Brasil, 2, p. 134, 1944.)

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Santa Elena de Uairén, Bolívar.

These specimens extend the range of the species more than 500 miles northward from Manaus and south of the Amazon, in Brazil, to south-eastern Bolívar in Venezuela, near the Brazilian border.

Platyrinchus flavigularis vividus, new subspecies

Type: From Jamayaujaina [Cerro], Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1650 meters. No. 1002, Pons Collection, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Adult female collected January 18, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *P. f. flavigularis* Selater, from the State of Lara in Venezuela and from Colombia, by brighter and deeper yellow chin and abdomen; breast greenish yellow without the brownish wash; back brighter, more yellowish green, less brownish.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro valley in the Sierra de Perijá in the subtropical zone, at altitudes from 1600 to 2100 meters.

Description of type: Top of head Dresden Brown; a partially concealed large and prominent pure white crown patch, the white feathers with subterminal black bands and tips uniform with crown color; back Citrine X Sulphine Yellow; uropygium less yellowish; lores yellowish; sides of head paler than crown. Chin and throat Wax Yellow; a yellowish olive wash across breasts; sides olivaceous; abdomen and under tail-coverts Citron Yellow. Wings Fuscous; remiges and wing-coverts narrowly edged externally with olivaceous; bend of wing bright yellow; greater under wing coverts grayish, lesser ones and axillaries yellowish white. Tail Fuscous, paler on under surface; rectrices outwardly edged with greenish.

Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "rose white"; feet "grayish white"; iris "brown." Wing, 63mm.; tail, 32; exposed culmen, 9; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 11.5.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Size similar to *flavicularis*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 59-63.5(61.3); tail, 30-32(30.8); culmen from base, 13-14(13.4); five adult females—wing, 58-63(59.7); tail, 27-32(30); culmen from base, 13.5-14(13.6). Measurements of *flavicularis*: one adult female from La Candela, Huila, Colombia—wing, 61; tail, 28; culmen from base, 13.

The male and female which we consider immature have rufous edgings to the greater wing coverts and the under parts are paler yellow; the female has noticeably shorter wings and tail. Besides, the male has a great deal of yellow on the crown patch and the female a lesser amount, while the adults have the patches pure white.

The only published record for Venezuela of *flavicularis* is an adult male from Guarico, Lara, in the Carnegie Museum.⁷

Specimens Examined

P. f. flavicularis.—COLOMBIA¹: Candela, Huila, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; "Bogotá", 1.

P. f. vividus.—VENEZUELA: Kunana, 1 ♂³; Cerro Jamayaujaina⁴, 1 ♂ imm., 1 ♀ (type), 1 ♀ imm.; Cerro Tamuypejocha (=Cerro Pejochaina), 1 ♀⁵, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 6 (?); Cerro Quirinchi, 1 (?⁶); Cerro Jeretaca, 1 ♂⁶; Cerro Yin-taina, 1 ♂.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus Zimmer

Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1045, p. 8, Oct. 11, 1939. (Villavicencio, eastern Andes, Colombia; 1600 feet.) 1 ♀, Ureña, Táchira.

1 (?), Las Bonitas, upper Río Arauca, Apure.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies northward from the eastern base of the eastern Andes in Colombia to Venezuela in western Apure and western Táchira, both localities near the Colombian border.

Euscarthmornis granadensis intensus, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters. No. 991, Pons Collection, Maracaibo, Venezuela.

⁷Hellmayr. *Birds of the Americas*, etc. Part 5, p. 264, 1927.

Adult male collected February 11, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from all subspecies of *E. granadensis* (Hartlaub) by having a blacker throat, with less brownish tinge, and a purer gray, darker, breast without a brownish cast. Differs additionally from *E. g. pyrrhops* (Cabanis), *E. g. lehmanni* de Schauensee and *E. g. federalis* Phelps and Phelps, Jr. by whitish instead of buffy lores and eye ring.

Range: The upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá in the Sub-tropical Zone at altitudes from 1900 to 2900 meters.

