



TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. PART 3. PASSERIFORMES: EURYLAIMIDAE, DENDROCOLAPTIDAE, FURNARIIDAE, FORMICARIIDAE, CONOPOPHAGIDAE, AND RHINOCRYPTIDAE

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TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PART 3. PASSERIFORMES:
EURYLAIMIDAE, DENDROCOLAPTIDAE,
FURNARIIDAE, FORMICARIIDAE,
CONOPOPHAGIDAE, AND
RHINOCRYPTIDAE

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ABSTRACT

This third part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" continues the list begun by James C. Greenway, Jr., and corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 7 of Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World*. In taxonomic order (according to Peters' *Check-list*), this section precedes Part 4, which was published earlier. Four hundred forty-two published names are discussed herein. For each taxon, the type locality and currently recognized name are given; for many, comments on taxonomic history are also provided.

INTRODUCTION

This, the third part of "Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History" (AMNH), corresponds to taxa covered in Volume 7 of Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World* (1951). In taxonomic order, this listing precedes Part 4, which was published earlier (Greenway, 1987). In continuing the list begun by James C. Greenway, Jr. (1973, 1978, 1987), we follow the order of Peters' *Check-list*, which is the basis for the arrangement of the AMNH collection. We have not followed more recent classifications (e.g., that of Sibley and Monroe, 1990) because we wish to avoid errors or omissions that might arise from following rearrangements (still subject to frequent modification) for the remaining types, which correspond to taxa in Volumes 9–15 of Peters. In the section covered by this list, the genera *Ramphocaenus* and *Microbates* will be treated with the Polioptilinae (according to Peters, 1951: 213).

The format for this list follows that of previous parts. The citation of type locality in the taxonomic entry appears exactly as it was given in the original description. In the text portion for each taxon, the name of the locality is updated and coordinates are given, when possible; these, unless otherwise noted, are taken from the invaluable gazetteers drawn up by R. A. Paynter, Jr., and his colleagues: Paynter, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997; Paynter and Traylor, 1991; and Stephens and Traylor, 1983, 1985. Altitudes given are those in the original description or on the field label and may differ from those in the gazetteers. They are given in feet or meters, as in the original, to avoid introducing conversion errors. The "*Times Atlas*" (Times of London, 1967) has been used for some localities not covered by the gazetteers. Many place names have changed since these types were collected, and the 1967 edition of the *Times Atlas* has proven to be more useful to us than later editions.

Brackets enclosing a taxon name indicate that the type might be expected to be in the AMNH, but it either was not found or was found to be in another collection.

We give the currently recognized name of each taxon by referring to usage in a recent publication; where possible, we refer to recent taxonomic studies. For some taxa, salient points in the taxonomic history of the form are mentioned. Such comments are not intended to be complete but rather to serve as a guide when the taxonomic history is particularly murky. As in previous parts, Wied and Lawrence types need the most discussion. Publication dates of Lawrence's names have been determined from the date of issue printed on the original publication when possible. We have not found Foster (1892) to be reliable in this respect.

Allen (1889b: 210–211) explained how pairs of Wied (Maximilian Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied) birds had been mounted together, one label with both male and female symbols usually serving both birds. When these pairs were separated at AMNH, one bird was left without a label, and the sex and "Max. Coll." were written on the new stand. Later, these birds were dismounted and the original Wied label was glued to the back of one of the new printed labels. Obviously, there were numerous chances for error, and some Wied labels have been lost. Thanks to Allen's careful assessment of these specimens relatively soon after AMNH acquired them, we can be fairly sure that the information we present about them is correct. However, the designation of sex when the birds were separated must have been fairly arbitrary, and we do not know who made these designations. We have reported the sex published by Allen unless we have reason to believe an error was made.

During the time this manuscript was in preparation, the Fourth Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) was published. We have taken into account this new publication, especially with regard to Chapter

16: Types in the Species Group, articles 71–76, pp. 75–86. Under the new rules, as well as those of the Third Edition, we have accepted Hartert's (1922, 1928) lists of "types" in the Rothschild Collection as a designation of lectotypes when there were syntypes in the original description. It seems especially relevant to us that in cases where one of the original syntypes was in the Rothschild Collection and another elsewhere (see, for example, *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens*), Hartert referred to the Rothschild specimen as a "cotype" (= syntype in modern terminology), thus not conferring lectotype status on the Rothschild specimen. This contrasts with Hartert's practice when all of the syntypes were present in the Rothschild Collection.

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We appreciate the assistance we have received from many individuals, impossible to mention here individually, who have responded to our queries. We are especially grateful to those colleagues who have read parts or all of our manuscript, corrected errors, made important suggestions, and occasionally disagreed with us: Walter Bock, Edward Dickinson, Morton Isler, Storrs Olson, Fernando Pacheco, Thomas Schulenberg, David Wells, and Bret Whitney. We have taken all of their comments into account and tried to make informed decisions, but as J. A. Allen advised his 1908 AOU Checklist Committee: "The human mind is so constituted that persons of equal intelligence and of normal mental condition will ever be found to differ on even fundamental questions. It is, therefore, not to be expected that all naturalists will ever agree on what may be looked upon as some of the important principles of nomenclature."

We especially acknowledge the benefits we have received from the many years of careful curation of types by Department of Ornithology staff, particularly the late Charles O'Brien. We have also made extensive use of the archival material in the Department in an attempt to make the information about the specimens as complete and informative as possible. The organization of this material by the late Lois Heilbrun made our task infinitely easier. The staff of the Library of AMNH have always been helpful in locating even the most elusive reference we wished to consult; and Maria Dickson, Emanuel Levine, and Keith Barker, in the Department of Ornithology, have helped us in many ways.

EURYLAIMIDAE

Smithornis capensis albigularis Hartert

Smithornis capensis albigularis Hartert, 1904a: 73 (Canhoca, North Angola).

Now *Smithornis capensis albigularis* Hartert, 1904. See Keith et al., 1992: 8, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553302, male, collected at Canhoca, 09°15'S, 14°35'E (Chapin, 1954: 653), Angola, on 23 November 1903, by Dr. William J. Ansorge (no. 1232). From the Rothschild Collection.

Smithornis capensis meinertzhageni van Someren

Smithornis capensis meinertzhageni van Someren, 1919: 24 (Nyarondo).

Now *Smithornis capensis meinertzhageni* van Someren, 1919. See Keith et al., 1992: 8, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553272, sex not noted, collected at Nyarondo (= Lerundo), 00°09'N, 34°51'E (Chapin, 1954: 686), Kavirondo District, Kenya, on 11 March 1917, by H. J. Allen Turner. From the Meinertzhagen Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Nyarondo is the type locality given in the original description; Lerundo is the collecting locality given on the label. Hartert (1928: 224) gave the type locality as "Lerundo, Nyarondo." R. Dowsett (in litt.) has pointed out to us that van Someren (1920: 95) equated the two localities in his description of *Dicrurus elgonensis* and that the coordinates cited above and given by Chapin for Lerundo are the correct ones. Dowsett (in litt.) also pointed out that Chapin (1954: 715) may have misread Nyando for Nyarondo, because the coordinates he gave for Nyarondo, 00°07'S, 35°08'E, are too far south and lie on the Nyando River.

In the original description the sex was given as adult male. The sex is not noted on the original field label, although the specimen is in adult male plumage.

Smithornis capensis medianus Hartert and van Someren

Smithornis capensis medianus Hartert and van Someren, 1916: 59 (Kyambu Forest).

Now *Smithornis capensis medianus* Hartert and van Someren, 1916. See Keith et al., 1992: 8, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 187.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553273, breeding male, collected in Kyambu (= Kiambu) Forest, Kenya, 01°08'S, 36°50'E (Chapin, 1954: 685), on 10 Octo-

ber 1915, by Dr. Victor G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis*
van Someren**

Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis van Someren, 1921: 103 (Budongo Forest).

Now *Smithornis rufolateralis budongoensis* van Someren, 1921. See Keith et al., 1992: 5, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 194.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553340, female, collected in Budongo Forest, Uganda, 01°40'N to 01°53'N, 31°25'E to 31°41'E (Chapin, 1954: 649), on 17 February 1907, by Leslie M. Seth-Smith. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Pseudocalyptomena graueri* Rothschild**

Pseudocalyptomena graueri Rothschild, 1909: 690, pl. 10 (50 miles west of Russisi, north of Lake Tanganyika).

Now *Pseudocalyptomena graueri* Rothschild, 1909. See Prum, 1993, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553260, male, collected 80 km west of the Russisi (= Ruzizi) River, at about 2000 m, in bamboo forest, in November 1908, for ("nicht selbst erlegt") Rudolf Grauer (no. 3956). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Chapin (1953: 21) discussed the type locality and concluded that it may have been near Luvumba, 03°19'S, 28°50'E (Chapin, 1954: 694), Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire).

***Corydon sumatranus brunnescens* Hartert**

Corydon sumatranus brunnescens Hartert, 1916: 4 (Baram, Borneo).

Now *Corydon sumatranus brunnescens* Hartert, 1916. See Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 232.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553207, male, collected on the Baram River, Sarawak, Malaysia, in September 1891, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Corydon sumatranus orientalis* Mayr**

Corydon sumatranus orientalis Mayr, 1938: 33 (Benkoer, north Borneo).

Now *Corydon sumatranus brunnescens* Hartert, 1916. See Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 232.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553211, male, collected at Benkoer (= Bengkoka River), Sabah, Malaysia, by John Whitehead (no. 268). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The type bears the date 6 July 1885 in Whitehead's hand. However, Whitehead (1893: 41–42) was at Labuan and vicinity from mid-June to 24 August, at which time he sailed for Kudat and on

to the Bengkoka River. He was on the Bengkoka River from 31 August to 17 November. A survey of the field numbers on selected specimens collected by Whitehead in July, August, and September 1885 shows that 6 September is undoubtedly the correct date. Bengkoka River specimens collected on 5 September were numbered 263–265; "July 6" and "July 8" specimens were numbered 268, 269, 274; 8 September specimens were numbered 275–278. Labuan specimens collected in July and August were numbered between 187 and 235.

Whitehead (1893) apparently never traveled far up the river. The coordinates of the mouth of the Bengkoka River are approximately 06°45'N, 117°04'E (D. Wells, in litt.).

***Serilophus lunatus atrestus* Deignan**

Serilophus lunatus atrestus Deignan, 1948: 109 (Mengting, lat. 23°33'N, long. 99°05'E, western Yunnan Province, China).

Now *Serilophus lunatus elizabethae* La Touche, 1921. See Cheng, 1987: 410, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 216.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 143346, male, collected at Mengting (= Mengding), 23°33'N, 99°05'E (Cheng, 1987: 410), on Burma Border, Yunnan Province, China, on 19 February 1917, by Roy Chapman Andrews and Edmund Heller (no. 492). From the Asiatic Zoological Expedition.

***Serilophus lunatus polionotus* Rothschild**

Serilophus lunatus polionotus Rothschild, 1903: 7 (Hainan, Mt. Wuchi).

Now *Serilophus lunatus polionotus* Rothschild, 1903. See Cheng, 1987: 410, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553078, adult male, collected on Mt. Wuchi (= Wuzhi), 18°59'N, 109°45'E (*Times Atlas*), Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, on 22 March 1903, by Zensaku Katsumata (nos. 176a and 179), a collector for the Yokohama dealer Alan Owston. These numbers are apparently lot numbers, and they appear on other specimens in the type series. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Serilophus lunatus intrepidus* Deignan**

Serilophus lunatus intrepidus Deignan, 1948: 110 (28 miles southeast of Ban Um Phang (a village at lat. 15°47'N, long. 98°50'E), southwestern Siam).

Now *Serilophus lunatus lunatus* (Gould, 1834). See Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 216.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 203342, female, collected 28 miles SE of Ban Um Phang, 15°47'N, 98°50'E, Thailand, on 2 February 1924, by Arthur S. Vernay (no. 611). From the Faunthorpe–Vernay Collection.

COMMENTS: Deignan (1963: 96) equated this locality with Ban Le Kathe, 15°50'N, 98°50'E, Tak Province, Thailand.

***Serilophus rothschildi* Hartert and Butler**

Serilophus rothschildi Hartert and Butler, 1898a: 50 (Gunong Ijau, 3000 feet, Perak, Malay Peninsula). Now *Serilophus lunatus rothschildi* Hartert and Butler, 1898. See Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 217.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 553070, adult male, collected on Gunung Hijau, 3000 ft, Perak, Malaysia, in February 1898, by Arthur L. Butler. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: According to Hartert and Butler (1898b: 506) Gunung Hijau is translated as Green Mountain and is in the Larut Hills, close to Taiping, Perak. The 3000-ft collecting area on Hijau slope would have been at about 04°52'N, 100°48'E (D. Wells, in litt.).

In the original description, the number and sex of specimen(s) being described were not mentioned. Hartert and Butler (1898b: 508) stated that 4 specimens were procured and that Butler would be publishing field notes in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. The notes were, in fact, published in the *Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, where Butler (1899: 23) stated that he had collected 3 specimens and that "The whole of the birds that I obtained are now in the Hon'ble Walter Rothschild's magnificent collection at Tring" (Butler, 1899: 11). Only three specimens came to AMNH with the Rothschild Collection.

Hartert (1922: 397) designated the single male as the lectotype. The other two are females: AMNH 553071, collected in February 1898 and marked "type of female" by Hartert, and AMNH 553072, collected in April 1898. Butler (1899) stated that he was "able to devote the months of February and March" to collecting on the Larut Hills even though the title of his article cited March and April as the months of collection. In fact, birds were collected in all three months, perhaps only briefly into April (only months are given on the labels). The meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club at which the original description was read was held on 18 May 1898. There probably would have been time for the April specimen to have reached Tring by this date, and both females may be considered paralectotypes.

The page number for the description of this taxon is usually given as p. 1, an error for lowercase Roman numeral L (= 50).

***Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis* Hartert**

Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis Hartert, 1904b: 6 (Kina Balu, Borneo).

Now *Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis* Hartert, 1904. See Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 553054, male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, ca. 06°03'N, 116°32'E (*Times Atlas*), 4000 ft, Sabah, Malaysia, on 12 April 1888, by John Whitehead (no. 2451). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There has been some confusion about the date of publication of Wytzman's *Genera Avium*, in which this taxon was described. Hartert (1922: 397), in a footnote, stated that the first part was published in 1904 and was republished in a second edition in 1905, without consulting Hartert. Because this description was in the first part, 1904 would be the date of publication for this taxon.

***Calyptomena whiteheadi* Sharpe**

Calyptomena whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888a: 558 (Kina Balu). Now *Calyptomena whiteheadi* Sharpe, 1888. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 334, and Lambert and Woodcock, 1996: 203.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 553003, male, collected on Mt. Kinabalu, 3000 ft, ca. 06°03'N, 116°32'E (*Times Atlas*), Sabah, Malaysia, on 25 February 1887, by John Whitehead (no. 1019). Lectotype designation by Hartert (1922: 397). From the Rothschild Collection, purchased by Rothschild in 1900, shortly after Whitehead's death.

COMMENTS: The paralectotype is AMNH 553014, a "female" [= adult male plumage], collected on 6 March 1887, Whitehead no. 1076. Sharpe (1888a: 558) described the female as a bird similar to the male, but with color more diluted and a smaller crest. This specimen does have the color very slightly less brilliant than the lectotype, but it also has black markings on the feathers of the abdomen, a characteristic of the male.

Apparently, it was Whitehead's habit to send ahead to Sharpe "a pair of most birds that I thought would be new" (Whitehead, 1893: 185). Later, Sharpe (1888b: 231) stated that he had based his description on two birds and had since received two more specimens collected by Whitehead during his 1887 ascent of Kinabalu, one of which was an immature female. Those additional birds are also in AMNH: an "immature female" in adult female plumage (AMNH 553013) and a second male (AMNH 553004). Adult females are much duller green below than the males and lack the scattered black markings on the feathers of the abdomen.

Sharpe (1889: 436) listed 5 specimens collected on both trips, but this is obviously only a partial list. Ten additional Whitehead specimens of this species in AMNH were collected in 1888.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

***Dendrocincla olivacea* Lawrence**

Dendrocincla olivacea Lawrence, 1862: 466 (Atlantic slope, line of the Panama Railroad, New Granada).

Now *Dendrocincla fuliginosa ridgwayi* Oberholser, 1904.
See Ridgway, 1911: 292, and Wetmore, 1972: 4.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43240, female, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Lawrence did not mention the sex of his specimen, but mentioned that he sent "it" to Sclater for examination, implying that he had only one. In describing it, he noted that it was his species number 182 in part 2 of his catalog, which he had previously listed under *Dendrocincla fumigatus*?. This specimen has the number 182 and "type" written on the label in Lawrence's hand, and there seems to be no doubt that this is the specimen he had in hand when he described this taxon.

Dendrocincla olivacea proved to be preoccupied by *Dendrocops olivaceus* Eyton, 1852 (= *Dendrocincla tyrannina*). The next available name is *Dendrocincla ridgwayi* Oberholser, 1904. Ridgway (1911: 292) provided a complete synonymy.

**[*Dendrocinda* [sic] *phaeochroa*
Berlepsch and Hartert]**

Dendrocinda [sic] *phaeochroa* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 67 (Munduapo).

COMMENTS: Zimmer (1934c: 18) noted that the type of this taxon is in AMNH via the Rothschild Collection. In fact, the type was not listed by Hartert (1922) in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection and was deposited in the Berlepsch Collection, which is now in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany. Dr. Stefan Peters (personal commun.) gives the current number as SMF 37159.

In the original description, the holotype was specifically stated to be a male collected at Munduapo, Venezuela, on 10 February 1899 (Cherrie no. 11895). Part of the Cherrie Collection reported on by Berlepsch and Hartert (1902) did go to the Rothschild Museum, and those specimens are now in AMNH. The only specimen of this form now in AMNH and collected on 10 February 1899 by the Cherries is a female with no field number.

***Dendrocincla merula olivascens* Zimmer**

Dendrocincla merula olivascens Zimmer, 1934b: 16 (Villa Bella Imperatriz, Lago Andirá, Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil).