Description of type: Top of head, back and uropygium yellower than Warbler green, forehead more dusky; lores and eye ring whitish; ear-coverts dusky greenish. Chin and upper throat, extending through malar region, Dark Mouse Gray; lower throat conspicuously grayish white; breast dark gray with a slight tinge of brownish; abdomen whitish; under tail-coverts tinged with lemon yellow. Wings Benzo Brown; primaries and secondaries finely edged outwardly with greenish gray, tertials heavily so with Pale Green-Yellow; median and lesser wing-coverts heavily edged with greenish uniform with back; bend of wing Picric Yellow; under wing-coverts and axillaries yellowish white. Tail Benzo Brown; rectrices edged externally, except apically, with green uniform with back.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "brownish gray"; iris "white." Wing, 43 mm.; tail, 43; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 16.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Size similar to *E. g. granadensis*. Comparison of measurements: four adult males—wing, 43-43 (43); tail, 40-43 (41.5); culmen from base, 14-15 (14.2); five adult females—wing, 43-45 (44.2); tail, 39-40 (39.4); culmen from base (4), 14-14 (14). Measurements of *E. g. granadensis*: three adult males from Páramo de Tamá—wing, 42-44 (43.3); tail, 40-43 (41.7); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.7); three adult females (one from Páramo de Tamá, two from Colombia¹)—wing, 44-45 (44.7); tail, 38-43 (40); culmen from base, 13-15 (14).

Specimens Examined

E. g. federalis.—VENEZUELA: No León, 1 ♀ (type).

E. g. intensus.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Tamuypejocha (=Cerro Pejochaina) (Zulia, 1 ♂ (type)⁶, 2 ♀, 1 ♀⁶, 3 (?); Cerro Jurustaco, 1 ♂; Cerro Tetarí, 2 ♂, 6 ♀.

E. g. granadensis.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá (camp), 3 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: 10⁶.

Phelps and Phelps, Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 63, p. 121, 1950.

E. g. lehmanni.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, 1 (?)¹.

*E. g. pyrrhops*³. —ECUADOR: 3. PERU: 10.

Phylloscartes superciliaris griseocapillus, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Pejochaina, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1900 meters. No. 1098, Pons Collection, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Adult male collected February 16, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit with the Phelps Collection types at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from the type of *P. s. palloris* (Griscom), from

⁶Specimens in American Musum of Natural History, New York. For localities see

eastern Panamá, by having a pure gray crown and nape instead of grayish brown; the chestnut on head is darker; back, uropygium and edgings of rectrices is a brighter, more yellowish green; edgings of remiges more yellowish, less grayish green; under parts from chin to vent more purely grayish white without the faint brown tinge on throat and breast and dull yellowish on abdomen; under tail-coverts pale sulphur instead of whitish.

Range: The Subtropical Zone in the upper Río Negro region, Sierra de Perijá, at altitudes from 1650 to 2000 meters.

Description of type: Top of head and nape Castor Gray, feathers of crown and forehead with dusky centers giving a faint striped appearance; back and rump Cource Green; upper tail-coverts whitish, the feathers faintly tipped with pale greenish, making a whitish band of 4 mm. in width; extreme edge of forehead, lores and superciliary stripes Burnt Sienna; base of feathers against nostrils conspicuously white; ear-coverts grayish and rufous; sides of head mixed grayish and dusky. Under parts grayish white, more grayish on sides of breast and flanks; lower flanks and under tail-coverts Sulphur Yellow; axillaries whitish. Wings Fuscous; remiges edged externally, except apically, with greenish gray, more yellowish and prominent on tertials; median and lesser wing coverts lightly edged with green, uniform with back; bend of wing white; under wing-coverts whitish. Tail Benzo Brown, paler on under surface; rectrices, except outer ones, edged, except apically, with Cource Green.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "blackish gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 55; exposed culmen, 9; culmen from base, 12.5; tarsus, 17.

Remarks: Males have longer wings and tails. Size similar to *palloris* and *P. s. superciliaris* (Selater and Salvin). Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 56-61(58.4); tail, 54-55(54.8); culmen from base, 11-13(12.1); three adult females—wing, 50-52(51.1); tail, 48-49(48.3); culmen from base, 11-12(11.7). Measurements of the adult male type of *palloris*: wing, 60 mm.; tail, 57; culmen from base, 12; tarsus, 16. Measurements of *superciliaris* according to Hellmayr⁹: wing, 58; tail, 56; "bill", 9.8; tarsus, 16.

Outside of the Perijá specimens we know of only six others of the species *superciliaris*: two co-type females of the subspecies *superciliaris* in the British Museum from Chitra and Calovevora, Veragua, Panamá, and two from Costa Rica; and of *palloris* two specimens, the type from Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá and a "Bogotá" skin in the Paris Museum. Regarding the species, Griscom¹⁰ says in his original description of *palloris* "One of the rarest and least known of the Tyrant Flycatchers in the world—". It was described as of the genus *Leptotriccus*. Hellmayr⁹ placed it in *Mecocerculus* and de Schauensee¹¹ considers it *Phylloscartes*.

Apparently there has been a confusion as to the type locality of *palloris*. Griscom¹⁰, in his original description, gives the type locality as "Tapalisa, E. Panamá." de Schauensee¹¹ also says "Tapalisa, eastern Panamá." The senior author examined the type specimen in the American Museum of Natural History. The label says "Tacarcuna, E.

⁹Birds of the Americas, 5, p. 400, 1927.

¹⁰Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 200, 1935.

¹¹The Birds of Colombia. Caldasia, 5, No. 24, p. 852, 1950.

Panamá." Dr. Zimmer, *in litt.*, advises us that the type was collected at 5000 feet elevation and that Tapalisa (or Tapaliza) is some ten or twelve miles to the southwest of Tacarcuna at apparently 300 feet elevation. He says that the difference in latitude and longitude is not of significance but that of elevation might be important. The altitude of Tacarcuna is subtropical while that of Tapalisa is decidedly tropical.

Specimens Examined

*P. s. palloris*¹.—PANAMA: Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá (type), 1 ♂.

*P. s. griseocapillus*².—VENEZUELA: Cerro Jamayaujaina, 1 ♂; Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Cerro Jurustaco, 4 ♂, 2 (♀).

Turdus fuscater cacozelus (Bangs)

Merula gigas cacozela Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 181, 1898. (Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.)

3 ♂, 4 ♀, Cerro Tetarí, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia; 2900 meters.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from the Sierra de Santa Marta in Colombia to the Sierra de Perijá in Venezuela.

Vireo altiloquus bonairensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

Vireo altiloquus bonairensis Phelps and Phelps, Jr., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 61, p. 173, Nov. 12, 1948. (Bonaire Island, Dutch West Indies.)

1 ♂, Laguna Arestinga, Margarita Island.

1 (♀), Boca de Río, Margarita Island.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Bonaire to Venezuela.

Diglossa caerulescens ginesi, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters. No. 1609, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas, Venezuela. Adult male collected February 13, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *D. c. saturata* (Todd) of the Andes of Colombia and Venezuela, from which it differs by being a brighter, lighter blue. From *D. c. caerulescens* (Sclater) of the Caracas region by being a brighter, less grayish, blue.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro Valley, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone from 1900 to 2900 meters.

Description of type: Anterior forehead for two centimeters against culmen, preocular and anterior malar regions blackish; rest of forehead Cadet Gray merging into the Dark Green-Blue Gray X Green-Blue Slate of occiput, sides of head and back; uropygium slightly paler. Chin dusky; throat, breast, sides and flanks Deep Green-Blue Gray; under tail-coverts Dark Gull Gray prominently edged with whitish. Wings Fuscous; outer edges of primaries, except outermost, edged with pale Russian Blue; secondaries edged externally with Dark Green-Blue Gray, the tertials extensively so; remiges slightly grayish on edges of inner vanes except apically; upper wing-coverts heavily edged with Dark Green-Blue Gray uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries

grayish. Tail Fuscous-Black; under surface paler, the rectrices, except outermost, edged with bluish uniform with uropygium; shafts of rectrices brown on upper surfaces, prominently white on under.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "red." Wing, 72 mm.; tail, 56; exposed culmen, 12.5; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 22.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Size similar to *saturata*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 69-74(71.2) mm.; tail, 53-56(54.4); culmen from base, 16-17(16.4); five adult females—wing, 68-71(69.1); tail, 52-55(53.6); culmen from base, 16-17(16.6). Measurements of *saturata* from the Páramo de Tamá region: five adult males—wing, 67-72(69.4); tail, 52-55(54); culmen from base, 16-17(16.4); five adult females—wing, 66-68(67.4); tail, 50-54(51.4); culmen from base, 16-17(16.6).

An immature *saturata* from Páramo Cendé, Trujillo, differs from the adult by having a uniform bluish dusky head, back and uropygium; the black of head is more dusky; below grayish instead of bluish; and the maxilla is flesh color with brown tip instead of all black.