Now *Dendrocincla merula olivascens* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 278.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 277998, male, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, Lago Andirá, Amazonas, Brazil, on 10 September 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 442, 676) discussed this locality and decided that Villa Bella Imperatriz is an old name for Parintins. Although Villa Bella Imperatriz is near Parintins (02°36'S, 56°44'W), maps in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology drawn by the Olallas and giving their collecting localities show that their position on 10 September was south and west of Parintins, on the east bank of Lago Andirá, not on the bank of the Amazon itself. This locality is sometimes equated with Santa Clara (see *Synallaxis albescens inaequalis*). Santa Clara (02°36'S, 56°43'W, Vanzolini, 1992: 150) is also nearby, but it is shown on the Olallas sketch map as being on the south bank of the Amazon, between the village of Parintins and the Serra de Parintins.

Willis (1979) and Silva and Oren (1990: 4) have suggested that, based on vocal differences, *D. merula* may comprise two species. Monroe and Sibley (1993: 172) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 180) recognized only one species. If split, *olivascens* would be part of the *D. castanoptera* group of populations.

***Dendrocincla merula badia* Zimmer**

Dendrocincla merula badia Zimmer, 1934b: 16 (Pedral, Rio Tocantins (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Dendrocincla merula badia* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 278.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 430982, male, collected at Pedral, 02°39'S, 49°41'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 125), right bank of the lower Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, about 125 km from its mouth, on 8 December 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

COMMENTS: The specimen label gives the locality as Baião: Pedral. However, the Olalla notes make it clear that Pedral was a place not far from Baião where Alfonso Olalla collected from 2 to 16 December.

If two species are recognized (see previous taxon), *badia* would be part of the *D. castanoptera* group of populations.

***Deconychura secunda* Hellmayr**

Deconychura secunda Hellmayr, 1904: 51 (Coca River, upper Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Deconychura stictolaema secunda* Hellmayr, 1904. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 182, Pinto, 1978: 279, and Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 411.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525409, female, collected at Coca, Río Napo, eastern Ecuador, in June 1899, by Walter Goodfellow and Claud Hamilton.

COMMENTS: According to Paynter (1993: 47), Coca is now called Puerto Francisco de Orellana or Francisco de Orellana, 00°29'S, 76°58'W.

***Sittasomus phelpsi* Chapman**

Sittasomus phelpsi Chapman, in Phelps, 1897: 369 (Caripe, Venezuela).

Now *Sittasomus griseicapillus griseus* Jardine, 1847. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 46, and Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 183.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73481, sex ?, collected at El Guacharo, 10°09'S, 63°32'W, 5 km SW of Caripe and 19 km E of San Antonio de Maturin, Monagas, Venezuela, on 7 August 1896, by William H. Phelps, Sr. (no. 1496).

***Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris* Zimmer**

Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris Zimmer, 1934e: 9 (São Jose, near Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil).

Now *Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 280.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 284025, male, collected at São José, near Faro, 02°11'S, 56°44'W, lower Rio Nhamundá on Pará/Amazonas border, on north side of the Amazon, Pará, Brazil, on 10 January 1931, by the Olalla brothers.

***Sittasomus chapadensis* Ridgway**

Sittasomus chapadensis Ridgway, 1891, p. 509 (Chapado [sic], Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Sittasomus griseicapillus griseicapillus* (Vieillot, 1818). See Hellmayr, 1917: 190, 192, and Peters, 1951: 21.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33741, male, collected at Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°26'S, 55°45'W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 16 May 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Sittasomus olivaceus* Wied**

Sittasomus olivaceus Wied, 1831: 1146 (in den inneren grossen Urwäldern).

Now *Sittasomus griseicapillus olivaceus* Wied, 1831. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5238, male, collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 247) and Ridgway (1891: 508) equated this taxon with *Sittasomus erythacus* (Lichtenstein). Hellmayr (1908: 63, 64) and Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 356) recognized the taxon *olivaceus*, placing it first in *S. sylviellus* and then in *S. griseicapillus*, including *S. sylviellus*. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 185) suggested that, with further study, *S. sylviellus* may prove to be an allospecies of *S. griseicapillus*.

***Glyphorhynchus* [sic] *spirurus integratus* Zimmer**

Glyphorhynchus [sic] *spirurus integratus* Zimmer, 1946: 569 (Puerto Boyacá, Territorio Vasquez, Colombia).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus* Zimmer, 1946. See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 748392, unsexed, collected at Puerto Boyacá, 05°45'S, 74°39'W, 155 m, right bank of upper Río Magdalena, opposite mouth of Río La Miel and 35 km N of La Dorada, Boyacá, Colombia, in October 1938 by Hermano Nicéforo-Maria (no. 128).

***Glyphorhynchus* [sic] *spirurus rufigularis* Zimmer**

Glyphorhynchus [sic] *spirurus rufigularis* Zimmer, 1934e: 3 (Mt. Duida, Campamento del Medio, Venezuela; alt. 350 ft.).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus rufigularis* Zimmer, 1934. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 43, and Pinto, 1978: 281.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 274154, male, collected at Campamento del Medio (= Halfway Camp), 03°25'S, 65°40'W, 350 ft, Mt. Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 20 January 1929, by Alphonso and Ramón Olalla on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Glyphorhynchus* [sic] *cuneatus simillimus* Hartert and Goodson**

Glyphorhynchus [sic] *cuneatus simillimus* Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 419 (Ipousin, Approuague River, Cayenne).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus spirurus* (Vieillot, 1819). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 350, and Peters, 1951: 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525277, male, collected at Crique Ipoucin, 04°09'S, 52°24'W, left bank affluent of Fleuve Approuague, entering near Tortue, French Guiana, on 6 January 1903, by George K. Cherrie (no. 13020). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Glyphorhynchus* [sic] *cuneatus albigularis* Chapman**

Glyphorhynchus [sic] *cuneatus albigularis* Chapman, 1923b: 18 (Mission San Antonio, 1300 ft., Rio Chimoré, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus albigularis* Chapman, 1923. See Peters, 1951: 23.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137354, male, collected at San Antonio del Chimoré, 16°43'S, 65°07'W, 1300 ft, Depto. Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 17 August 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13579) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Glyphorhynchus* [sic] *spirurus inornatus* Zimmer**

Glyphorhynchus [sic] *spirurus inornatus* Zimmer, 1934e: 5 (Lago Andirá, Villa Bella Imperatriz, south bank of the Rio Amazonas, Brazil).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus inornatus* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 282.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 278030, male, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, Lago Andirá, Amazonas, Brazil, on 15 September 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula olivascens*.

Glyphorhynchus ruficaudus Wied

Glyphorhynchus ruficaudus Wied, 1831: 1150 (no locality given).

Now *Glyphorhynchus spirurus cuneatus* (Lichtenstein, 1820). See Allen, 1889b: 248, Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 352, and Peters, 1951: 24.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5246, male, and AMNH 5243, female, collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: The original description and label covered both male and female.

Dendrexetastes rufigula moniliger Zimmer

Dendrexetastes rufigula moniliger Zimmer, 1934b: 2 (Borba, Rio Madeira (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Dendrexetastes rufigula moniliger* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 279759, male, collected at Borba, 04°24'S, 59°35'W, right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 12 February 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

Hylexetastes uniformis Hellmayr

Hylexetastes uniformis Hellmayr, 1909b: 100 (Calama, Rio Madeira).

Now *Hylexetastes uniformis* Hellmayr, 1909. See Silva et al., 1995, and Sick, 1997: 586.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524608, male, collected at Calama, 08°03'S, 62°53'W, right bank of upper Rio Madeira at mouth of Rio Jiparaná (or Machados), Rondônia, Brazil, on 25 July (not August) 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 271). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: See also Hellmayr, 1910: 329.

Hylexetastes stresemanni insignis Zimmer

Hylexetastes stresemanni insignis Zimmer, 1934c: 8 (Tahuapunto, left bank of the Rio Uaupés, Brazil).

Now *Hylexetastes stresemanni insignis* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 284, and Silva et al., 1995.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 300415, male, collected at Tauá, 00°37'N, 69°06'W, left bank of the Rio Uaupés, Amazonas, Brazil, on the Colombian border, on 5 July 1929, by Alfonso M. Olalla. A detailed description of the area around this locality is included in the Olalla brothers' material in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology.

Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis Griscom

Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis Griscom, 1927: 6 (Chitra, 3600 feet, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama).

Now *Xiphocolaptes promoteripirhynchus panamensis* Griscom, 1927. See Wetmore, 1972: 25.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257129, male, collected at Chitra, 3600 ft, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western Panama, on 23 January 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 2023).

COMMENTS: In Selander and Vaurie (1962: 26), the map coordinates of Chitra are correctly given as 08°32'N, 80°38'W, but it is incorrectly noted as being on the Atlantic slope. This was later corrected to Pacific slope in the undated and unpublished "A few corrections or additions to Gazetteer of Selander and Vaurie, 1962."

Xiphocolaptes virgatus Ridgway

Xiphocolaptes virgatus Ridgway, 1890a: 3 (in key) and p. 11 (without number, locality, or other data).

Now *Xiphocolaptes promoteripirhynchus virgatus* Ridgway, 1890. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 320.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417438, no data; however, its label is from the Lawrence Collection, and a note on the reverse of this label says, "'make-up' like T. K. Salmon's skins from Antioquia.—C. E. H[ellmayr]."

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 281) commented on this specimen and its probable provenance in a footnote and synonymized it with *X. p. promoteripirhynchus*. However, Peters (1951: 28) and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 320) recognized *virgatus* as a subspecies of *X. promoteripirhynchus*.

This description was in the *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum* for 1889, which was published 5 February 1890.

Xiphocolaptes ignotus Ridgway

Xiphocolaptes ignotus Ridgway, 1890a: 3 (in key), p. 13 (Ecuador).

Now *Xiphocolaptes promoteripirhynchus ignotus* Ridgway, 1890. See Peters, 1951: 28, but see also Chapman, 1926a: 464–466.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5263, male, Ecuador. From the Verreaux Collection.

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 282–283) discussed this specimen.

As for the above taxon, the publication date was 5 February 1890.

Xiphocolaptes orenocensis Berlepsch and Hartert

Xiphocolaptes orenocensis Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 65 (Nericagua).

Now *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 412.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524671, male, collected at Nericagua (= Caño Usate), 04°25'N, 67°48'W, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, 12 April 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (no. 12484). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Xiphocolaptes major castaneus* Ridgway**

Xiphocolaptes major castaneus Ridgway, 1890a: 17 (Piedra Blanca, Bolivia).

Now *Xiphocolaptes major castaneus* Ridgway, 1890. See Silva and Oren, 1991: 147.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33648, female, collected at Piedra Blanca, Bolivia, 20 April 1886, by Herbert H. Smith. Paynter (1992: 104) was unable to find this locality. The library of the Department of Ornithology has bound copies of Allen's ornithological papers, some of them annotated in Allen's hand. In his paper on Herbert Smith's collection (Allen, 1891), Allen noted that Piedra Blanca, Bolivia, is near Corumbá. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 165) placed Corumbá at 19°01'S, 57°39'W, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

***Xiphocolaptes major saturatus* Cherrie**

Xiphocolaptes major saturatus Cherrie, 1916a: 187 (Urucum, near Corumba, Matto Grosso).

Now *Xiphocolaptes major castaneus* Ridgway, 1890. See Naumburg, 1930: 252, and Silva and Oren, 1991: 148.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127785, male, collected at Urucum, 19°09'S, 57°38'W, 18 km SSE of Corumbá (Naumburg, 1930: 39, places Urucum north of Corumbá), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 4 December 1913, by George K. Cherrie on the Roosevelt-Rondon South American Expedition, 1913-1914.

***Xiphocolaptes major estebani* Silva and Oren**

Xiphocolaptes major estebani Silva and Oren, 1991: 147 (Tapia, 26°36'S, 65°18'W, Tucumán, Argentina).

Now *Xiphocolaptes major estebani* Silva and Oren, 1991. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 196.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524675, male, collected at Tapia, 26°36'S, 65°18'W, 689 m, in a valley of the Río Salí, 29 km NNW of San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina, on 14 September 1902, by Luis Dinelli (no. 1847). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi* Hellmayr**

Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1909a: 66 (Calama, Rio Madeira).

Now *Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1909. See Marantz, 1997.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524562, male, collected at Calama, 08°03'S, 62°53'W, ca. 50 m, right bank of the upper Rio Madeira at the mouth of the Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 29 June 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 128). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Dendrocolaptes picumnus veraguensis* Griscom**

Dendrocolaptes picumnus veraguensis Griscom, 1927: 9 (Chitra, 4000 ft., Veraguas, west Panama).

Now *Dendrocolaptes picumnus veraguensis* Griscom, 1927. See Wetmore, 1972: 31, and Marantz, 1997: 427.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257130, male, collected at Chitra, 08°32'N, 80°38'W, 4000 ft, Veraguas, on the Pacific slope close to the border of the province of Coclé (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 26), Panama, on 12 March 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 2428).

COMMENTS: Selander and Vaurie (1962: 26) placed Chitra on the Atlantic slope, but corrected this to the Pacific slope in the undated and unpublished "A few corrections or additions to Gazetteer of Selander and Vaurie, 1962."

***Dendrocolaptes validus seilerni* Hartert and Goodson**

Dendrocolaptes validus seilerni Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 416 (Cumbre Chiquito near San Esteban).

Now *Dendrocolaptes picumnus seilerni* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 321, and Marantz, 1997: 427.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524595, male, collected at Cumbre de Chiquita, ca. 10°24'S, 68°00'W, near San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela, on 19 November 1909, by Samuel M. Klages (no. 2803). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Dendrocolaptes picumnus olivaceus* Zimmer**

Dendrocolaptes picumnus olivaceus Zimmer, 1934c: 5 (Incachaca, 7700 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Dendrocolaptes picumnus olivaceus* Zimmer, 1934. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 321, and Marantz, 1997: 427.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137413, male, collected at Incachaca, 17°14'S, 65°49'W, 7700 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 18 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11865) and Howarth Boyle.

***Dendroplex picirostris extimus* Griscom**

Dendroplex picirostris extimus Griscom, 1927: 6 (Agua Dulce, Prov. Coclé, western Panamá).

Now *Xiphorhynchus picus extimus* (Griscom, 1927). See Wetmore, 1972: 32, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257131, adult male, collected at Aguadulce, 08°14'N, 80°33'W (Fairchild and

Handley, 1966: 16), 50 ft, Coclé, western Panamá, on 12 (not 2) September 1925, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1813).

***Dendroplex picus duidae* Zimmer**

Dendroplex picus duidae Zimmer, 1934c: 15 (Caño León, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Xiphorhynchus picus duidae* (Zimmer, 1934). See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 34, and Pinto, 1978: 294.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 274313, male, collected at Caño León, 325 ft, upper Río Orinoco, Cerro Duida, 03°25'N, 65°40'W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 20 October 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

***Dendroplex picus peruvianus* Zimmer**

Dendroplex picus peruvianus Zimmer, 1934c: 14 (Santa Rosa, upper Río Ucayali, Perú).

Now *Xiphorhynchus picus peruvianus* (Zimmer, 1934). See Pinto, 1978: 294.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 240421, male, collected at Santa Rosa, 10°42'S, 73°50'W (Vaurie, 1972: 30), on the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali/Junín border, Peru, on 17 November 1927, by Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Stephens and Traylor (1983: 201) listed Vaurie's Olalla locality in Junín but gave the coordinates as 10°43'S, 73°51'W, and described it as "ca. 300 m, town on Río Ucayali, ca. 5 km below confluence of Río Urubamba and Río Tambo." Two entries below, they listed another Santa Rosa in Loreto, now Ucayali, in which the Olallas collected in November and December of 1927 (including the date on this type) and which they were not able to locate exactly. It appears that these two Santa Rosas refer to the same Olalla locality and that it is on the border between Junín and Ucayali—the border follows the Río Ucayali. We believe that Vaurie's coordinates are closer to the correct ones.

In the unpublished translation and abstract of the report by the Olallas on their trip to Santa Rosa, Río Alto Ucayali, 12 November 1927–6 January 1928, they gave the following description of Santa Rosa: "These rivers [the Tambo and Urubamba] in their confluence were rising from September to November. At an hour of downward navigation these same rivers with the name of Río Alto Ucayali make two channels forming the island of San Pablo. Santa Rosa is situated almost at the end of this island, that is, in front on the left bank of the Ucayali. We only explored the left bank and downwards" (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

***Dendroplex necopinus* Zimmer**

Dendroplex necopinus Zimmer, 1934c: 17 (Muirapinima, Rio Negro, right bank, Brazil).

Now *Xiphorhynchus necopinus* (Zimmer, 1934). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 413, and Sick, 1997: 587.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 312106, male, collected at Mirapinima, 02°11'S, 61°08'W, ca. 25 m, on right bank of Rio Negro, 165 km above Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, on 19 October 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

***Xiphorhynchus obsoletus caicarae*
Zimmer and Phelps**

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus caicarae Zimmer and Phelps, 1955: 1 (Caicara, 100 m, lower Orinoco River, Bolívar, Venezuela).

Now *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus caicarae* Zimmer and Phelps, 1955. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 185.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 438232, male, collected at Caicara, 07°37'S, 66°10'W, right bank of Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 6 June 1907 (not 1897, per Zimmer and Phelps, 1955: 1), by George K. Cherrie (no. 14894). From the Brooklyn Institute Museum (no. 5073).

***Dendroplex similis* Pelzeln**

Dendroplex similis Pelzeln, 1868: 46 (type locality restricted to Borba, Río Madeira, by Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 317).

Now *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus obsoletus* (Lichtenstein, 1820). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 317, and Peters, 1951: 39.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 78277, female, collected at Borba, 04°24'S, 59°35'W, on right bank of the lower Río Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, in 1829, by Johann Natterer (no. 831f). Received on exchange from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW 16.155), Vienna, Austria, in 1903.