We take pleasure in naming this bird in honor of Reverendo Hermano Ginés of the Colegio La Salle, Caracas, in recognition of his studies of Venezuelan birds and the stimulating influence he has exerted in interesting the students of his institution in many branches of the natural sciences, especially ornithology.

Specimens Examined

D. c. caeruleascens.—VENEZUELA: Hda. Santa Clara, San Joaquín, 1 ♂; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♂¹, 2 ♀, 1 (?) ; No León, 1 ♂; El Junquito, 4 ♂, 3 ♂¹, 2 ♀; Cerro del Avila, 2 ♀; Galipán¹, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; Silla de Caracas¹, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. c. saturata.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 (?) ; Villa Páez, 3 ♂; Las Delicias, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Páramo Zumbador, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Queniquea, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo Aricagua, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; Páramo San Antonio, 1 ♀; Mérida¹, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo El Escorial, 1 ♂¹; Páramo La Culata¹, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?) ; Valle, 2 ♂¹, 1 (?) ; La Cuchilla, 1 ♀¹; Llano Rucio, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo Santo Domingo, 1 ♂; Páramo Cendé, 1 ♀ juv. COLOMBIA¹: "Bogotá", 5 (?) ; Fusagasuga, 1 (?) ; Popayán, 2 ♀; Cerro Munchique, 1 ♂; Almaguer, 1 ♀; Novita Trail, 1 ♂; El Eden, 1 ♂; Santa Elena, 1 ♀; Barrio Blanco, 1 ♂; El Piñón, 1 ♀; Las Ventanas, 1 ♂.

D. c. ginesi.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Tamuypejocha (= Pejochaina), 19 ♂, 7 ♂³, 3 ♂³, 15 ♀, 3 ♀³, 2 ♀³, 14 (?) ; Cerro Tetarí, 3 ♀, 1 (?) ; Cerro Yin-taina, 1 (?) ; Cerro Jurustaco, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

D. c. intermedia.—PERU: 15¹².

D. c. pallida.—PERU: 9¹².

D. c. mentalis.—PERU: 9¹².

Diglossa cyanea obscura, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulía, Venezuela; 1875 meters. No. 1049, Pons Collection, Maracaibo. Adult male collected February 11, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

¹²Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. For list of localities, see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1203, p. 6, Oct. 21, 1942.

Diagnosis: Differs from the other subspecies of *D. c. cyanea* (Lafresnaye) by its darker blue color.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1875 to 2900 meters.

Description of type: Crown Forget-me-not Blue, merging into the Dusky Blue of back and uropygium; forehead, lores and sides of head, from supraorbital to malar region, and chin black. Rest of under parts uniform with back; under tail-coverts prominently edged with white. Wings Fuscous-Black; primaries and secondaries, except outermost, finely edged with light blue, and tertials more heavily so, uniform with crown; greater and median upper wing-coverts heavily edged with Dusky Blue; lesser coverts and bend of wing uniform with crown; under wing-coverts Dusky Blue; axillaries more grayish. Tail Fuscous-Black, paler and more brownish on under surface; outer webs of rectrices prominently edged with bluish; shafts of rectrices on upper surface, whitish on lower.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "red." Wing, 74 mm.; tail, 57; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 18; tarsus, 21.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color; the female has shorter wings and tail. Size similar to *D. c. cyanea*. Range of measurements: two adult males—wing, 71-74(72.5) mm.; tail, 56-57(56.5); culmen from base, 17-18(17.5); five adult females—wing, 64-67.5(66); tail, 50-55(52.6); culmen from base, 16-17(16.6); three adults of undetermined sex—wing, 63-65(64); tail, 51-51(51); culmen from base, 15.5-16(15.8). Measurements of *cyanea* from the region of the Páramo de Tamá: five adult males—wing, 74-75(74.2); tail, 56-59(58); culmen from base, 18-19(18.4); three adult females—wing 69-71(69.7); tail, 53-55(54); culmen from base (2), 17-18(17.5).

Specimens Examined

D. c. obscura.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Tamupejocha (=Cerro Pejochaina), Perijá, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 ♂, 3 (?); Cerro Tetarí, 2 ♀.

D. c. cyanea.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá, 7 ♂ (2400-3000 m.); Villa Páez, 3 ♀; Las Delicias, 1 (?); Páramo Zumbador, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Boca de Monte, 6 ♀; 2 ♀; El Muerto, Páramo Aricagua, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Quintero, 1 (?); Páramo San Antonio, 1 ♂; Valle, 1 ♂; Tabay, 1 ♂; Páramo El Escorial, 1 ♂; Llano Rucio, 1 ♀; Mesa de Lino, Páramo Santo Domingo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Páramo Misisí, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Cendé, Páramo Cendé, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀, 2 (?), 1 (? juv. VENEZUELA¹: (Mérida, Páramo El Escorial, Nevados, Valle), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 (?); Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA¹³: 34 ♂, 19 ♀, 9 (?). ECUADOR¹³: 17 ♂, 7 ♀. 6 (?).

*D. c. dispar*¹³.—PERU: 10. ECUADOR: 10.

*D. c. melanopsis*¹³.—PERU: 34. BOLIVIA: 18.

Anisognathus lacrymosus pallidorsalis, new subspecies

Type: From "Frontera", Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulía, Venezuela; 2900 meters. No. 1611, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas. Adult male collected December 29, 1950, by F. Martin S.

¹³Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. For localities see Zimmér, American Museum Novitates, No. 1203, p. 7, Oct. 21, 1942.

(Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from all subspecies of *A. lacrymosus* (Du Bus) by its paler crown and back, more grayish, less bluish. Nearest to *A. l. tamae* (Phelph and Gilliard) from which it differs additionally by lighter blue rump, and forehead and sides of head lighter, more yellowish, less olivaceous. Differs greatly from *A. l. melanops* (Berlepsch) of the Mérida region by lacking the black head and very dark back. From *A. l. melanogenys* (Salvin and Godman), of Santa Marta, it differs greatly by lacking the bright blue crown and dark blue back.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1900 to 2900 meters.

Description of type: Forehead Sulphine Yellow merging into the Deep Mouse Gray of occiput, back and uropygium, the feathers of rump and upper tail-covers broadly tipped with Light Violet-Blue × Phenyl Blue; superciliary region and sides of head Sulphine Yellow; sub-ocular spot and a patch on side of neck Lemon Chrome. Under parts darker than Light Cadmium, merging into the Primuline Yellow of flanks, lower abdomen and under tail-coverts. Wings Fuscous; outer vanes of primaries, except outermost, edged, except apically, with Etain Blue; secondaries and tertials edged with Squill Blue; inner vanes of remiges edged, except apically, with grayish; upper wing coverts broadly edged with blue uniform with rump; under wing-coverts mixed grayish and yellowish white; axillaries pale yellow. Tail Fuscous, under surface paler; rectrices, except outermost, edged externally with Squill Blue; shafts brown on upper surface, prominently white on under surface.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "brown." Wing, 95 mm.; tail, 72; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 15; tarsus, 26.

REMARKS: Sexes alike. Size similar to *tamae*. Range of measurements: six adult males—wing, 88-95(90.3) mm.; tail, 70-78(73.3); culmen from base, 15-17(16); four adult females—wing, 85-89(87); tail, 71-74(72.2); culmen from base, 15-17(16.1). Measurements of *tamae*: three adult males—wing, 89-90.5(89.8); tail, 74-76.5(74.8); culmen from base (2), 16-17(16.5); three adult females—wing, 85-87(86.3); tail, 70-74(72.6); culmen from base, 16-17(16.3).

Specimens Examined

A. l. melanogenys.—COLOMBIA¹: Santa Marta, El Líbano, 4 ♂; San Lorenzo, 5 ♀.

A. l. pallididorsalis.—VENEZUELA: "Frontera," Sierra de Perijá, 2 ♂ (incl. type)⁸; Cerro Tamupejocha (=Cerro Pejochaina), 5 ♂, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 ♀, 2 (♀); Cerro Tetarí, 6 ♂, 7 ♀, 4 (♀).

A. l. melanops.—VENEZUELA: Páramo Zumbador, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Boca de Monte, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Páramo Aricagua, 8 ♂, 5 ♀, 2 (♀); Vallecito, 1 ♀; Páramo El Escorial, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo San Antonio, 1 ♀; Llano Rucio, 8 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo Santo Domingo, 6 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (♀); Páramo Misisí, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo Cendé, 9 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (♀) ♀; Páramo Jabón, 2 ♂; Cerro Niquitáz, 1 ♀; var. locs.¹⁴, 14 ♂, 2 ♀, 8 (♀).