COMMENTS: This taxon was originally described based on 24 examples from several localities. Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 317) restricted the type locality to Borba. This is the only Natterer specimen of this taxon in AMNH. Dr. Ernst Bauernfeind (in litt.) informed us that 10 syntypes from Borba are still in the Vienna collection.

***Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo napensis*
Chapman**

Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo napensis Chapman, 1924: 8 (upper Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus napensis* Chapman, 1924. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178386, male adult, collected on the upper Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, 14 February 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus* Zimmer**

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus Zimmer, 1934d: 15 (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Perú).

Now *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus perplexus* Zimmer, 1934.
See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 238326, male adult, collected at Sarayacu, 06°44'S, 75°06'W, Río Ucayali valley on left bank tributary, Río Sarayacu, Loreto, Peru, on 22 July 1927, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevisrostris* Zimmer**

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevisrostris Zimmer, 1934d: 18 (Río Inambari, southeastern Perú, 2200 ft.).

Now *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevisrostris* Zimmer, 1934.
See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 199.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132728, male adult, collected on the Río Inambari, 13°55'S, 70°15'W, 2200 ft, Puno, Peru, on 16 March 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 22).

COMMENTS: The latitude and longitude given here are those on the collectors' original label and place the type locality in Puno rather than in Madre de Dios (cf. Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 98).

***Xiphorhynchus spixii similis* Zimmer**

Xiphorhynchus spixii similis Zimmer, 1934d: 9 (Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), Colombia, 4500 ft.).

Now *Xiphorhynchus spixii buenavistae* Zimmer, 1948.
See Haffer, 1997: 304–305.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122088, adult male, collected at Buena Vista, 04°10'S, 73°41'W, 5 km WNW of Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 9 March 1913 by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie (no. 16490), et al.

COMMENTS: The altitude of this locality is given as 4500 ft on the printed museum label.

In the original description, this specimen is listed as an adult female; however, on the original field label it is sexed as a male, testes not enlarged.

Zimmer (1948: 446) introduced *Xiphorhynchus spixii buena-vistae* as a new name for *X. spixii similis*, prooccupied by *Dendroplex similis* Pelzeln, 1868, a synonym of *X. o. obsoletus* (Lichtenstein, 1820).

***Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus* Zimmer**

Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus Zimmer, 1934d: 7 (Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Río Napo, Perú).

Now *Xiphorhynchus elegans ornatus* Zimmer, 1934. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 413, and Haffer, 1997: 304.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 231998, adult female, collected at Puerto Indiana, 03°28'S, 73°03'W, 32 km up the Río Amazonas from its confluence with the Río Napo, Loreto, Peru, on 7 July 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Zimmer placed Puerto Indiana at the mouth of the Río Napo. It is clear from the Olalla itinerary in the Department of Ornithology Archives that the Olallas worked the

left bank of the Amazon from their base camp at Puerto Indiana to the mouth of the Río Napo.

***Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus* Griscom**

Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus Griscom, 1927: 7 (Santa Fé (1600 ft), Veraguas (Pacific slope), western Panama).

Now *Xiphorhynchus guttatus marginatus* Griscom, 1927.
See Wetmore, 1972: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 187328, male adult, collected at Santa Fé, a small village in the mountains about 25 km northeast of San Francisco, 8°27'N, 80°52'W, Veraguas, Panama (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 56), on 16 March 1925, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1025).

***Dendroornis nana* Lawrence**

Dendroornis nana Lawrence, 1863a: 181 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus* (Lawrence, 1863).
See Wetmore, 1972: 37.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43261, unsexed, collected on the old Panama Railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Wetmore (1972: 38) commented: "This collector, who worked near the Frijoles and Lion Hill stations, is known to have taken birds mainly on the Caribbean slope near the place last mentioned. The type locality is here designated as near Gatun, since Lion Hill, less than 4 miles distant, is now submerged in Gatun Lake. The type specimen . . . from its size (wing 91.4 mm.) appears to be a female."

In each listing of a taxon named by Lawrence and based on specimens collected by James McLeannan, we have noted the locality as given by Lawrence in the original description. In the literature, the type locality is usually considered to be near Lion Hill, the station on the old railroad that crossed the Isthmus, at which McLeannan was stationmaster. Salvin collected with McLeannan in Panama and noted (*in* Sclater and Salvin, 1864: 343–344) that the track car in which they rode, the "Ornithologist," went up and down the rail line, stopping frequently along the way to collect birds. However, Sclater and Salvin (1869: 17) noted that most of McLeannan's specimens were obtained in the dense forest near his home. Selander and Vaurie (1962: 38) believed that Lion Hill Station may have been on what is now Lion Island in Gatún Lake, at about 09°14'N, 79°55'W.

***Xiphorhynchus nanus demonstratus*
Hartert and Goodson**

Xiphorhynchus nanus demonstratus Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 419 (San Esteban Valley, Venezuela).

Now *Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus* (Lawrence, 1863). See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 35, and Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 186.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524820, male adult, collected in San Esteban Valley, near Puerto Cabello, 10°28'N, 68°01'W, Carabobo, Venezuela, on 11 November 1909, by Samuel M. Klages (no. 2823). From the Rothschild Collection.

Dendrornis consobrinus Dalmas

Dendrornis consobrinus Dalmas, 1900: 140 (Ile de Trinidad).

Now *Xiphorhynchus susurrans susurrans* (Jardine, 1847). See Hartert, 1922: 389, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 203.

HOLOTYPE?: AMNH 524852, unsexed, collected at Teocos?, Trinidad, on 20 January 1897. From the Museo Dalmas via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: It is not clear whether the original description was based on only one specimen. If other specimens are proven to have been part of the original material, then this specimen would become the lectotype, designated by Hartert (1922: 389).

Dendrornis Jardinei Dalmas

Dendrornis Jardinei Dalmas, 1900: 140 (Côte de Paria).

Now *Xiphorhynchus susurrans jardinei* (Dalmas, 1900). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 203.

HOLOTYPE?: AMNH 524882, unsexed, collected near Cumaná (according to the original label, see also Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 302), Sucre, Venezuela, in 1897, by Eugene André. From the Dalmas Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Dalmas, in his original description, neither designated a type nor listed specimens, but a wing measurement of 110 mm was given. Hartert (1922: 389) listed the above specimen as the type, and Cumaná as the type locality, without comment. The wing of this specimen agrees in length with that given by Dalmas, and AMNH does not have other André or Dalmas specimens of this taxon. It probably is the holotype. If other specimens are proven to have been part of the original material, then this specimen would be the lectotype.

Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum Cherrie

Xiphorhynchus guttata rimarum Cherrie, 1916b: 391 (mouth of Río San Antonio on Río Espíritu Santo, Bolivia).

Now *Xiphorhynchus guttatus dorbignyanus* (Lafresnaye, 1850). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 294, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 202.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148477, female adult, collected at the mouth of the Río San Antonio, 16°58'S, 65°22'W, on the Río Espíritu Santo (a short head-

water of the Río Chaparé), Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 6 March 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18621), on the Collins–Day Expedition to South America.

Dendrornis lachrymosus Lawrence

Dendrornis lachrymosus Lawrence, 1862: 467 (no type locality mentioned in the original description).

Now *Xiphorhynchus l. lachrymosus* (Lawrence, 1862). See Wetmore, 1972: 38.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43253, unsexed, collected on the “Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad, from near the coast to about a central point between the two oceans” (Lawrence, 1861a: 288), Panama, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen was first listed in Part 1 of Lawrence’s “Catalogue” as no. 48, “a large species which I have not been able to make out” (Lawrence, 1861a: 292); the collecting locality was given in this publication.

For a discussion of McLeannan’s collecting localities, see *Dendrornis nana*.

Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum Chapman

Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum Chapman, 1915a: 642 (Puerto Valdivia (alt. 360 ft), Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum* Chapman, 1915. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133599, male?, collected at Puerto Valdivia, 07°18'N, 75°23'W, Cauca River, Antioquia, Colombia, on 18 December 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10532B) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Paynter (1997: 352) called attention to the fact that Chapman (1917: 652) corrected this altitude to 600 ft.

Although the original description gives the sex of this bird as male, the field label indicates “male?”

Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi Chapman

Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi Chapman, 1919a: 260 (Yungas of Cochabamba, 3600 feet, Bolivia).

Now *Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi* Chapman, 1919. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 322, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 204.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137388, male, testes not enlarged, collected on Yungas Trail, 5000 ft, La Paz/Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 10 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12293) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: The locality information differs from that in the original description and was taken from the field label and not from the printed label. Paynter

(1992: 168) gave the coordinates of the Yungas as 16°20'S, 66°45'W. Originally described as female adult, this specimen is sexed as male on both the field label and the printed label.

***Picolaptes albolineatus littoralis*
Hartert and Goodson**

Picolaptes albolineatus littoralis Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 417 (Quebrada Secca, State of Cumana, Venezuela).

Now *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii littoralis* (Hartert and Goodson, 1917). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525127, collected at Villarreal (formerly Quebrada Secca), 10°18'S, 63°57'W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 9 February 1898, by Henry Caracciolo (no. 143). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen has no original label. It is sexed as a female on the Rothschild label, but this is crossed out and replaced by male adult.

***Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae*
Chapman**

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae Chapman, 1923b: 18 (Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador).

Now *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae* Chapman, 1923. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 118712, male, collected at Esmeraldas, 00°59'N, 79°42'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 10 November 1912, by William B. Richardson.

[*Dendrocolaptes rufus* Wied]

Dendrocolaptes rufus Wied, 1831: 1130 (inneren gegenden der Provinzen Minas und Bahia).

HOLOTYPE: Wied described only the male, which was not found by Allen (1889: 248) or by us. Wied himself thought this form to be very similar to *Dendrocolaptes bivittatus* Spix, as it was then understood. Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 338) discussed this form and thought it might be any one of three subspecies of *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*: *bivittatus* (Lichtenstein), *coronatus* (Lesson), or even a pale-bellied form of *L. a. bahiae*. Without the type, a satisfactory answer is not possible.

***Lepidocolaptes angustirostris hellmayri*
Naumburg**

Lepidocolaptes angustirostris hellmayri Naumburg, 1925: 421 (Chilon, Prov. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, alt. 5600 ft.).

Now *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris hellmayri* Naumburg, 1925. See Peters, 1951: 50.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 139335, male, collected at Chilon, 5600 ft, 17°59'S, 64°36'W, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 6 October 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13956) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Picolaptes angustirostris praedatus* Cherrie**

Picolaptes angustirostris praedatus Cherrie, 1916a: 187 (Concepcion del Uruguay).

Now *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris praedatus* (Cherrie, 1916). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 210.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 36101, female, collected at Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos, Argentina, on 29 September 1880, by Walter B. Barrows (no. 843).

COMMENTS: Cherrie, in his original description of this form, attributed the type locality to Uruguay; however, Barrows (1883: 82–83), in the introduction to his papers on the birds he collected, made it clear that Concepción is in Argentina, and his original field label listed the state as Entre Ríos. Paynter (1995: 175) placed this locality in Argentina, at 32°29'S, 58°14'W, on the right bank of the lower middle Río Uruguay, 23 km SSW of Paysandú, Uruguay.

***Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-marthae*
Chapman**

Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-marthae Chapman, 1912: 150 (Valparaiso, alt. 5000 ft., Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Lepidocolaptes affinis sanctaemartae* (Chapman, 1912). See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 354, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 323.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 72872, male, collected at Cincinati (= Valparaiso), 11°06'N, 74°06'W, Magdalena, Colombia, on 31 May 1899, by Grace H. Hull, a niece of Mrs. Herbert Smith, on the Santa Marta Expedition, 1898–1899.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 206) considered the South American forms of *L. affinis* to be a separate species, *L. lacrymiger*.

The original spelling of the name of this taxon was not a misspelling. In the same paper, Chapman (1912: 141) also named *Chamaepetes sanctae-marthae*, which has been maintained to the present (Hilty and Brown, 1986: 127). However, “when an incorrect subsequent spelling is in prevailing usage and is attributed to the publication of the original spelling, the subsequent spelling and attribution are to be preserved and the spelling is deemed to be a correct original spelling” (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999, paragraph 33.3.1).

***Thripobrotus warscewiczii bolivianus*
Chapman**

Thripobrotus warscewiczii bolivianus Chapman, 1919a: 262 (Incachaca, 7700 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Lepidocolaptes affinis bolivianus* (Chapman, 1919). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 323.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137393, male adult, collected at Incachaca, 17°14'S, 65°49'W, 7700 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 14 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11769) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 206) considered the *warscewiczii* group of populations to be part of the separate species *L. lacrymiger*.

***Lepidocolaptes albolineatus duidae* Zimmer**

Lepidocolaptes albolineatus duidae Zimmer, 1934c: 25 ("Campamento del Medio," 350 ft., Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus duidae* Zimmer, 1934. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 39, and Pinto, 1978: 297.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 274044, male adult, collected at Campamento del Medio (= Halfway Camp), ca. 03°25'N, 65°40'W, 350 ft, Mt. Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 19 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Thripobrotus layardi madeirae* Chapman**

Thripobrotus layardi madeirae Chapman, 1919a: 261 (Porto Velho, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus madeirae* (Chapman, 1919). See Pinto, 1978: 296.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148455, male adult, collected at Porto Velho, 08°46'S, 63°54'W, Rio Madeira, Rondônia, Brazil, on 3 April 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18340) on the Collins–Day Expedition.

***Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis* Chapman**

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis Chapman, 1925a: 4 (Río Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis* Chapman, 1925. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 179479, male adult, collected at Río Suno, above Avila, 00°38'S, 77°25'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 13 April 1923, by Olalla and sons.

***Campyloramphus* [sic] *trochilirostris notabilis* Zimmer**

Campyloramphus [sic] *trochilirostris notabilis* Zimmer, 1934b: 8 (Lago Miguel, Rosarinho, Rio Madeira [left bank], Brazil).

Now *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris notabilis* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 300.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 282312, female adult, collected at Lago Miguel, 05°52'S, 61°23'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 106), Amazonas, Brazil, on 14 June 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: Lago Miguel lies between Rosarinho, on the west bank of the Rio Madeira, and Lago Sampaio. The manuscript map included with the Olalla

field notes in the Department of Ornithology Archives shows Lago Sampaio connecting, at that time, by a broad channel with Lago Miguel to the north (or more probably, the northwest). Lago Miguel appears to be a broad area in Furo do Miguel that connects with the Rio Preto.

***Campyloramphus* [sic] *trochilirostris snethlageae* Zimmer**

Campyloramphus [sic] *trochilirostris snethlageae* Zimmer, 1934b: 6 (Serra de Parintins, Villa Bella Imperatriz, Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil).

Now *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris snethlageae* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 213, and Pinto, 1978: 300.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 278745, adult male (not female, as reported in the original description), collected at Serra de Parintins, Vila Bella Imperatriz, Amazonas, Brazil, on 15 November 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula*.

***Campyloramphus* [sic] *trochilirostris devius* Zimmer**

Campyloramphus [sic] *trochilirostris devius* Zimmer, 1934b: 5 (Todos Santos, 1300 feet, Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris devius* Zimmer, 1934. See Peters, 1951: 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137410, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 1300 ft, 16°48'S, 65°08'W, upper Río Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 2 July 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13146) and Howarth Boyle.

***Xiphorhynchus rufodorsalis* Chapman**

Xiphorhynchus rufodorsalis Chapman, 1889: 160 (Corumbá, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris lafresnayanus* (d'Orbigny, 1846). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 341, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 211.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33654, sex ?, collected at Corumbá, 19°01'S, 57°39'W, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil on 26 February 1886, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Campylorhamphus borealis olivaceus* Griscom**

Campylorhamphus borealis olivaceus Griscom, 1927: 8 (Chitrá, 3600 ft., Veraguas (Pacific slope), western Panama).

Now *Campylorhamphus pusillus olivaceus* Griscom, 1927. See Wetmore, 1972: 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257132, female adult, collected at Chitra, 3600 ft, Veraguas, Pacific slope, western

Panama, on 3 January 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 1962). For a discussion of this locality, see *Xiphocolaptes emigrans panamensis*.

***Campylorhamphus chapmani* Ridgway**

Campylorhamphus chapmani Ridgway, 1909: 74 ("unknown locality in South America").

Now *Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus* (Sclater, 1860). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 347, and Hilty and Brown, 1986: 355.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43296, unsexed, no locality or collector. From the Lawrence Collection.

***Campyloramphus* [sic] *procurvoides sanus*
Zimmer**

Campyloramphus [sic] *procurvoides sanus* Zimmer, 1934b: 12 ("Campamento del Medio," 350 feet, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Campylorhamphus procurvoides sanus* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 212.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 274270, male adult, collected at "Campamento del Medio (= Halfway Camp), ca. 03°25'N, 65°40'W, 350 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 25 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Campyloramphus* [sic] *procurvoides probatus*
Zimmer**

Campyloramphus [sic] *procurvoides probatus* Zimmer, 1934b: 10 (Igarapé Auará (near Borba), Rio Madeira [right bank], Brazil).

Now *Campylorhamphus procurvoides probatus* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 212.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 279773, female adult, collected on the Igarapé Auará, 04°33'S, 59°52'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 27), a stream on the right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 March 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

FURNARIIDAE

***Anthus poecilopterus* Wied**

Anthus poecilopterus Wied, 1830: 633 (inneren Campos Geraës von Brasilien).

Now *Geobates poecilopterus* (Wied, 1830). See Sick, 1997: 564.

SYNTYPES: AMNH nos. 308881, male, and 308882, female juv., collected in interior "Campos Geraës" of Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: In his original paper on the Maximilian types, Allen (1889b: 214) was not able to find this species; however, later he found and discussed the syntypes (Allen, 1891a: 201). At that time, the

original labels were present; now the only labels are the printed Maximilian Collection label and the type label.