A. l. tamae.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá (3000 m.), 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

¹⁴Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. For localities see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1262, p. 7, Sept. 8, 1944.

A. l. olivaceiceps.—COLOMBIA: 14¹⁴.

*A. l. palpebrosus*¹⁴.—COLOMBIA: 32. ECUADOR: 32.

*A. l. caerulescens*¹⁴.—ECUADOR: 9. PERU: 20.

A. l. lacrymosus.—PERU: 10¹⁴.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus ponsi, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Tamuypejocha, Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters. No. 1030, Pons Collection, Maracaibo. Adult male collected February 15, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit, with the Phelps Collection types, at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *C. o. venezuelanus* Berlepsch of the Mérida region but differs by having a lighter crown, dusky olive instead of dusky brown; throat darker, more buffy, less whitish. From *C. o. eminens* Zimmer differs additionally by darker breast, less yellowish with an ochraceous wash. From *C. o. falconensis* Phelps and Gilliard differs by paler throat, more yellowish, less ochraceous, and lighter crown, more olivaceous, less dusky brown. From *C. o. jacqueti* Hellmayr differs by darker breast, more buffy, less whitish, throat with more prominent speckles and a darker crown.

Range: Known from the upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone from 1900 to 2900 meters.

Description of type: Top and sides of head Light Brownish Olive, the feathers finely edged with dusky giving a faintly scalloped appearance; a white supraorbital area widening post-orbitally into a prominent triangular spot; upper malar region more dusky; back and uropygium nearest to Yellowish Citrine. Chin and throat Pinkish Buff, throat speckled with dusky; lower malar region more brownish buff; breast Analine Yellow with an olivaceous tint, feathers of abdomen pale grayish with whitish margins giving a faintly streaked appearance. Wings Fuscous; outer primaries with outer vanes narrowly edged with grayish; outer vanes of other primaries edged basally with Pyrite Yellow and apically with grayish; secondaries and tertials widely edged externally with Yellowish Citrine; inner vanes of remiges edged basally with whitish; upper wing-coverts broadly edged with Yellowish Citrine; bend of wing and axillaries yellowish white; under wing coverts whitish. Tail Fuscous, paler on under surface; rectrices margined externally with Yellowish Citrine; shafts of rectrices blackish on upper surface, prominently white on under surface.

Bill (in life) "brownish black"; feet "dark gray"; iris "white." Wing, 67 mm.; tail, 58; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 13.5; tarsus, 21.5.

REMARKS: Sexes alike in color; the males have longer wings and tails. Size similar to *venezuelanus*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 67-70.5(68.9); tail, 58-61(59.8); culmen from base, 13.5-15(14.3); five adult females—61-62.5(61.6); tail, 52-56(54.6); culmen from base, 14-14.5(14.1). Measurements of *venezuelanus* from the Mérida region: five males—wing, 65-69.5(68); tail, 54-58(56); culmen from base (4), 14-15.5(14.9); five adult females—wing, 61.5-62(61.9); tail, 51-54(52.4); culmen from base, 13-15(13.9).

We take pleasure in dedicating this bird to Dr. Adolfo Pons in Maracaibo in recognition of his contributions to the advancement of

the ornithology in the state of Zulia. His important collection of the birds of the Perijá region is of great value to students of Venezuelan ornithology.

Specimens Examined

- C. o. ophthalmicus*¹.—MEXICO: 10.
*C. o. dwighti*¹.—GUATEMALA: 14.
*C. o. postocularis*¹.—GUATEMALA: 5.
*C. o. honduratus*¹.—HONDURAS: 4.
*C. o. regionalis*¹.—NICARAGUA: 18. COSTA RICA: 33.
*C. o. novicius*¹.—PANAMA: 6.
*C. o. punctulatus*¹.—PANAMA: 35.
*C. o. tacarcunae*¹.—PANAMA: Tacarcuna, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Mt. Tacarcuna (east slope)¹⁵, 4 ♂, 2 ♀.
C. o. falconensis.—VENEZUELA: San Luis, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ♀¹⁶; Curimagua, 1 ♀, 1 ♂¹ 1 (?).
C. o. jacqueti.—VENEZUELA: Timotes, 1 ♂; Río La Cristalina, 1 ♂; Páramo Misisí, 7 ♂, 8 ♀, 2 (?); Cendé, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; El Rincón, Cerro Niquitáz, 10 ♂, 5 ♀, 2 (?); Cerro El Cogollal, 1 ♀; Cerro El Cerrón, 3 ♂, 7 ♀, 2 (?); Cubiro, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Colonia Chirgua, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Hda. Sta. Clara, San Joaquín, 1 ♂; Colonia Tovar, 7 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (?); No León, 2 ♀; El Junquito, 10 ♂, 4 ♀, 4 (?); Cerro El Avila, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Hda. Izcaragua, Guarenas, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Cerro Golfo Triste, 6 ♂, 3 ♀, 5 (?); Cerro Negro, Miranda, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); var. locs.¹⁷, 24.
C. o. venezuelanus.—VENEZUELA: Páramo Zumbador, 2 ♂, 6 ♀; Queniquea, 2 ♂; Boca de Monte, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Seboruco, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Valle, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Páramo El Escorial, 1 ♂; Quintero, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Páramo San Antonio, 1 ♂; Llano Rucio, 1 ♀; Altamira, Barinas, 1 ♀; var. locs.¹⁷, 12.
C. o. ponsi.—VENEZUELA. Cerro Tamupejocha (=Cerro Pejochaina), 22 ♂, 15 ♂ (incl. type)⁸, 4 ♂³, 24 ♀, 7 ♀⁶, 1 ♀³, 5 (?); Cerro Tetari, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Jurustaco, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Yin-taina, 2 ♂.
C. o. emineus.—VENEZUELA: Villa Páez, near Páramo de Tamá, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Las Delicias, idem., 1 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Gramalote, 1 ♀ (type)¹.
C. o. flavo-pectus.—COLOMBIA: 21¹⁷.
C. o. macarenae.—COLOMBIA: 10¹⁷.
C. o. nigriceps.—COLOMBIA: 12¹⁷.
C. o. phaeocephalus.—ECUADOR: 10¹⁷.
C. o. cinerocephalus.—PERU: 4¹⁷.
C. o. peruvianus.—PERU: 16¹⁷.
C. o. bolivianus.—BOLIVIA: 3¹⁷.
C. o. fulvicularis.—BOLIVIA: 55¹⁷.
*C. o. argentinus*¹⁷.—BOLIVIA: 2. ARGENTINA: 5.

Bibliography of the Birds of the Perijá Region

- Aveledo Hostos, Ramón and Hermano Ginés. 1948. Ave Nueva para Venezuela. Memoria de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle. No. 32: 107-108. Describing *Tiaris fuliginosa zuliae*.
 Aveledo H., Ramón and Hermano Ginés. 1949. Ave Nueva para la

¹⁵According to de Schauensee (Bds. of Colombia, p. 1062, 1951), the east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna is situated in Colombia.

¹⁶Specimens in U. S. National Museum.

¹⁷Specimens in American Museum of Natural History. For localities see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1367, p. 6, Nov. 18, 1947.