Allen gave data from the now-missing labels: "The two birds agree respectively with Wied's 'Beschreibung des männlichen Vogels,' and with that designated as 'Weibchen, welches noch jung schien,' the latter being distinguished by having the feathers of the upper parts edged with pale reddish ('hell röhliche'). The birds are labeled with a small paper tag as follows: 'No. 393, Fem. 393 Mas. J.,' although in the 'Beiträge' the sexes are reversed. A larger label (on ordinary writing paper, about 1¾ by 2⅓ inches in size, and apparently the original field label), covering both specimens, is inscribed, on one side 'Ist mein *Anthus poecilopterus*,' the first two words being in German script. On the reverse, also in German script, is the following: 'Ein junge Vogel aus dem ich nicht zu machen weiss. Selbs der genus ist schwer zu bestimmen. Am besten Möchte er zu *Myiothera* stemmen. Aber im ausgefiederten zustand könnte es auch ein *Anthus* sein.'"

Paynter and Traylor (1991: 255) equated Campos Geraës with Serra Geral, 15°25'S, 42°48'W, on the Minas Gerais/Bahia border.

Vaurie (1980: 12) merged *Geobates* into *Geositta*.

***Geositta cunicularia titicacae* Zimmer**

Geositta cunicularia titicacae Zimmer, 1935b: 1 (Tirapata, 12,700 feet, Titicaca Basin, Perú).

Now *Geositta cunicularia titicacae* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 328, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 26.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145146, adult male, collected at Tirapata, 12,700 ft, 14°57'S, 70°24'W, Puno, Peru, on 30 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherie.

COMMENTS: Zimmer (1935b: 1) restricted the name *G. c. frobeni* to the population occurring on the "arid Pacific slopes of the Andes in southwestern Peru" and proposed this name for the population occurring in the "high plateau region of southeastern Peru, Bolivia, and probably northwestern Argentina."

Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 329) suggested that, based on vocal differences, *cunicularia* may be a distinct species. The remaining taxa would then become subspecies of *G. fissirostris* (Kittlitz, 1825), the next available name.

***Upucerthia dumetoria* [sic] *hallinani*
Chapman**

Upucerthia dumetoria [sic] *hallinani* Chapman, 1919b: 324 (Tofo, 60 mi. north of Coquimbo, Chile).

Now *Upucerthia dumetaria hallinani* Chapman, 1919. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 330.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 147372, adult male, collected at El Tofo, 29°27'S, 71°15'W, ca. 55 km NNE of Coquimbo, Coquimbo, Chile, on 3 June 1917, by Thomas Hallinan (no. 19321).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 29) synonymized this subspecies with *U. d. dumetaria*. Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 331) noted that *U. d. hallinani* intergrades with *U. d. hypoleuca* in Atacama.

Upucerthia dabbenei Chapman

Upucerthia dabbenei Chapman, 1919b: 325 (above Tafí del Valle, alt. 9500 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Upucerthia validirostris validirostris* (Burmeister, 1861). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 45, and Vaurie, 1980: 30.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141021, adult female, collected above Tafí del Valle, 26°52'S, 65°41'W, 9500 ft, Tucumán, Argentina, on 1 April 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 15867) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 32–33) considered *U. jelskii* specifically distinct from *U. validirostris*.

Enicornis striata Allen

Enicornis striata Allen, 1889a: 89 (Chile, Valparaiso).

Now *Upucerthia ruficauda ruficauda* (Meyen, 1834). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 48, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 334–335.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30729, unsexed, collected in “almost unquestionably Valparaiso,” 33°02'S, 71°39'W, Valparaiso, Chile, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: According to Allen (1889a: 77), Rusby collected in Chile and Bolivia in the years 1885 and 1886, a few weeks being spent in the vicinity of Valparaiso, where this specimen was presumably collected.

Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus Chapman

Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus Chapman, 1919b: 326 (above Tafí del Valle, alt. 9500 ft. Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Cinclodes fuscus tucumanus* Chapman, 1919. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 341.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141044, adult male, collected above Tafí del Valle, 26°52'S, 65°41'W, 9500 ft, Tucumán, Argentina, on 2 April 1916 by Leo E. Miller (no. 15899) and Howarth S. Boyle.

Upucerthia excelsior columbiana Chapman

Upucerthia excelsior columbiana Chapman, 1912: 148 (Paramo de Santa Isabel, alt. 12700 ft., Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Cinclodes excelsior columbiana* (Chapman, 1912). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 337.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112012, adult male, collected at Paramo de Santa Isabel, 12,700 ft, ca. 04°47'N, 75°26'W, ?Risaralda, Central Andes, Colombia, on 15 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 19) placed this species in the genus *Geositta*.

Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus Wied

Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus Wied, 1831: 671 (Minas Gerais).

Now *Furnarius rufus albogularis* (Spix, 1824). See Allen, 1889b: 242, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 343, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 51.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6802, unsexed, collected in Minas Gerais, Brazil, by G. W. Freyress for Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

Furnarius rufus paraguayae Cherrie and Reichenberger

Furnarius rufus paraguayae Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921: 5 (Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay).

Now *Furnarius rufus paraguayae* Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 343.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 149516, adult male (= female, Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 16), collected at Puerto Pinasco, 22°43'S, 57°50'W, Río Paraguay, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay, on 5 September 1916, by George K. Cherrie (no. 19608) on the Roosevelt-Rondon South American Expedition.

[*Opetiorhynchus rufus* Wied]

Opetiorhynchus rufus Wied, 1831: 667 (Prov. de Bahia).

“Wied’s *Opetiorhynchus rufus* (Beitr., III, ii, p. 667), which he identified with ‘*Merops rufus* Linn., Gmel., Lath.,’ proves, as shown by one of his original specimens still extant in the collection (No. 6803, male ad.), that the species should be synonymized with *Furnarius figulus* (Licht.), as various authors have already recognized” (Allen, 1889b: 242). AMNH 6803 has no standing as a type. Wied was not proposing a new taxon, merely a change of generic allocation. As it happens, it was also a misidentification.

Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki Chapman

Aphrastura spinicauda bullocki Chapman, 1934: 2 (Mocha Island, Chile).

Now *Aphrastura spinicauda spinicauda* (Gmelin, 1789). See Vaurie, 1980: 59, 336, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 52.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 387391, male, collected on Isla Mocha, 38°22'S, 73°56'W, Arauco, Chile, on 11 November 1932, by Dillman S. Bullock (no. 1457).

***Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens* Zimmer**

Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Chorrillos, Perú).

Now *Phleocryptes melanops brunnescens* Zimmer, 1935. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 59.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 165783, adult male, collected at Chorillos, 12°10'S, 77°02'W, Lima, Peru, on 14 February 1913, by Rollo H. Beck (no. 160) on the Brewster-Sanford Expedition (no. 828).

***Leptasthenura aegithaloides berlepschi* Hartert**

Leptasthenura aegithaloides berlepschi Hartert (in Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 210) (Augusto Pericheli, Jujuy, 2550 m.).

Now *Leptasthenura aegithaloides berlepschi* Hartert, 1909. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 349, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 57.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523285, adult male, collected at Angosta Perchela, 2550 m, Jujuy, Argentina, in November 1905, by Luis Dinelli.

COMMENTS: Paynter (1995: 31) puts the locality of Angosta Perchela as probably near Tilcara, 23°34'S, 65°22'W. This is supported by the text of the description of this subspecies. Hartert had before him two Dinelli specimens from Jujuy collected in November 1905, the holotype from Angosta Perchela at 2550 m and a paratype from Tilcara at 2470 m.

***Leptasthenura fuscescens* Allen**

Leptasthenura fuscescens Allen, 1889a: 90 (Falls of the Madeira).

Now *Leptasthenura aegithaloides aegithaloides* (Kittlitz, 1830). See Hellmayr, 1914: 175, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 349, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 57.

SYNTYPES: AMNH nos. 30734 and 30735, unsexed, collected near Valparaiso, 33°02'S, 71°38'W, Valparaiso, Chile, in June 1885, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (1914: 175) discussed the error in locality in the original description. He mentioned that the original label of AMNH 30735 has "Falls of the Madeira" crossed out and "Valparaiso" written in by Rusby. The original label of the other syntype, not mentioned by Hellmayr, has only the locality "near Valparaiso" in Rusby's handwriting. The type of *L. aegithaloides* also came from Valparaiso.

***Leptasthenura punctigula* Chapman**

Leptasthenura punctigula Chapman, 1919b: 327 (Sarmiento, alt. 1700 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Leptasthenura platensis* Reichenbach, 1853. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 63-64, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 396, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 57-58.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141054, male adult, collected at Los Sarmientos, 1700 ft, 27°24'S, 65°41'W, Tucumán, Argentina, on 30 May 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 16983) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana* Allen**

Leptasthenura fuliginiceps boliviana Allen, 1889a: 91 (northern Bolivia).

Now *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps fuliginiceps* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 69, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 350.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30737, unsexed, collected at Reyes, 14°19'S, 67°23'W, El Beni, Bolivia, in June 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889a: 91) in the original description of this form evidently inadvertently omitted both the AMNH number of the holotype and the type locality. The specimen listed above as the holotype has "type" written on the AMNH Rusby Collection label in Allen's handwriting and in the catalog. It is the only AMNH specimen of this form collected by Rusby; in addition, our wing measurement of 66 mm is very close to the 65.5 mm given in the original description. Reyes, Bolivia, is the locality given on Rusby's field label.

***Schizoeaca fuliginosa vilcabambae* Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh**

Schizoeaca fuliginosa vilcabambae Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972: 143 (at latitude 12°36'S by longitude 73°30'W, in the Cordillera de Vilcabamba, Cuzco, Peru, at an elevation of 3,190 metres).

Now *Schizoeaca vilcabambae vilcabambae* Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972. See Remsen, 1981.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803123, adult male, collected at Cordillera Vilcabamba, 3190 m, 12°36'S, 73°30'W, Cuzco, Peru, on 22 July 1968, by John S. Weske (no. 1829) and John W. Terborgh.

***Schizoeaca fuliginosa ayacuchensis* Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh**

Schizoeaca fuliginosa ayacuchensis Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972: 143 (Puncu, 30 km north-east of Tambo, latitude 12°47'S by 73°49'W, Ayacucho, Peru, at an elevation of 3,370 metres).

Now *Schizoeaca vilcabambae ayacuchensis* Vaurie, Weske, and Terborgh, 1972. See Remsen, 1981.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 803124, adult male, collected at Puncu, 30 km NE of Tambo, 3370 m, 12°47'S, 73°49'W, Ayacucho, Peru, on 26 August 1968, by John S. Weske (no. 1933) and J. W. Terborgh.

***Schizoeaca helleri* Chapman**

Schizoeaca helleri Chapman, 1923b: 10 (Cedrobamba, 12,000 ft. [Machu Picchu] Peru).

Now *Schizoeaca helleri* Chapman, 1923. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 363, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 99.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 166536, adult male, collected at Cedrobamba, ca. 13°05'S, 72°33'W, timberline, 12,000 ft, Cuzco, Peru, on 29 May 1915, by Edmund Heller (no. 131), on the Yale University–National Geographic Society Peruvian Expedition.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 72–78) considered this taxon to be a subspecies of *S. fuliginosa*.

Synallaxis cinereus Wied

Synallaxis cinereus Wied, 1831: 685 (“in den grossen Urwäldern an der Strasse des Capitao Filisberto”).

Now *Synallaxis ruficapilla* Vieillot, 1819. See Allen, 1889b: 243, Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 80–81, and Pacheco and Gonzaga, 1995.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6811, female; 6812, male; 6813, male, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: There are five Maximilian specimens in AMNH that are labeled *Synallaxis cinerea* and a sixth specimen without an original label that belongs with this series. Allen (1889b: 243) discussed all of these specimens and considered them syntypes. We agree with him that the description by Wied clearly refers to *S. ruficapilla* Vieillot, as then understood, and that AMNH 6811, 6812, and 6813 conform to that description. AMNH 6811 appears to be the specimen referred to by Wied (1831: 687) as a young female. Wied also described an adult female as being similar to the male. This specimen does not now appear to be present in the AMNH. The other three specimens are AMNH 6814, the original label of which says both female juvenile and male imm., and which Allen labeled male; AMNH 6815, female; and AMNH 5204, unsexed. They are *S. f. frontalis* (Allen's *S. azarae*). Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 80) later regarded *Synallaxis frontalis* as specifically distinct from *S. azarae*.

Even though Wied's description of *S. cinereus* applies to *S. ruficapilla*, the inclusion of specimens nos. 6814, 6815, and 5204 by Allen as part of the type series was undoubtedly based on the fact that 2 of the 3 were labeled *S. cinerea* by Wied. However, these three birds differ so much in size and appearance from the other three, and Wied's text description is so exact, that we find it hard to believe that nos. 6814, 6815, and 5204 were included in his original type series. The name *S. cinerea* was perhaps added to the labels later by Wied in error, and we agree with Pacheco and Gonzaga (1995: 10) that the best solution is to consider *S. cinereus* inapplicable to *S. frontalis*. However, because of the uncertainty surrounding them, they have been retained with the types.

Vaurie (1980: 103) pointed out that *Synallaxis ruficapilla* has “eight rectrices which are slightly

stiffened, acuminate at the tips, with the three inner pairs moderately graduated, the fourth (or outer) rectrix quite short, but projecting conspicuously beyond the under tail coverts.” AMNH 6812 has the tail missing, but 3 loose feathers seem to have come from this specimen. AMNH 6811 has 8 rectrices, and AMNH 6813 has 6 rectrices, but it appears that the central pair is missing. The tails are worn on the 2 specimens that have tails, but they and the 3 loose feathers fit Vaurie's description. These birds also have a rufous forehead and a bright superciliary.

According to Vaurie (1980: 104), *Synallaxis frontalis* has the tail “strongly rufous, composed of ten rectrices, and, relatively speaking, regularly but not very sharply graduated, not well stiffened, and with the tips rather blunt, not so sharply acuminate as in *Synallaxis ruficapilla* and *S. superciliosa*.” AMNH 6814 and 6815 both have 10 rectrices that fit this description. AMNH 5204 has the tail in molt, but it agrees in feather shape with the other two. All three also have a brown band on the forehead and are lacking the superciliary streak.

Pacheco and Gonzaga (1995: 10) discussed these specimens in relation to their newly described *Synallaxis whitneyi*. We have compared our 3 syntypes, nos. 6811, 6812, and 6813, with a long series of *S. ruficapilla*, and find that the color of the underparts falls within the range of variation of that species; however, direct comparison of material of *S. whitneyi* with these syntypes would be desirable, given the frequent uncertainty as to Wied's collecting localities. Wied's locality for this species, “in den grossen Urwäldern an der Strasse Capitao Filisberto,” is, however, more exact than that for most of his specimens. Vanzolini (in litt.) has informed us that the Capitão Filisberto Road is the “main road inland from Ilheus, following the Rio Cachoeira along its left bank to the present Itabuna (then S. Pedro de Alcantara), through deep forest and then to the semi-arid caatingas of southeastern Bahia” and equates it with Bokermann's (1957: 246) Map 4, localities 161–173.

Synallaxis azarae media Chapman

Synallaxis azarae media Chapman, 1914c: 618 (Salento (7000 ft.), Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman, 1914. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112055, adult female, collected at Salento, 04°38'N, 75°34'W, 7000 ft, Quindío, Colombia, on 27 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 638).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 101) and Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered this taxon a subspecies of *S. elegantior*, with *S. azarae* a separate species.

***Synallaxis azarae ochracea* Zimmer**

Synallaxis azarae ochracea Zimmer, 1936b: 5 (San Bartolo, Alamor Range, Ecuador; altitude 7500 ft.).

Now *Synallaxis azarae ochracea* Zimmer, 1936. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 171426, adult male, collected at San Bartolo, ca. 04°02'S, 79°55'W, western slope of Guachanamá, 7500 ft, Alamor Range, Loja, Ecuador, on 5 September 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 23882) and Geoffrey Gill.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 101) and Fjeldsá and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered this taxon a subspecies of *S. elegantior*, with *S. azarae* a separate species.

***Synallaxis azarae urubambae* Zimmer**

Synallaxis azarae urubambae Zimmer, 1935b:3 (Torontoy, Urubamba Cañon, Perú; altitude 7800 feet).

Now *Synallaxis azarae azarae* d'Orbigny, 1835. See Remsen et al., 1988: 369, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145182, adult male, collected at Torontoy, ca. 13°10'S, 72°30'W, 7800 ft, Urubamba Cañón, Cuzco, Peru, on 7 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

COMMENTS: Fjeldsá and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered *urubambae* a valid subspecies of *S. azarae*.

***Synallaxis azarae carabayae* Zimmer**

Synallaxis azarae carabayae Zimmer, 1935b: 3 (Santo Domingo, southeastern Perú; altitude 6000 ft).

Now *Synallaxis azarae azarae* d'Orbigny, 1835. See Remsen et al., 1988: 369.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146173, adult male, collected at Santo Domingo, 6000 ft, 13°51'S, 69°41'W, Puno, southeastern Peru, on 4 September 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 65).

COMMENTS: Fjeldsá and Krabbe (1990: 352) considered *carabayae* a valid subspecies of *S. azarae*. See Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 68) for a discussion of species limits in *S. azarae*.

***Synallaxis griseiventris* Allen**

Synallaxis griseiventris Allen, 1889a: 91 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Now *Synallaxis azarae azarae* d'Orbigny, 1835. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 77, and Remsen et al., 1988: 369.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30738, unsexed, collected in the Yungas, 6000 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, in 1885, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby. The notation [Male] has been added to the AMNH label by hand unknown.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889a: 77) mistakenly considered Yungas to be a province of Bolivia. Paynter (1992: 168) defined it as a "region in eastern foothills of the Andes . . . extending from La Paz to

Cochabamba. . . ." Rusby recorded his locality as 18°S on his field label; thus, he would have been well into Cochabamba.

***Synallaxis moesta obscura* Chapman**

Synallaxis moesta obscura Chapman, 1914c: 620 (La Murelia, R. Bodoquera, alt. 600 ft., Caquetá, Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis moesta obscura* Chapman, 1914. See Vaurie, 1980: 101, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 116367, adult male, collected at Morelia, 600 ft, 01°31'N, 75°41'W, Caquetá, Colombia, on 12 July 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3646).

COMMENTS: For a summary of the various spellings of this locality in the literature, see Paynter (1997: 286). Chapman (1917: 48–49) quoted Miller: "La Morelia is two days' southeast from Florencia, between the Bodoquera and Pescado. It seems as if the elevation should be greater than Florencia, but the aneroid registered 600 feet."