- Ciencia. Novedades Científicas, Contribuciones Ocasionales del Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Serie Zoológica, No. 1: 1-3. Describing *Myrmeciza laemosticta venezuelae*.
- Aveledo H., Ramón and Hermano Ginés. 1950. Descripción de cuatro aves nuevas para Venezuela. Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle. No. 26: 59-71. Describing *Pionus sordidus ponsi*, *Dromococcyx pavoninus perijanus*, *Sclerurus albigularis kunanensis* and *Formicarius analis griseoventris*.
- Aveledo H. Ramón and Hermano Ginés. 1951. Seis Aves Nuevas para la Avifauna Venezolana. Nov. Cien., Ser. Zool., No. 4: 1-5. Extensiones of ranges of *Eurypyga helias major*, *Piprites chloris antioquiæ*, *Conopias cinchoneti icterophrys*, *Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri*, *Myiobius v. villosus*, and *Basileuterus cinereicollis pallidulus*.
- de Booy, Theodor. 1918. An exploration of the Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela. Geographical Review, 6, No. 5: 385:466.
- Ginés, Hermano y Ramón Alvedo H. Un Ave Nueva para Venezuela. 1945. Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle, No. 21: 70-71. *Myrmeciza laemosticta palliata*.
- Hellmayr, C. E. and H. B. Conover. 1932. Notes on some Neotropical Game Birds. The Auk. 49, No. 3: 324-336. Describing *Penelope purpurascens brunnescens*.
- Osgood, Wilfred H. and Boardman Conover. 1922. Game Birds from Northwestern Venezuela. Field. Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, No. 3: 19-47. Describing *Tinamus major zuliensis* and *Odontophorus guianensis canescens*.
- Phelps, William H. 1943. Las Aves de Perijá. Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales, No. 56: 265-338.
- Phelps, William H. and E. Thomas Gilliard. 1940. Six New Birds from the Perijá mountains of Venezuela. American Museum Novitates, No. 1100: 1-8. Describing *Penelope argyrotis albicauda*, *Grallaria ruficapilla perijana*, *Dendrocolaptes certhia puncti-pectus*, *Sittasomus griseicapillus perijanus*, *Atlapetes torquatus perijanus* and *Atlapetes rufnucha nigrifrons*.
- Phelps, William H. and William H. Phelps, Jr. 1949. Seven New Subspecies of Birds from Venezuela. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 62: 185-196. Describing *Piprites chloris perijanus* and *Rhodinocichla rosea beebei*.
- Phelps, William H. and William H. Phelps, Jr. 1950. Lista de las Aves de Venezuela con su Distribución, Pt. 2, *Passeriformes*. Bol. Soc. Ven. Cien. Nat., No. 75: 1-427.
- Wetmore, Alexander. 1946. New Birds from Colombia. Describing *Metallura iracunda*, *Grallaria rufula saltuensis*, *Ochthoeca diadema rubellula* and *Ochthoeca rufispectoralis rubicundulus*. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 106, No. 16: 1-14.
- Wetmore, Alexander and William H. Phelps. 1943. Description of a third form of curassow of the Genus *Pauxi*. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 33, No. 5: 142-146. Describing *Pauxi pauxi gilliardi*.
- Zimmer, John T. and William H. Phelps. 1944. New Birds from Venezuela. I. Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1270: 1-16. Describing *Picumnus cinnamomeus perijanus*.



List of Localities

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 21 Altamira (Barinas) | 16 Culata, Páramo la |
| 25 Anzoátegui (Lara) | 26 Cubiro |
| 10 Arauca, Río | 28 Cumbre de Valencia |
| 15 Aricagua, Páramo | 7 Curimagua |
| 35 Arestinga, Laguna | 6 El Cerrón, Cerro |
| 36 Asisa, Río | 6 El Cogollal, Cerro |
| 31 Avila, Cerro del | 18 El Escorial, Páramo |
| 2 Ayapa, Tribu (=La Sabana) | 30 El Junquito |
| 21 Barintás | 15 El Muerto |
| 13 Boca de Monte | 24 El Rincón |
| 35 Boca de Río | 14 El Vigía |
| 24 Cendé | 2 "Frontera" (Zulia) |
| 24 Cendé, Páramo | 31 Galipán |
| 27 Colonia Chirgua | 33 Golfo Triste, Cerro |
| 30 Colonia Tovar | 22 Guamito |

25	Guarico (Lara)		Sabana)
32	Izaragua, Hacienda	2	Pejochaina, Cerro
24	Jabón, Páramo	3	Perijá, Distrito
2	Jamayaujaina, Cerro	13	Queniquea
2	Jeretaca, Cerro	18	Quintero
2	Jurustaco, Cerro	2	Quirinchi, Cerro
37	Kabadisocaña	36	Sabana (Río Asisa)
2	Kunana	16	San Antonio, Páramo
23	La Cristalina, Páramo	7	San Luis
20	La Cuchilla	29	Santa Clara, Hacienda
38	La Faisca, Mina	39	Santa Elena de Uairén
11	La Fría	19	Santo Domingo, Páramo
2	La Sabana	12	Seboruco
9	Las Bonitas	31	Silla de Caracas
8	Las Delicias	18	Tabay
17	Llano Rucio	8	Tamá, Páramo de
1	Maracaibo	2	Tamuypejocha, Cerro (= Cerro Pejochaina)
5	Maracaibo, Lago	2	Tetari, Cerro
18	Mérida	20	Timotes
19	Mesa de Lino	11	Ureña
23	Misisí, Páramo de	18	Valle
34	Negro, Cerro (Miranda)	18	Vallecito
4	Negro, Río (Zulia)	8	Villa Páez
19	Nevados	2	Yin-taina, Cerro
24	Niquitáz, Cerro	13	Zumbador, Páramo
30	No León		
2	Panapiche Tribu (= La		