AMNH 116366, a female collected at the same locality on 24 July 1912, has mistakenly borne the type label, in Chapman's handwriting, for this subspecies. In the original description, AMNH 116367, a male, collected on 12 July 1912, is designated as the holotype. In the "Remarks," Chapman stated, "This race, based on the comparison of two specimens from La Murelia with eleven topotypical specimens of *S. m. moesta*. . . ." AMNH 116367 and 116366 are the only two specimens collected by Miller at this locality. Therefore, the female specimen is the paratype.

***Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris* Chapman**

Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris Chapman, 1924: 7 (Yungas, 3600 ft., Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Synallaxis cabanisi fulviventris* Chapman, 1924. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 74–75.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137281, adult male, collected in the Yungas, 3600 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 5 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12223) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: The part of the Yungas explored by Miller and Boyle was below Locotal, 17°11'S, 65°48'W, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

***Synallaxis albescens insignis* Zimmer**

Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer, 1935b: 3 (Quetame, eastern Andes of Colombia; altitude 4800 feet).

Now *Synallaxis albescens insignis* Zimmer, 1935. See Meyer de Schauensee, 1964: 205.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122024, adult female, collected at Quetame, 04°20'N, 73°51'W, 4800 ft, Cundinamarca, eastern Andes, Colombia, on 26 February 1913, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, et al.

***Synallaxis albescens trinitatis* Zimmer**

Synallaxis albescens trinitatis Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Princes-town, Trinidad Island).

Now *Synallaxis albescens trinitatis* Zimmer, 1935. See Peters, 1951: 85.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 59294, adult male collected at Prince's Town, 10°16'N, 61°23'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 15 April 1893, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 3209).

***Synallaxis albescens inaequalis* Zimmer**

Synallaxis albescens inaequalis Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Villa Bella Imperatriz (Santa Clara), south bank of Rio Amazonas, Brazil).

Now *Synallaxis albescens inaequalis* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 311.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 277091, adult male, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 August 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula olivascens*.

***Synallaxis albescens australis* Zimmer**

Synallaxis albescens australis Zimmer, 1935b: 2 (Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay).

Now *Synallaxis albescens australis* Zimmer, 1935. See Peters, 1951: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 149500, adult male, collected at Puerto Pinasco, 22°43'S, 57°50'W, Río Paraguay, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay, on 11 September 1916, by George K. Cherrie (no. 1972) on the Roosevelt-Rondon South American Expedition.

***Synallaxis brachyurus griseonuchus* Chapman**

Synallaxis brachyurus griseonuchus Chapman, 1923b: 12 (Santa Rosa, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Synallaxis brachyura chapmani* Bangs and Penard, 1919. See Wiedenfeld et al., 1985: 309, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 353.

HOLOTYPE AMNH 171442, adult male, collected at Santa Rosa, 03°27'S, 79°58'W, sea level, El Oro, Ecuador, on 18 July 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 23262) and Geoffrey Gill.

***Synallaxis pudica cauae* Chapman**

Synallaxis pudica cauae Chapman, 1914c: 622 (La Manuelita, alt. 3500 ft., near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis brachyura cauae* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1951: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108942, adult male, collected at La Manuelita, 03°35'N, 76°17'W, 3500 ft, near Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 11 April

1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

***Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus* Chapman**

Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus Chapman, 1914c: 620 (Buena Vista, alt. 4500 ft., Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis gujanensis columbiana* Chapman, 1914. See Meyer de Schauensee, 1964: 206.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121987, adult male, collected at Buenavista, 04°10'N, 73°41'W, 4500 ft, above Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 7 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, et al.

***Synallaxis gujanensis canipileus* Chapman**

Synallaxis gujanensis canipileus Chapman, 1923b: 11 (Rio Távara, 1600 ft., long. 70°20'W, lat. 13°25'S, Peru).

Now *Synallaxis gujanensis canipileus* Chapman, 1923. See Peters, 1951: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132719, sex ?, collected at Río Távara, 1600 ft, Puno, Peru, on 7 June 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 148).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1972: 32) gave the coordinates of the Río Távara as 69°36'W, 13°22'S, and Stephens and Traylor (1983: 216) accepted these coordinates and stated that Chapman's coordinates were in error. The coordinates listed by Chapman in the original description of this subspecies, and given above, were written by the Watkinses on their original field label.

***Synallaxis simoni* Hellmayr**

Synallaxis simoni Hellmayr, 1907a: 54 (Rio Araguaia, Goyaz, Brazil).

Now *Synallaxis simoni* Hellmayr, 1907. See Silva, 1995: 76, and Sick, 1997: 570.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523553, female, collected on the Rio Araguaia, 550 m, Goiás, Brazil, in August 1906, by Gustave-Adolphe Baer (no. 2370). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Baer (1907: 292) stated that he collected this specimen at Leopoldina, a village on the R. Araguaia, a tributary of the R. Tocantins. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 40) gave the coordinates of Leopoldina (= Aruanã) as 14°54'S, 51°05'W.

Vaurie (1980: 112) considered *S. simoni*, known only from the type, to be a pale individual of *S. albilora*, not a form of *S. gujanensis* (Peters, 1951: 88). Hellmayr (1908: 59) considered it intermediate between the two species.

***Synallaxis carri* Chapman**

Synallaxis carri Chapman, 1895: 323 (Caparo, Trinidad).

Now *Synallaxis cinnamomea carri* Chapman, 1895. See Junge and Mees, 1958: 80, Vaurie, 1980: 123, 125–126, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 81.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 60614, male, collected at Caparo (the estate of Mr. Albert B. Carr), 7 mi E of Chaguanas, 10°31'N, 61°25'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 27 March 1894, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 3436).

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 81) noted that *carri* may again be considered a full species.

***Synallaxis terrestris bolivari* Hartert**

Synallaxis terrestris bolivari Hartert, 1917: 31 (Silla de Caracas, near Caracas).

Now *Synallaxis cinnamomea bolivari* Hartert, 1917. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 55.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523670, adult male, collected at Silla de Caracas, 10°33'N, 66°51'W, Miranda, Venezuela, on 19 January 1914, by Samuel M. Klages (no. 2090). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the collecting date was given as 19 January 1914; in Hartert (1922: 386), the date was given as 17 January 1917. The former date is the correct one.

***Synallaxis striatipectus* Chapman**

Synallaxis striatipectus Chapman, 1899: 156 (Quebrada Seca, Venezuela).

Now *Synallaxis cinnamomea striatipectus* Chapman, 1899. See Vaurie, 1980: 123, 125, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 81.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 70393, female, collected at Villarroel, formerly Quebrada Seca, 10°18'S, 63°57'W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 28 November 1898, by Frederick W. Urich (no. 19).

***Synallaxis unirufa meridana*
Hartert and Goodson**

Synallaxis unirufa meridana Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 498 (Escorial, 3000 m, Andes of Merida).

Now *Synallaxis unirufa meridana* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 354, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 66.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523600, adult male, collected at Páramo Escorial, ca. 08°38'S, 71°05'W, 3000 m, Merida, Venezuela, on 15 May 1903, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón and sons. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Synallaxis unirufa ochrogaster* Zimmer**

Synallaxis unirufa ochrogaster Zimmer, 1935b: 4 (La Lejía, north of Chachapoyas, Peru; altitude about 9000 feet).

Now *Synallaxis unirufa ochrogaster* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 354.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 234712, adult male, collected at La Lejía, ca. 06°10'S, 77°31'W, ca. 9000 ft, N of

Chachapoyas, Amazonas, Peru, on 28 February 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 8839).

COMMENTS: According to Stephens and Traylor (1983: 111), Vaurie's (1972: 19) coordinates for this locality are incorrect.

***Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis* Chapman**

Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis Chapman, 1914c: 621 (Florenca, alt. 1000 ft., Caquetá, Colombia).

Now *Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis* Chapman, 1914. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 79.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 116376, adult male, collected at Florenca, 01°36'N, 75°36'W, 1000 ft, Caquetá, Colombia, on 27 June 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3407).

***Synallaxis rutilans confinis* Zimmer**

Synallaxis rutilans confinis Zimmer, 1935b: 4 (Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Synallaxis rutilans confinis* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 315.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 312067, adult male, collected at Cacao Pereira (= Cacao-pirera) Igarapé, 03°09'S, 60°05'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 42), right bank of the Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on 23 December 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: That this locality is a creek at Cacao-pirera is supported by the following quote from Alfonso Olalla's field notes: "The course of the Cacao Pereira Igarapé covers about three miles, having its source in the earth, it is navigable in a canoe a short distance." He placed it on the south margin of the Rio Negro, about 3½ miles above Manaus.

***Synallaxis rutilans dissors* Zimmer**

Synallaxis rutilans dissors Zimmer, 1935b: 4 (Campos Salles, Manaus [sic], Brazil).

Now *Synallaxis rutilans dissors* Zimmer, 1935. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 79.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 248587, adult male, collected at Campos Sales (= Rio Preto da Eva), 02°47'S, 59°56'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 48), Amazonas, Brazil, on 26 August 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

***Synallaxis rutilans amazonica* Hellmayr**

Synallaxis rutilans amazonica Hellmayr, 1907c: 14 (Itaituba, Santarem).

Now *Synallaxis rutilans amazonica* Hellmayr, 1907. See Vaurie, 1980: 117, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 79.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523587, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17'S, 55°59'W, on left bank of middle Rio Tapajós, 250 km SW of Santarém, Pará, Brazil, on 22 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 481). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922: 386) incorrectly listed this specimen as a male.

***Synallaxis omissa* Hartert**

Synallaxis omissa Hartert, 1901a: 71 (Pará, Brazil).
Now *Synallaxis rutilans omissa* Hartert, 1901. See Vaurie, 1980: 117, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 79.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523598, adult female, collected in Pará, Brazil, on 19 July 1879 (not 1897), by Dr. Joseph B. Steere. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 80) noted that *omissa* may prove to be a full species.

***Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica* Griscom**

Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica Griscom, 1930: 3 (San Felipe, Retalhuleu, Pacific slope of Guatemala).
Now *Synallaxis erythrothorax pacifica* Griscom, 1930. See Howell and Webb, 1995: 463.

HOLOTYPE AMNH 399149, adult male, collected at San Felipe, on the highway about 15 km northeast of Retalhuleu, 14°37'N, 91°36'W (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 52), alt. 2500 ft, Retalhuleu, Guatemala, on 11 December 1919, by Austin Paul Smith (no. 19491). From The Dwight Collection (no. 56259).

***Synallaxis rufogularis* Cherrie**

Synallaxis rufogularis Cherrie, 1916a: 185 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso).
Now *Synallaxis cherriei cherriei* Gyldenstolpe, 1930. See Gyldenstolpe, 1930: 2, Oren and Silva, 1987: 7, and Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 399.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127726, adult male, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°51'S, 60°43'W, 300–400 m, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 9 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

COMMENTS: When Cherrie proposed this name, he was not aware that it was preoccupied by *S. rufogularis* Gould, 1839, now a synonym of *Asthenes anthoides* (King, 1831) (Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 149). Gyldenstolpe (1930: 2) proposed *S. cherriei* as a new name and *S. c. napoensis* as a new subspecies. Later, Carriker (1934: 321), apparently unaware of Gyldenstolpe's earlier paper, also renamed the taxon *S. cherriei* and described *S. c. saturata*, now considered a synonym of *S. c. napoensis*.

***Synallaxis stictothorax piurae* Chapman**

Synallaxis stictothorax piurae Chapman, 1919a: 257 (Chilaco, near Samate on the Río Chira, Prov. Piura, Peru).
Now *Synallaxis stictothorax maculata* Lawrence, 1874. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 99, Chapman, 1925: 8, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 82.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 163085, female, collected at Chilaco, ca. 100 m, on the Río Chira, ca. 8 km upriver from Somate, 04°43'S, 80°31'W, Piura, Peru, on 27 May 1919, by Harry Watkins.

***Synallaxis stictothorax chinchipensis* Chapman**

Synallaxis stictothorax chinchipensis Chapman, 1925c: 8 (Perico, Río Chinchipe, near the Marañon, Peru).
Now *Synallaxis chinchipensis* Chapman, 1925. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 400, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 83.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182062, adult male, collected at Perico, 05°15'S, 78°45'W, ca. 200 m, right bank of Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru, on 2 August 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7-628).

***Synallaxis gularis rufipectus* Chapman**

Synallaxis gularis rufipectus Chapman, 1912: 149 (Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, west of Quindío Pass).
Now *Hellmayrea gularis gularis* (Lafresnaye, 1843). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 84.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112040, adult male, collected at Laguneta, 10,300 ft, ca. 04°35'N, 75°30'W, short distance west of Quindío Pass, Quindío, Colombia, on 6 September 1911 (not 1912, as in published description), by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 237).

COMMENTS: See Braun and Parker (1985) concerning the use of the generic name *Hellmayrea* Sztolcman for this species; Vaurie (1980: 92) placed it in *Synallaxis*.

***Synallaxis gularis cinereiventris* Chapman**

Synallaxis gularis cinereiventris Chapman, 1912: 149 (Quintero, alt. 9250 ft., near Merida, Venezuela).
Now *Hellmayrea gularis cinereiventris* (Chapman, 1912). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 355, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 84.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 100746, adult male, collected at Quintero, 9250 ft, ca. 08°40'N, 71°00'W, near Mérida, Mérida, Venezuela, on 13 January 1903, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón.

COMMENTS: See Braun and Parker (1985) concerning the use of the generic name *Hellmayrea* Sztolcman for this species; Vaurie (1980: 92) placed it in *Synallaxis*.

***Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis* Zimmer**

Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela).
Now *Certhiaxis cinnamomea orenocensis* Zimmer, 1935. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 177379, adult male, collected at Ciudad Bolívar, 08°08'N, 63°33'W, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 7 April 1905, by George K. Cherrie (no. 13306).

***Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida* Zimmer**

Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Igarapé Cacao Pereira, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Certhiaxis cinnamomea pallida* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 316.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 313089, adult male, collected at Cacao Pereira (= Cacao-pirera) Igarapé, 03°09'S, 60°05'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 42), right bank of the Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on 19 January 1930 by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For additional information on this locality, see *Synallaxis rutilans confinis*.

***Synallaxis caudacutus* Wied**

Synallaxis caudacutus Wied, 1831: 692 (Nahe von Rio de Janeiro).

Now *Certhiaxis cinnamomea russeola* (Vieillot, 1817). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 114, and Pinto, 1978: 316.

SYNTYPE?: AMNH 6817, adult male, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Wied (1831: 693–695) described both male and female, but it seems probable that he did not collect the female himself, because no measurements of a female were given and no female specimen has been found at AMNH (Allen, 1889b: 244).

In the original description, Wied (1831: 695–696) said that he first encountered this bird near Rio de Janeiro, and found nests in Cabo Frio, Coral de Batuba, Muribeca, Rio Itabapua, and Serra de Inua.

***Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus* Chapman**

Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus Chapman, 1924: 8 (subtropical Zone below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Cranioleuca curtata cisandina* (Taczanowski, 1882). See Graves, 1986: 120–122, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 180313, adult female, collected at Río Oyacachi, below El Chaco, 00°23'S, 77°49'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 5 August 1923, by Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a, 1980: 128) merged *Cranioleuca* with *Certhiaxis*. He (1971b, 1980) considered both "*Certhiaxis*" *curtata* and *furcata* to be valid species and 2, and perhaps all 3, of the paratypes of *Cranioleuca c. griseipectus* to be immatures of *furcata*, but he included the holotype of *griseipectus* in his monotypic "*Certhiaxis*" *curtata*. Graves (1986) argued that *furcata* is not a valid

taxon and that all of these paratypes are immatures of *Cranioleuca curtata cisandina*, with which *C. c. griseipectus* has long been synonymized.

The Olallas did not note the altitude at which this type was collected, but Vaurie (1971b: 518) stated that the "river drops very rapidly from 2,500 to 1,500 m. below Chaco," and that the specimens were probably collected between those two altitudes.

***Synallaxis rufigenis* Lawrence**

Synallaxis rufigenis Lawrence, 1868: 105 (Costa Rica).

Now *Cranioleuca erythroptus rufigenis* (Lawrence, 1868).

See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 357.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43158, sex ?, "received from Costa Rica by A. C. Garsia." Lawrence (1867: 472–473), in his description of *Heliomaster spectabilis*, noted that the type "was received with some other birds from Costa Rica by Alfred C. Garsia, Esq., Consul for the Republic of Costa Rica at Boston, who kindly permitted me to take it from the collection, together with some other species I desired to possess." From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 146, 148) included *erythroptus* in *Certhiaxis* and did not recognize subspecies.

***Synallaxis pallidus* Wied**

Synallaxis pallidus Wied, 1831: 690 (Campos Geraës).

Now *Cranioleuca pallida* (Wied, 1831). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 90, and Sick, 1997: 571.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 6816, female, collected at Campos Geraës, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 255) equated this locality with Serra Geral, 15°25'S, 42°48'W, Minas Gerais/Bahia border.

Allen (1889b: 244) mentioned only this female, and it is the only Wied specimen of this species cataloged in AMNH. Both female and male were included in the original description.

Vaurie (1980: 149) included this species in *Certhiaxis*.

***Siptornis antisiensis palamblae* Chapman**

Siptornis antisiensis palamblae Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Palambla, (about 4000 ft) west slope Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).

Now *Cranioleuca antisiensis palamblae* (Chapman, 1923). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 358, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 88.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 175304 (not 175034), adult male, collected at Palambla, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, about 4000 ft, west slope of western Andes, Piura, Peru, on 18 October 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6403).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 143–145) included this species in *Certhiaxis* and did not recognize this subspecies. He followed Koepcke (1961) in considering *antisiensis* and *baroni* conspecific, noting that specimens called “*palambiae*” show a “distinct approach to the coloration of *baroni*.” Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990: 358) and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 88) did not agree.

***Cranioleuca marcapatae* Zimmer**

Cranioleuca marcapatae Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Marcapata, southeastern Peru; alt. 10,800 ft.).

Now *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae* Zimmer, 1935. See Rensen, 1984: 515, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 359, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 448909, sex ?, collected at Marcapata, 10,800 ft, 13°30'S, 70°55'W, Cuzco, Peru, probably in 1905, by George Ockenden. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 152) placed this species in *Certhiaxis*.

***Cranioleuca marcapatae weskei* Rensen**

Cranioleuca marcapatae weskei Rensen, 1984: 515 (Cordillera Vilcabamba, elev. 3250 m., 12°36'S, 73°30'W, Dpto. Cuzco, Peru).

Now *Cranioleuca marcapatae weskei* Rensen, 1984. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 359, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 87.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 820557, male, collected on Cordillera Vilcabamba, 3250 m, 12°36'S, 73°30'W, Cuzco, Peru, on 22 July 1968, by John S. Weske (no. 1825).

***Cranioleuca albiceps discolor* Zimmer**

Cranioleuca albiceps discolor Zimmer, 1935b: 5 (Inca-chaca, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia; altitude 7700 feet).

Now *Cranioleuca albiceps discolor* Zimmer, 1935. See Rensen, 1984: 517, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 360, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137283, adult male, collected at Incachaca, 7700 ft, 17°14'S, 65°49'W, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 20 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11906) and Howarth Boyle.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980) placed this species in *Certhiaxis*.

***Siptornis steinbachi* Hartert**

Siptornis steinbachi Hartert (in Hartert and Venturi, 1909: 213) (Cachi, province de Salta, 2500 m. altitude).

Now *Asthenes steinbachi* (Hartert, 1909). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 370, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 402, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 103.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523762, female, collected at Cachi, 25°06'S, 66°11'W, 2500 m, Salta, Argentina, on 17 April 1905, by José Steinbach (no. 45). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 180) discussed this species under *Thripophaga steinbachi*.

***Siptornis modesta proxima* Chapman**

Siptornis modesta proxima Chapman, 1921a: 83 (Ttica-Ttica, 11,500 feet, near Cuzco, Peru).

Now *Asthenes modesta proxima* (Chapman, 1921). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 372.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145191, female adult, collected at Ttica-Ttica, 11,500 ft, ca. 5 km NW of Cuzco, ca. 13°30'S, 72°03'W, Cuzco, Peru, on 2 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 174–175) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

***Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke**

Asthenes cactorum monticola Koepcke, 1965: 162 (ca. 25 km nordwestlich von Arequipa am Wege nach Yura, 2300/2400 m Hohe, Department von Arequipa).

Now *Asthenes cactorum monticola* Koepcke, 1965. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 373.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 786669, male, collected ca. 25 km NW of Arequipa, 16°24'S, 71°33'W, via road to Yura, Arequipa, Peru, on 25 November 1962, by William George (no. 1742).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 173) included *cactorum* in *Thripophaga modesta* and did not recognize the subspecies *monticola*.

***Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis* Chapman**

Siptornis wyatti aequatorialis Chapman, 1921c: 4 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador, alt. 13,000 ft.).

Now *Asthenes wyatti aequatorialis* (Chapman, 1921). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 375, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 110.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 124504, male adult, collected on Mt. Chimborazo, 01°28'S, 78°48'W, 13,000 ft, Chimborazo, Ecuador, on 3 July 1913, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) included this species in *Thripophaga*.

***Siptornis graminicola azuay* Chapman**

Siptornis graminicola azuay Chapman, 1923b: 13 (Bestion, 10,100 ft., Prov. del Azuay, Ecuador).

Now *Asthenes wyatti azuay* (Chapman, 1923). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 375, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 110.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 156229, adult male, collected at Bestion, 10,100 ft, Azuay, Ecuador, on 4 January 1921, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22890).

COMMENTS: Paynter (1993: 19) was uncertain of the location of Bestion. Cherrie, in his notes in the AMNH Department of Ornithology Archives, placed it on the River Shingata, above El Tablon, 7900 ft, in the Oña River Valley; it is probably the village of Bestion at 03°10'S, 79°13'W (Paynter, 1993: 19).

Vaurie (1980: 174, 182) placed *wyatti* in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize this subspecies. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 111) suggested that subspecies *graminicola* (with *azuay*) should perhaps be considered specifically distinct, as had been done by Chapman (1926a: 437).

Siptornis punensis cuchacanchae Chapman

Siptornis punensis cuchacanchae Chapman, 1921b: 5 (Cuchacancha, Bolivia).

Now *Asthenes sclateri cuchacanchae* (Chapman, 1921). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 112.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137292, adult male, collected at Cuchicancha, 11,000 ft, 17°21'S, 65°42'W, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 13 June 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12347) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 112) considered *A. sclateri* (Cabanis, 1878), and *A. punensis* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1901), conspecific, with *sclateri* the older name. Fjeldså and Krabbe (1994: 376) called *A. wyatti*, *punensis*, and *sclateri* a super-species, with *cuchacanchae* a subspecies of *A. punensis*. Vaurie (1980: 175, 182) gave *punensis* full species rank in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize this subspecies.

Siptornis punensis rufala Chapman

Siptornis punensis rufala Chapman, 1919b: 328 (above Tafi del Valle, alt. 9500 ft., Prov. Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Asthenes sclateri lilloi* (Oustalet, 1904). See Chapman, 1921b: 6, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 112.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 141178, adult male, collected above Tafi del Valle, 9500 ft, 26°52'S, 65°41'W, Tucumán, Argentina, on 2 April 1916, by Leo E. Miller (no. 15902) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 175, 182) gave *punensis* full species rank in the genus *Thripophaga* but did not recognize either *rufala* or *lilloi*.

Asthenes humilis cajamarcae Zimmer

Asthenes humilis cajamarcae Zimmer, 1936a: 16 (Cajamarca, Peru; altitude 10,000 feet).

Now *Asthenes humilis cajamarcae* Zimmer, 1936. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 378.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 99121, adult male, collected at Cajamarca, 10,000 ft, 07°10'S, 78°31'W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 27 June 1895, by Oscar T. Baron.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 175, 181) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

Siptornis flammulata quindiana Chapman

Siptornis flammulata quindiana Chapman, 1915a: 643 (Páramo de Santa Isabel, 12,500 ft., Cen. Andes, Colombia).

Now *Asthenes flammulata quindiana* (Chapman, 1915). See Vuilleumier, 1968, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 380, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 114.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112065, adult male, collected on the Páramo de Santa Isabel, 12,500 ft, ca. 04°47'N, 75°26'W, ?Risaralda, Central Andes, Colombia, on 20 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 513).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 174) placed this species in *Thripophaga*.

Anabates macrourus Wied

Anabates macrourus Wied, 1821: 147 (Flusse Catolé).

Now *Thripophaga macroura* (Wied, 1821). See Vaurie, 1980: 185, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 116, and Sick, 1997: 572.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6804, male, collected on the Rio Catolé Grande, 15°22'S, 40°06'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: The sex is not noted on the original label, nor is it given in the original description, but Wied (1831: 1185) stated that he did not obtain a female, and he again described the male. This specimen was originally marked "female" on the printed label, but this has been placed in brackets and "male" added in pencil.

Allen (1889b: 245) noted that "Although Wied's name *macrourus* has two years' priority over [*Sphenura*] *striolata* of Lichtenstein, Wied abandoned his own name in favor of the latter (cf. Beitrage, III, p. 1186)."

Thripophaga berlepschi Hellmayr

Thripophaga berlepschi Hellmayr, 1905c: 503 ("Leimabamba", N. Peru, 10,000 ft. elev.).

Now *Thripophaga berlepschi* Hellmayr, 1905. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 403, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 117.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 523895, adult male, collected at Leimebamba, 06°41'S, 77°47'W, 10,000 ft, upper Río Utucubamba, Amazonas, Peru, on 13 July 1894, by Oscar T. Baron. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Collar et al. (1992: 622), Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 117), and others have suggested that this species may be more closely related to *Cranioleuca*. Vaurie (1980: 202) placed it in *Phacelodomus*. The species that Vaurie (1980: 179, 196)

called *Thripophaga berlepschi* = *Asthenes berlepschi* of other authors.

***Anabates rufifrons* Wied**

Anabates rufifrons Wied, 1821: 177 (Rio Ressaque).
Now *Phacellodomus rufifrons rufifrons* (Wied, 1821). See Vaurie, 1980: 198–199, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 382, and Sick, 1997: 572–573.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5210, male, and 5211, female, collected on the Ribeirão da Ressaca, 14°51'S, 41°24'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: In the AMNH catalog and in Allen (1889b: 245), AMNH 5210 is listed as the male type and AMNH 5211 as the female. When the type labels were attached to these specimens, AMNH 5210 was incorrectly given the number 5212, a Verreaux Collection specimen.

In his original description, Wied did not indicate the sex of the specimen(s) he was describing; however, in his “Beiträge” (Wied, 1831: 1191), he listed both male and female. Allen (1889b: 245) noted that “Wied’s name *rufifrons* has two years’ priority over *frontalis* of Lichtenstein, and should be adopted as the name of the species.”

***Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus*
Chapman**

Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus Chapman, 1919a: 258 (Tica-Tica, 11,500 ft., near Cuzco, Peru).
Now *Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus* Chapman, 1919. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 382, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 120.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145210, adult male, collected at Ttica-Ttica, 11,500 ft., ca. 13°30'S, 72°03'W, ca. 5 km NW of Cuzco, Cuzco, Peru, on 2 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman.

***Anabates erythrophthalmus* Wied**

Anabates erythrophthalmus Wied, 1821: 147 (Flusse Catolé).
Now *Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus* (Wied, 1821). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 123, and Sick, 1997: 573.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6805, female, and 6810, male, collected on the Rio Catolé Grande, 15°22'S, 40°06'W, a left bank tributary of the middle Rio Pardo, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: The original label covered both specimens, and they are not sexed in the AMNH catalog.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 123) suggested that because this species differs markedly from the other species included in *Phacellodomus*, the genus *Driocistes* Ridgway might be accepted (cf. Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 156).

***Phacellodomus ruber rubicula* Cherrie**

Phacellodomus ruber rubicula Cherrie, 1916a: 186 (San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso).
Now *Phacellodomus ruber* (Vieillot, 1817). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 163, Vaurie, 1980: 201–202, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 120.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127731, adult male, collected on the Rio São Lourenço (between its mouth and the mouth of the Cuiabá River), ca. 17°53'S, 57°27'W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 2 January 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 17633) on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

***Roraimia adusta duidae* Chapman**

Roraimia adusta duidae Chapman, 1939: 9 (alt. 5000 ft., Mt. Duida, Venezuela).
Now *Roraimia adusta duidae* Chapman, 1939. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 194, and Rudge and Raikow, 1992.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 271140, adult male, collected at Cumbre #2, Cabeceras del Valle (= Camp #2, Valley Head Camp), 5000 ft., ca. 03°21'N, 65°35'W, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 13 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps (1978: 194) placed the species in the genus *Premnoplex* and recognized the subspecies *duidae*. Vaurie (1980: 227, 234) placed it in the genus *Margarornis* and did not recognize this subspecies. Rudge and Raikow (1992) retained the genus *Roraimia*, based on hindlimb musculature, as did Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 133).

***Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni* Griscom**

Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni Griscom, 1924a: 4 (Cerro Flores, 6000 ft., eastern Chiriquí, Panama).
Now *Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni* Griscom, 1924. See Wetmore, 1972: 74.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182771, adult female, collected at Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (on field label), eastern Chiriquí, Panama, on 18 March 1924, by Ludlow Griscom and J. Manson Valentine.

COMMENTS: Griscom (1924b) showed Cerro Santiago (08°34'N, 81°42'W; *Times Atlas*) on the map accompanying the popular account of his trip and thought that Cerro Flores was perhaps 10 mi east of that peak.

***Margarornis guttata* Lawrence**

Margarornis guttata Lawrence, 1865a: 128 (Quito, Ecuador).

Now *Premnornis guttuligera* (Sclater, 1864). See Cory and Hellmayr 1925: 173, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 385, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 405, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 131.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43224, sex ?, collected in "Quito", Ecuador. Received from "C.R.B." From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The description was issued in May 1865.

Vaurie (1980: 227, 235–236) listed this species under *Margarornis guttuliger*.

***Premnoplex brunescens distinctus* Griscom**

Premnoplex brunescens distinctus Griscom, 1927: 5 (Chitra, 4000 ft., Pacific slope of Veraguas, western Panama).

Now *Premnoplex brunescens brunneicauda* (Lawrence, 1865). See Wetmore, 1972: 76.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 257134, adult male, collected at Chitra, 4000 ft, 08°32'N, 80°38'W (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 26), Pacific slope of Veraguas, western Panama, on 11 March 1926, by Rex R. Benson (no. 2415).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 233, 236) placed this genus in *Margarornis*, synonymizing *distinctus* with *M. b. brunescens*, and otherwise recognizing only *M. b. tatei*.

Selander and Vaurie (1962: 26) originally published this locality as being on the Atlantic slope of Veraguas; however, in an undated and unpublished list of corrigenda, they noted the error.

***Premnoplex brunescens albescens* Griscom**

Premnoplex brunescens albescens Griscom, 1927: 5 (east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, 4600 ft., eastern Panama).

Now *Premnoplex brunescens albescens* Griscom, 1927. See Wetmore, 1972: 78.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 135863, adult male, collected on the west slope of Cerro Malí, 08°07'N, 77°14'W (Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 17), at 4600 ft, Darien, Panama, on 13 April 1915, by Harold E. Anthony (no. 222) and David S. Ball.

COMMENTS: Wetmore (1972: 78) placed the type locality of this taxon at the "head of the Río Cutí, on the eastern slope of Cerro Tacarcuna across the boundary in Chocó, Colombia." However, Fairchild and Handley (1966: 17) listed Cerro Malí as the peak above Tacarcuna Village. Anthony (1916: 358) made his base camp at the village of Tacarcuna and in late March 1915 made a higher camp on the slopes above the village. Dr. Charles O. Handley, Jr. (personal commun.) tells us that the photograph in Anthony (1916: 359) is of a distinctively shaped spur of Cerro Malí that juts into Panama. Although Cerro Malí marks the boundary between Panama and Colombia, Anthony and Ball apparently did not descend onto the Colombian side of the mountain.

The field label gives the altitude of this locality as 5200 ft, the printed label as 4600 ft. The lower altitude is probably correct.

Vaurie (1980: 233, 236) placed this species in *Margarornis*.

***Premnoplex tatei* Chapman**

Premnoplex tatei Chapman, 1925b: 7 (Mt. Turumiquire, 7900 ft., N.E. Venezuela).

Now *Premnoplex tatei* Chapman, 1925. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 405, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 132.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 188018, adult male, collected on north slope of Cerro Turumiquire, 7900 ft, 10°07'N, 63°52'W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 8 April 1925, by George H. H. Tate (no. 554).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1980: 227, 233, 236) placed this genus in *Margarornis* and considered *tatei* to be a subspecies of *M. brunescens*.

***Pseudocolaptes lawrencii panamensis* Griscom**

Pseudocolaptes lawrencii panamensis Griscom, 1924a: 4 (Cerro Flores, alt. 6000 ft., eastern Chiriqui, Panama).

Now *Pseudocolaptes lawrencii lawrencii* Ridgway. See Wetmore, 1972: 79–81, and Robbins and Ridgely, 1990: 65.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182772, adult male, collected on Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriqui, Panama, on 17 March 1924, by Ludlow Griscom (no. 259) and J. Manson Valentine.

COMMENTS: The published altitude is 6000 ft, but it is noted on the field label as 5500 ft. See *Margarornis rubiginosus boultoni* for additional information on this locality.

Vaurie (1980: 249–251) considered *P. lawrencii* to be a subspecies of *P. boissonneautii*.

***Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii* [sic] *meridae* Hartert and Goodson**

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii [sic] *meridae* Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 499 (Vale of Merida).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii meridae* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 64, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524050, collected at Valle, ca. 08°40'N, 71°06'W, Mérida, Venezuela, on 16 February 1888, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The collector identified this specimen as a male, but in the original description the authors believed it to be a female, "having the bill very long." Hartert (1922: 387) identified it as an adult female without comment. The bill measured from the base is 28.5 mm long.

***Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii orientalis* Zimmer**

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii orientalis Zimmer, 1935b: 6 (above Baeza, northeastern Ecuador).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii orientalis* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 173784, adult male, collected above Baeza, 00°27'S, 77°53'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 10 September 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii intermedianus
Chapman

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii intermedianus Chapman, 1923b: 14 (El Tambo, 9400 ft., Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii intermedianus* Chapman, 1923. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 175311, adult male, collected on El Tambo, 9400 ft., 05°20'S, 79°30'W, Piura, Peru, on 27 November 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6645).

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus
Zimmer

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus Zimmer, 1935b: 6 (Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú; altitude 8850 ft.).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii pallidus* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 235915, adult female, collected at Taulis, 8850 ft., 06°54'S, 79°03'W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 19 June 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10529).

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens
Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii flavescens Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1896: 374 (Maraynioc, Pariayacu).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii auritus* (Tschudi, 1844). See Hellmayr, 1919: 130, Hartert, 1922: 387, Zimmer, 1936c: 7, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 524087, adult male, collected at "Maraynioc pariayacu," Junin, Peru, on 18 August 1892, by Jean Kalinowski (no. 1652). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Three males and one female from Maraynioc and Pariayacu and a female from Cutervo are mentioned in the original description. The Cutervo female is in the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany, SMF 38582 (Dr. Stefan Peters, personal commun.). We do not know the whereabouts of the other syntypes; they were not listed by Sztolcman and Domaniowski (1927). Hartert (1922: 387) did not designate this specimen as the lectotype; rather, he called it a "cotype."

According to Berlepsch and Stolzmann (1896: 325), Kalinowski collected from Maraynioc, at the upper limit of the forest at 11,000–12,000 ft, down

to Esperanza, in the Vitoc Valley, at 3500 ft. Pariayacu is one of the localities he designated as being near Maraynioc. Stephens and Traylor (1983: 128) placed Maraynioc at 11°22'S, 75°24'W, and Vaurie (1972: 25) placed Pariayacu at ca. 11°18'S, 75°22'W.

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii carabayae
Zimmer

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii carabayae Zimmer, 1936c: 8 ("Camp 1" below Limbani, southeastern Perú).

Now *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii carabayae* Zimmer, 1936. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 149910, adult male, collected at Camp no. 1, below Limbani, 14°08'S, 69°42'W, Puno, Peru, on 11 March 1917, by Harry Watkins (no. 735).

Hyloctistes virgatus nicaraguae
Miller and Griscom

Hyloctistes virgatus nicaraguae Miller and Griscom, 1925: 2 (Rio Grande, Nicaragua).

Now *Hyloctistes subulatus nicaraguae* Miller and Griscom, 1925. See Peters, 1951: 123.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 102861, adult male, collected at Río Grande, Nicaragua, on 1 April 1908, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: According to a letter in the Department of Ornithology Archives from Richardson to Allen, 5 October 1908, Richardson was enclosing a rough map of his collecting localities. This map is no longer present. However, Allen (1908: 647) reported on the mammals collected by Richardson on this trip and placed Río Grande south of Tuma and at a somewhat lower altitude. Gazetteer no. 25, 1956, of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names gives 13°04'N, 85°48'W as the coordinates of Tuma and lists a town called Río Grande at 12°59'N, 86°34'W, which may be where Richardson collected. In his letter, Richardson stated that he collected "down on the Atlantic slope to 700 feet where it rains the year round."

Vaurie (1971a: 13) synonymized *Hyloctistes* with *Philydor*.

Xenocistis rufosuperciliatus similis
Chapman

Xenocistis rufosuperciliatus similis Chapman, 1927: 3 (Chugur, alt. 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru).

Now *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata similis* (Chapman, 1927). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 229330, adult male, collected at Chugur, 06°40'S, 78°45'W, 9000 ft, ca. 16 km SW of Chota, upper Río Chancay, Cajamarca, Peru, on 28 April 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10348).

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 188) proposed the generic name *Xenoctistes* as a nom. nov. for *Syndactyla* Reichenbach, which was preoccupied by *Syndactylus* Boitard, 1842, Mammalia. Zimmer (1935a: 2) stated: "I am forced to revert to the name *Syndactyla* for this genus through the provision of the 'International Code of Zoological Nomenclature' which considers this name as not preoccupied by *Syndactylus*."

Vaurie (1971a: 13) included *Xenoctistes* in *Philydor*.

***Xenicopsis subalaris tacarcunae* Chapman**

Xenicopsis subalaris tacarcunae Chapman, 1923b: 16 (east slope Mt. Tacarcuna, 4600 ft, eastern Panama).

Now *Syndactyla subalaris tacarcunae* (Chapman, 1923). See Wetmore, 1972: 87, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 135838, adult male, collected on the western slope of Cerro Malí, 08°07'N, 77°14'W (Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 17), at 4600 ft, Darien, Panama, on 29 March 1915, by Harold E. Anthony (no. 149) and David S. Ball.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 13) included *Syndactyla* in *Philydor*.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Premnoplex brunnescens albescens*.

***Xenicopsis subalaris columbianus* Chapman**

Xenicopsis subalaris columbianus Chapman, 1912: 150 (Miraflores, alt. 6800 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Syndactyla subalaris subalaris* (Sclater, 1859). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 193, and Peters, 1951: 125.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108966 (not 108906), adult male, collected at Miraflores, 6800 ft, ca. 03°35'N, 76°10'W, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 22 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 13) included *Syndactyla* in *Philydor*.

***Syndactyla subalaris colligata* Zimmer**

Syndactyla subalaris colligata Zimmer, 1935a: 2 (Chaupe, northern Perú (between Tamborapa and San Ignacio), altitude 6100 feet).

Now *Syndactyla subalaris colligata* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 181355 (number omitted in original description), adult female, collected at Chaupe, 6100 ft, ca. 05°10'S, 79°10'W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 16 April 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7260).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 13) included *Syndactyla* in *Philydor*.

***Anachilus ucayalae* Chapman**

Anachilus ucayalae Chapman, 1928: 11 (Lagarto, upper Rio Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Simoxenops ucayalae* (Chapman, 1928). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 408, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 153, and Sick, 1997: 576.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 261892, adult male, collected at Lagarto, 10°40'S, 73°54'W, upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali (formerly Loreto), Peru, on 26 March 1928, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1937: 208) proposed *Simoxenops* as a new name to replace *Anachilus*, preoccupied by *Anachilus* Leconte, 1861, Coleoptera. Vaurie (1971a: 13) included *Simoxenops* in *Philydor*.

***Philydor montanus bolivianus* Chapman**

Philydor montanus bolivianus Chapman, 1923b: 15 (Locotal, 5800 ft., Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Anabacerthia striaticollis yungae* (Chapman, 1923). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 142.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137325 (not 137323), adult male, collected at Locotal, 5800 ft, 17°11'S, 65°48'W, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 28 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 12050) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1923c: 12) proposed *P. m. yungae* to replace *P. m. bolivianus*, preoccupied by *P. columbianus bolivianus* Berlepsch, 1907 (= *P. rufus bolivianus*).

Vaurie (1980: 266, 271) included *Anabacerthia* in *Philydor*.

***Anabates atricapillus* Wied**

Anabates atricapillus Wied, 1821: 147 (Flusse Catolé).

Now *Philydor atricapillus* (Wied, 1821). See Vaurie, 1980: 266, 277, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 162, and Sick, 1997: 576.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5229, female, and AMNH 5229 bis, male, collected on Rio Catolé Grande, 15°22'S, 40°06'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 247) noted that Wied's name has 2 years' priority over *Sphenurus superciliaris* Lichtenstein, 1823.

***Philydor erythrocerus lyra* Cherrie**

Philydor erythrocerus lyra Cherrie, 1916a: 186 (6th of March Rapids, Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso).

Now *Philydor erythrocerus lyra* Cherrie, 1916. See Vaurie, 1980: 264–265, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 157.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127750, adult female, collected at Camp no. 8 (Sixth of March Rapids), ca. 11°40'S, 60°25'W, Rio Roosevelt, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 8 March 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no.

17966), on the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

***Philydor rufus chapadensis* Zimmer**

Philydor rufus chapadensis Zimmer, 1935a: 7 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Philydor rufus chapadensis* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 328.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33639, adult male, collected at Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°26'S, 55°45'W, 40 km NE of Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 15 July 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Anabazenops immaculatus* Allen**

Anabazenops immaculatus Allen, 1889a: 92 (northern Bolivia).

Now *Philydor ruficaudatus ruficaudatus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 208, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 158.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30717, sex ?, collected in northern Bolivia [field label detached, so no date or exact locality known; probably Yungas or Reyes (Allen, 1889a: 92)], by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

***Anabates leucophthalmus* Wied**

Anabates leucophthalmus Wied, 1821: 141 (Rio da Cachoeira).

Now *Automolus leucophthalmus leucophthalmus* (Wied, 1821). See Pinto, 1978: 330.

SYNTYPES?: AMNH 5222, male, and AMNH 6808, female, collected on the Rio da Cachoeira, 14°48'S, 39°01'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 246) considered both of the specimens to be types and noted the sex as indicated above. However, in the original description, only the male was described; a description of the female was added later (Wied, 1831: 1170). Neither specimen is sexed in the catalog. The original Wied label covered both specimens and has been attached to AMNH 6808, with the male symbol remaining. The wing length of AMNH 5222 is 90 mm and of AMNH 6808 is 96 mm. It is probably impossible to sex these birds now, because their measurements fall within the zone of overlap between males and females (Vaurie, 1980: 291). Therefore, we have considered them syntypes?.

***Automolus infuscatus badius* Zimmer**

Automolus infuscatus badius Zimmer, 1935a: 15 (Playa del Río Base, Mt. Duida, Venezuela; altitude 550 feet).

Now *Automolus infuscatus badius* Zimmer, 1935. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 273970, adult male, collected at Playa del Río Base, 550 ft, ca. 03°25'N, 65°40'W, Mt. Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 25 November 1928, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Automolus sclateri paraensis* Hartert**

Automolus sclateri paraensis Hartert (in Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, 61 [footnote]) (Bemavides, near Pará).

Now *Automolus infuscatus paraensis* Hartert, 1902. See Pinto, 1978: 331.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524282, adult male, collected at Benevides, 30 m, 01°22'S, 48°15'W, 31 km ENE of Belem, Pará, Brazil, on 24 (not 27) July 1879, by Joseph B. Steere. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Automolus nigricauda saturatus* Chapman**

Automolus nigricauda saturatus Chapman, 1915a: 644 (Alto Bonito (alt. 1500 ft), Antioquia, Col.).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus saturatus* Chapman, 1915. See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 373.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133571, adult male, collected at Alto Bonito, 1500 ft, ca. 07°05'N, 76°30'W, on Río Sucio, 10 mi below Dabeiba on western slope of northern Western Andes, Antioquia, Colombia, on 16 February 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11196) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Automolus nigricauda* Hartert**

Automolus nigricauda Hartert, 1898c: 30 (Cachabi, North Ecuador, 500 feet).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus nigricauda* Hartert, 1898. See Vaurie, 1980: 295–296, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 168–169.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524307, adult male, collected at Cachabí, ca. 200 m, on upper Río Cachabí at ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 10 November 1896, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 18). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Automolus cinnamomeigula* Hellmayr**

Automolus cinnamomeigula Hellmayr, 1905a: 55 (“Bogota” make).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus cinnamomeigula* Hellmayr, 1905. See Peters, 1951: 136, and Vaurie, 1980: 296.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524305, unsexed, a trade skin obtained in Bogota, Colombia, and purchased from Mons. Mantou in Paris in March 1904. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1917: 411) proposed La Morelia, Río Bodaquera, Caquetá, Colombia, as the type locality, but Hartert (1922: 387–388) gave his reasons for not accepting this proposal.

***Automolus rubiginosus venezuelanus*
Zimmer and Phelps**

Automolus rubiginosus venezuelanus Zimmer and Phelps, 1947: 4 (Mt. Auyan-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 460 meters).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus venezuelanus* Zimmer and Phelps, 1947. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 169.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 323697, adult female, collected at the 460-m camp on Auyan-tepui, 05°55'N, 62°32'W, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 5 March 1938, by William H. Phelps, Jr. (no. 2045), on the Phelps Venezuela Expedition.

***Automolus rubiginosus moderatus* Zimmer**

Automolus rubiginosus moderatus Zimmer, 1935a: 18 (Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, Perú; altitude 3000 feet).

Now *Automolus rubiginosus moderatus* Zimmer, 1935. See Peters, 1951: 137.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 234721, adult male, collected at Río Seco, ca. 06°09'S, 77°15'W, 3000 ft, ca. 30 mi W of Moyabamba (= Moyobamba), San Martín, Peru, on 17 July 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9422).

***Automolus roraimae duidae* Chapman**

Automolus roraimae duidae Chapman, 1939: 9 (Mt. Duida, Venezuela, alt. 4200 ft.).

Now *Automolus roraimae duidae* Chapman, 1939. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 164–165.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 271083, male, collected 1 mi N of Laterite Valley, 4200 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 24 February 1929, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla, on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: This species is known in many publications as *A. albigularis*. Hellmayr (1917: 199) proposed *roraimae* as a new name for *Philydor albigularis* Salvin and Godman, 1884, preoccupied. Vaurie (1980: 297) did not accept that *P. albigularis* was preoccupied by *Philydor albigularis* Spix, 1824, both described in the genus *Philydor* and now in the genus *Automolus*. However, Eugene Eisenmann (*in* Vaurie, 1980: 342), in notes added after Vaurie's death, showed that the two names are primary homonyms under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and that Hellmayr was correct in providing a new name. Most subsequent authors have followed this interpretation.

The location of Laterite Valley does not seem to have previously been pinpointed. According to the unpublished itinerary of the Olallas, they were in "Cerros de Savana" 18–28 February 1929. During this time, they visited Laterite Valley on 19 and 22–27 February, and on 23–24 February they were 1 mi north of Laterite Valley. At 4200 ft, this is slightly below the summit of the Savana Hills at

4500 ft (= Savana Hills, ca. 03°25'N, 65°38'W; Paynter, 1982: 188).

Tate and Hitchcock (1930: 44) noted that on the southern scarp of Mt. Duida they named a transverse ridge Savana Hills "because of its savana-like appearance. . . . At Savana Hills the prevailing unstable humus gives way to firm ground formed of mixed sand and iron laterites."

***Automolus pallidigularis albidior* Hartert**

Automolus pallidigularis albidior Hartert, 1901b: 369 (S. Javier).

Now *Automolus ochrolaemus pallidigularis* Lawrence, 1862. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 221, Vaurie, 1980: 297, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524317, female, collected at San Javier, 01°04'N, 78°47'W, 60 ft, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 13 July 1900, by G. Flemming (no. 829). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Automolus pallidigularis* Lawrence**

Automolus pallidigularis Lawrence, 1862: 465 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Automolus ochrolaemus pallidigularis* Lawrence, 1862. See Vaurie, 1980: 297, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 166.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43208, male, collected along the line of the old Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, during the winter of 1860–1861, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith (Lawrence, 1861c: 315). From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroornis nana*.

***Automolus ochrolaemus auricularis* Zimmer**

Automolus ochrolaemus auricularis Zimmer, 1935a: 20 (Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Automolus ochrolaemus auricularis* Zimmer, 1935. See Gyldenstolpe, 1951: 169, and Pinto, 1978: 332.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 286789, adult male, collected at Caxiricatuba, 02°36'S, 54°56'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 55), right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 15 May 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

***Automolus celicae* Chapman**

Automolus celicae Chapman, 1921c: 10 (Celica, Prov. Loja, Ecuador, alt. 4550 ft.).

Now *Syndactyla ruficollis celicae* (Chapman, 1921). See Parker et al., 1985: 177–178, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 391, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 151.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 167341, adult male, collected below Celica, 04°07'S, 79°59'W, 4550 ft, Loja,

Ecuador, on 25 September 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22115).

COMMENTS: Until recently, this species has been included in *Automolus*. Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 151, indicated that it is better placed in *Syndactyla*.

***Hylocryptus erythrocephalus* Chapman**

Hylocryptus erythrocephalus Chapman, 1919a: 259 (Alamor, 4300 ft., Peruvian–Ecuador boundary).

Now *Hylocryptus erythrocephalus erythrocephalus* Chapman, 1919. See Peters, 1951: 140.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 163086, adult female, collected at Alamor, 04°02'S, 80°02'W, 4350 ft, Loja, Ecuador, on 14 July 1919, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: There has been considerable confusion in the literature as to whether Alamor is in Ecuador or Peru. Unfortunately, Watkins' labels from this collection are printed "Alamor, Peru, Prov. Tumbes." However, Chapman (1926a: 15) made it quite clear that Alamor is in Ecuador: "Harry Watkins . . . traveled from Payta [= Paita, Tumbes, Peru] to Alamor in extreme southwestern Ecuador . . .," and (1926a: 78) gave the dates of 9–15 July for this locality.

This species is the type species of the genus, described by Chapman (1919a: 258). Vaurie (1971a: 40, 1980: 292, 297) suggested merging *Hylocryptus* into *Automolus* and tentatively accepted two subspecies in this species. Paynter (1972: 154–155) followed this suggestion. However, *Hylocryptus* was retained by Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 169).

***Hylocryptus erythrocephalus palamblae* Zimmer**

Hylocryptus erythrocephalus palamblae Zimmer, 1935b: 6 (Palambla, Dept. Piura, Perú).

Now *Hylocryptus erythrocephalus palamblae* Zimmer, 1935. See Peters, 1951: 140, Vaurie, 1971a: 40, Vaurie, 1980: 292, Paynter, 1972: 154–155, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 170.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 175314, adult male, collected at Palambla, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, 3900–6500 ft, Piura, Peru, on 19 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6083).

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 40) included this species in *Automolus*; Paynter (1972: 154–155) followed his suggestion. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 169) retained *Hylocryptus*.

***Opetiorhynchus rectirostris* Wied**

Opetiorhynchus rectirostris Wied, 1831: 679 (Campos Geraës).

Now *Hylocryptus rectirostris* (Wied, 1831). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 170, and Sick, 1997: 578.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5223, female, collected at Serra Geral, 15°25'S, 42°48'W, Minas Gerais/Bahia,

Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Vaurie (1971a: 40) included this species in *Automolus*.

***Anabates ferruginolentus* Wied**

Anabates ferruginolentus Wied, 1831: 1166 (Sertong der Provinz Bahia).

Now *Cichlocolaptes leucophrys* (Jardine and Selby, 1830). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 227, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 151, and Sick, 1997: 578.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6809, female, and AMNH 5214, male, collected in the interior of Bahia by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: AMNH 6809 (wing 100.0 mm) is identified by Allen (1889b: 246) and on the original Maximilian label as a female. It is identified as a male on the AMNH type label. AMNH 5214 (wing 102.0 mm) is identified by Allen (1889b: 246) as a male and on the type label as a female. Both of the wing measurements are within the zone of overlap for males and females given by Vaurie (1980: 275).

Vaurie (1971a: 37) retained *Cichlocolaptes* as a subgenus of *Philydor*, but in his monograph (Vaurie, 1980: 265) merged it with *Philydor*.

The original spelling of the current name was *Anabates leucophrys* Jardine and Selby (1830: pl. 93), although it has sometimes been spelled *leucophrys*. Pinto (1941: 167) described *C. l. holti* as a subspecies in the otherwise monotypic species. Vaurie (1980: 265) did not recognize *holti*, but Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 152) believed that it might prove to be a distinct species.

***Thripadectes holostictus moderatus* Zimmer**

Thripadectes holostictus moderatus Zimmer, 1935b: 7 (Nequejahuira, Río Unduavi, Bolivia, altitude 8000 feet).

Now *Thripadectes holostictus moderatus* Zimmer, 1935. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 393.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 229225, adult male, collected at Nequejahuira, 8000 ft, in Yungas region, NE of city of La Paz, ca. 16°20'S, 67°50'W, La Paz, Bolivia, on 21 May 1926, by George H. H. Tate.

COMMENTS: The no. 23 on Tate's field label refers to the collecting locality, described by him as "A tiny pampa by side of the steel rail bridge where the Yungas road crosses the Unduavi river between Unduavi and Chaco" (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

***Thripadectes virgaticeps* Lawrence**

Thripadectes virgaticeps Lawrence, 1874: 398 (Ecuador, Quito).

Now *Thripadectes virgaticeps virgaticeps* Lawrence, 1874. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 394, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 147.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43187, unsexed, collected by A. H. Alexander in "Quito."

***Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco* Chapman**

Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco Chapman, 1925a: 3 (subtropical Zone, Mt. Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Thripadectes virgaticeps sumaco* Chapman, 1925. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 394.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184299, adult male, collected on lower Volcan Sumaco, 00°34'S, 77°38'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 2 January 1924, by Olalla and sons.

***Microxenops milleri* Chapman**

Microxenops milleri Chapman, 1914b: 196 (foot of Mt. Duida, alt. 700 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Xenops milleri* (Chapman, 1914). See Vaurie, 1980: 316–318, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 137, and Sick, 1997: 579.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 120275, adult female, collected at the foot of Cerro Duida, 700 ft, 03°25'N, 65°40'W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 7 April 1913, by Leo E. Miller (no. 352).

***Xenops acutirostris* Chapman**

Xenops acutirostris Chapman, 1923b: 16 (Zamora, Prov. Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Xenops tenuirostris acutirostris* Chapman, 1923. See Peters, 1951: 144.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 167367, adult male, collected at Zamora, 04°04'S, 78°58'W, 3250 ft, Río Zamora at junction with Río Bombuscara, Zamora–Chinchipe, Ecuador, on 30 November 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 22669).

***Xenops rutilans peruvianus* Zimmer**

Xenops rutilans peruvianus Zimmer, 1935b: 7 (Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Perú; altitude 5000 feet).

Now *Xenops rutilans peruvianus* Zimmer, 1935. See Peters, 1951: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145216, adult female, collected at Idma, ca. 12°53'S, 72°49'W, above Santa Ana, 5000 ft, Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru, on 12 July 1916, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

***Xenops rutilus* [sic] *connectens* Chapman**

Xenops rutilus [sic] *connectens* Chapman, 1919a: 259 (Todos Santos 1300 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Xenops rutilans connectens* Chapman, 1919. See Peters, 1951: 145.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137347, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 16°48'S, 65°08'W, 1300 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 27 July 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13200) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Xenops rutilans chapadensis* Zimmer**

Xenops rutilans chapadensis Zimmer, 1935b: 8 (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Xenops rutilans chapadensis* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 337.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33658, adult male, collected at Chapada dos Guimarães, 15°26'S, 55°45'W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 17 February 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Xenops genibarbis ridgwayi* Hartert and Goodson**

Xenops genibarbis ridgwayi Hartert and Goodson, 1917a: 417 (Tocoumé, Panama).

Now *Xenops minutus ridgwayi* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Wetmore, 1972: 108.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524427, male, collected at Tocoumé (= Tocumen), 09°04'N, 79°24'W, eastern province of Panama (Wetmore, 1972: 108; Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 19), Panama, on 7 March 1899, by E. André. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Xenops minutus remoratus* Zimmer**

Xenops minutus remoratus Zimmer, 1935b: 7 (Tatú, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Xenops minutus remoratus* Zimmer, 1935. See Pinto, 1978: 336.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 434636, adult male, collected at Tatu (= Umarituba), 00°04'N, 67°15'W, west bank of the Rio Negro at its junction with the Rio Uaupés, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 June 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: This locality is shown quite clearly on the Olalla sketch map (Archives, Department of Ornithology, AMNH).

***Tinactor fuscus* Wied**

Tinactor fuscus Wied, 1831: 1106 (southeastern Brazil).

Now *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta* (Lichtenstein, 1823) [in part] and *Sclerurus scansor cearensis* Sneath, 1924, or *S. s. scansor* (Ménétriés, 1835) [in part]. See Ridgway, 1890b: 23, 28, Ridgway, 1911: 164 (footnote b), 165 (footnote b), and Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 245, 253.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6807, male, and AMNH 6806, "female," collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: These two specimens are considered syntypes of *Tinactor fuscus* Wied (Allen, 1889b: 242). As was Wied's custom, these specimens had apparently been tied together, sharing a label. The original label, bearing only a male symbol, is now glued to the back of an AMNH label that was originally marked with catalog no. 6806, which is cataloged as a male. A second AMNH label and a type label have been added, bearing catalog no. 6807, and the number has been changed to 6807 on the first label.

The other specimen that now bears the number 6806 has no original label but is apparently the unsexed specimen originally cataloged as AMNH 6807. The AMNH label designates this as a female. Allen (1889b: 243) said that the Wied label apparently covered this specimen as well and that the manuscript catalog listed both.

Although the catalog numbers have apparently been reversed on these two specimens, it seems best just to indicate this in the catalog and use the numbers now on the type labels, because they have been cited frequently. The male, AMNH 6807, is a synonym of *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta*. The presumed female, AMNH 6806, is a synonym of *Sclerurus scansor cearensis* or *S. s. scansor*, because of the undetermined collecting locality of Wied's specimen.

Sclerurus albigularis zamorae Chapman

Sclerurus albigularis zamorae Chapman, 1923b: 17 (Zamora, Prov. Loja, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Sclerurus albigularis zamorae* Chapman, 1923. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 395, and Kratter, 1997.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129816, adult female, collected at Zamora, 04°04'S, 78°58'W, 2000 ft, Zamora-Chinchiipe, Ecuador, on 29 October 1913, by William B. Richardson.

Sclerurus mexicanus andinus Chapman

Sclerurus mexicanus andinus Chapman, 1914c: 622 (Buena Vista (4500 ft.) above Villavicencio, Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1951: 149.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 122059, female (female ? on the field label), collected at Buenavista, 04°10'N, 73°41'W, 4500 ft, 5 km WNW of Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, on 3 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior Hartert

Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior Hartert, 1901b: 370 (Lita, N.W. Ecuador).

Now *Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior* Hartert, 1901. See Peters, 1951: 150.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 524505, female (?male), collected at Lita, 00°52'N, 78°28'W, 3000 ft, on left bank of Río Mira at mouth of Río Lita, Imbabura, Ecuador, on 20 October 1899, by Miketta and Fleming (no. 453). From the Rothschild Collection.

Sclerurus caudacutus insignis Zimmer

Sclerurus caudacutus insignis Zimmer, 1934e: 21 (Faro (Castanhal), Rio Jamundá, Brazil).

Now *Sclerurus caudacutus insignis* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 173–174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 283992, adult male, collected at Faro, 02°11'S, 56°44'W, ca. 50 m, on eastern bank of lower Rio Nhamundá, Pará, Brazil, on 3 January 1931, by the Olalla brothers.

Sclerurus caudacutus pallidus Zimmer

Sclerurus caudacutus pallidus Zimmer, 1934e: 20 (Villa Bella Imperatriz (Lago Andirá), Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil).

Now *Sclerurus caudacutus pallidus* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 277994, adult male, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, Lago Andirá, south bank Rio Amazonas, Amazonas, Brazil, on 24 September 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula olivascens*.

Sclerurus lawrencei Ridgway

Sclerurus lawrencei Ridgway, 1889 (= 1890b): 29 ("Bahia" [but locality probably erroneous]).

Now *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta* (Lichtenstein, 1823). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1925: 253, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 174.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43126, female, collected in "Bahia," Brazil. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: According to Cory and Hellmayr (1925: 253), the date of publication of this description was February 1890.

Tinactor fuscus Wied

Tinactor fuscus Wied, 1831: 1106 (southeastern Brazil). Now *Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta* (Lichtenstein, 1823), in part.

COMMENTS: See discussion above.

FORMICARIIDAE

Cymbilanius [sic] lineatus intermedius Hartert and Goodson

Cymbilanius [sic] lineatus intermedius Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 495 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira).

Now *Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius* (Hartert and Goodson, 1917). See Pierpont and Fitzpatrick, 1983, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 216.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 488991, adult female, collected at Humaitá, 07°31'S, 63°02'W, Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 31 July 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1023). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Frederickena unduligera fulva* Zimmer**

Frederickena unduligera fulva Zimmer, 1944: 3 (Río Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Frederickena unduligera fulva* Zimmer, 1944. See Peters, 1951: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 179224, adult female, collected above Avila, 00°38'S, 77°25'W, Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 21 April 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Frederickena unduligera diversa* Zimmer**

Frederickena unduligera diversa Zimmer, 1944: 2 (Orosa, south bank of Río Amazonas, Perú).

Now *Frederickena unduligera diversa* Zimmer, 1944. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 231636, adult female, collected at Orosa, 03°26'S, 72°08'W, on the right bank of the Río Amazonas at the mouth of the Río Orosa, Loreto, Peru, on 7 October 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Frederickena unduligera pallida* Zimmer**

Frederickena unduligera pallida Zimmer, 1944: 3 (Rosarinho (Lago Sampaio), left bank of Río Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Frederickena unduligera pallida* Zimmer, 1944. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 217.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 281873, adult female, collected at Rosarinho, ca. 03°42'S, 59°08'W, ca. 8 km N of Lago Sampaio, on the western bank of the Río Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 28 June 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

***Taraba major obscurus* Zimmer**

Taraba major obscurus Zimmer, 1933c: 6 (Alto Bonito, Antioquia, Colombia; altitude 1500 feet).

Now *Taraba major obscurus* Zimmer, 1933. See Hilty and Brown, 1986: 379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133376, adult female, collected at Alto Bonito, 1500 ft, ca. 07°05'N, 76°30'W, on Río Sucio, Antioquia, Colombia, on 23 February 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11429) and Howarth Boyle.

***Taraba major duidae* Chapman**

Taraba major duidae Chapman, 1929: 17 (Mt. Duida, 6200 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Taraba major duidae* Chapman, 1929. See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 80.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245925, adult female, collected at Camp no. 16, Caño de Sapos, 6200 ft, Cerro Duida, 03°25'N, 65°40'W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 18 January 1929, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Taraba major virgultorum* Cherrie**

Taraba major virgultorum Cherrie, 1916b: 391 (Todos Santos, Río Chaparé, Bolivia).

Now *Taraba major major* (Vieillot, 1816). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 47.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148400, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 16°48'S, 65°08'W, ca. 300 m, Río Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 13 March 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18522) on the Collins-Day Expedition.

***Hypolophus canadensis intermedius* Cherrie**

Hypolophus canadensis intermedius Cherrie, 1916c: 277 (Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Now *Sakesphorus canadensis intermedius* (Cherrie, 1916). See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 203, and Pinto, 1978: 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 177287, adult female (not male), collected at Caicara, 07°37'N, 66°10'W, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 9 May 1905, by George K. Cherrie (no. 13669). Formerly in the collection of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Museum, no. 3674.

***Sakesphorus canadensis fumosus* Zimmer**

Sakesphorus canadensis fumosus Zimmer, 1933c: 10 (Lalaja, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; altitude 325 feet).

Now *Sakesphorus canadensis fumosus* Zimmer, 1933. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 224.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 273356, adult male, collected at La Laja, 325 ft, ca. 03°10'N, 65°35'W, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, 26 February 1929, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: The manuscript notes on the Olalla collecting localities in the Department of Ornithology have the brothers at this locality 26–28 February and 1–9 March 1929. It is listed only as “Río Orinoco, Mte. Duida.” In an effort to place La Laja more exactly, we consulted the journals of G. H. H. Tate, leader of the Tyler Duida Expedition, housed in the Department of Mammalogy, AMNH. Tate was at higher altitude camps during much of the expedition, but made many trips up and down Mt. Duida to keep in touch with the Olallas. In his letter of 23 February 1929, Tate noted “Water in camp at Grand Savannah had dried up and [the Olallas] had crossed to Fish Cano [= Cano Pescado on the right bank of

the Orinoco]. . . I . . . told [Olalla] to move out to the bank of the Orinoco to a station [La Laja] a little way down the river. There is a flat rock expanse there, and an abandoned house." We read this as meaning that La Laja is also on the right bank, as it was shown on Gilliard's (1941: 454) map.

[*Thamnophilus leucopygus* Lawrence]

Lawrence (1866: 401) described this form, giving the locality as "New Granada, line of the Panama R.R., Lion Hill station. Collected by Mr. J. McLeannan." Salvin (1874: 316) noted that this is actually a specimen of *Dryoscopus cubla*, family Laniidae, from Africa, and continued: "In some exchanges I made with McLeannan, I sent him a number of African skins; doubtless this one was included by mistake in a collection forwarded to Mr. Lawrence from Panama, and thus misled the latter gentleman as to the origin of the specimen."

The specimen, AMNH 47139, will be treated with the Laniidae.

***Thamnophilus cristatus* Wied**

Thamnophilus cristatus Wied, 1831: 1002 (im Sertong der Provinz Bahía in kleinen Gebüschen im Campo Geral). Now *Sakesphorus cristatus* (Wied, 1831). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 224, and Sick, 1997: 535.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6819 adult male, AMNH 6820 male [= female], AMNH 6821, immature female, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 249) stated that "The original label, covering Nos. 6819 and 6820, reads as follows: '*Thamnophilus cristatus* Wied. (*Lanius poecilurus* Cuv.; *Turdus cristatus* Lath.?) f m. Brasilien, M.R.'" However, both of these specimens have an original Wied label. The one on AMNH 6819, the male (judging by plumage), has a male symbol on the original label and the corner cut off where the female symbol would have been. However, the adult female (judging by plumage), also has an original Wied label with "mas." on one corner and the opposite corner cut off. Otherwise, the information is the same. The original label on AMNH 6821 reads "*Thamnophilus cristatus* mihi, Femina juv." and is a young bird molting into female plumage.

Paynter and Traylor (1991: 255) equated this locality with Serra Geral, 15°25'S, 42°48'W, on the Minas Gerais/Bahia border, Brazil.

***Thamnophilus bernardi piurae* Chapman**

Thamnophilus bernardi piurae Chapman, 1923b: 3 (Samate, alt. 250 ft., Prov. Piura, Peru). Now *Sakesphorus bernardi piurae* (Chapman, 1923). See Peters, 1951: 161.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 151584, adult male, collected at Somate, 04°45'S, 80°33'W, on Río Chira, 250 ft, Piura, Peru, on 23 May 1919, by Harry Watkins.

***Thamnophilus bernardi baroni*
Hartert and Goodson**

Thamnophilus bernardi baroni Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 498 (Yonan River, 3000 ft., north-east of Trujillo).

Now *Sakesphorus bernardi cajamarcae* (Hellmayr, 1917). See Hartert, 1922: 390, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 223.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489897, adult male, collected on the Río Yonan, ca. 07°14'S, 79°09'W, 3000 ft, northeast of Trujillo, Cajamarca, Peru, on 15 June 1894, by Oscar T. Baron. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922: 390) noted that *T. b. cajamarcae* has 2 months' priority over *baroni*.

***Myrmelastes luctuosus araguayae* Hellmayr**

Myrmelastes luctuosus araguayae Hellmayr, 1908: 68 (Río Araguaya).

Now *Sakesphorus luctuosus araguayae* (Hellmayr, 1908). See Pinto, 1978: 345.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 492477, adult male, collected at Aruanã (= Leopoldina), 05°21'S, 48°41'W, on the Rio Araguaia, 556 m, Goias, Brazil, in August 1906, by Gustave-Adolphe Baer (no. 2399). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (1908: 14) quoted Baer as having spent the dry season of June through August 1906 at "*Leopoldina*, village sur le Rio Araguaya, affluent du Tocantins, à 200 kilomètres, au nord-ouest de Goyaz," an area with an Amazonian element in the avifauna.

***Thamnophilus nigricristatus* Lawrence**

Thamnophilus nigricristatus Lawrence, 1865b: 107 (line of Pan. R.R., Lion Hill Station).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus* Lawrence, 1865. See Wetmore, 1972: 136.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43381, adult male, and AMNH 43382, female (tail missing), collected near Lion Hill Station, old Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by Messrs. James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Thamnophilus zarumae* Chapman**

Thamnophilus zarumae Chapman, 1921c: 6 (Zaruma, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Thamnophilus zarumae zarumae* Chapman, 1921.
See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 229, and Parker et al., 1995: 217–218.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129684, adult male, collected above Zaruma, 03°41'S, 79°37'W, 6000 ft, El Oro, Ecuador, on 17 September 1913, by William B. Richardson.

***Thamnophilus doliatus palamblae* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus doliatus palamblae Zimmer, 1933a: 6 (Palambla, Department of Piura, Perú, altitude 3900–6500 ft.).

Now *Thamnophilus zarumae palamblae* Zimmer, 1933.
See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 229.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 175251, adult male, collected at Palambla, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, 3900–6500 ft, Piura, Peru, on 19 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6082).

***Thamnophilus bricenoi* Hartert**

Thamnophilus bricenoi Hartert, 1898b: 220 (Sabanetas de Estangues, about 800 metres above the Sea).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens* Lawrence, 1867.
See Hartert, 1922: 391, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 228.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489726, adult male, collected in the small savannas of Estánques, 08°28'N, 71°33'W, 800 m, Mérida, Venezuela, on 7 April 1897, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1898b: 220) stated that the type is the specimen appearing in the photograph in pl. 4 of the same publication. This specimen matches the photograph and has “type” written on the original label, and the data match those given by Hartert (1922: 391) in his list of types in the Rothschild Collection. Señor Briceño sent more than one specimen to Hartert (1898b: 220), and there are two additional Rothschild Collection males collected by Briceño now in AMNH. On one of them the data are the same as on the type, but the make of the skin is quite different from the one in the plate.

***Thamnophilus nigrescens* Lawrence**

Thamnophilus nigrescens Lawrence, 1867: 469 (Venezuela).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens* Lawrence, 1867.
See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 228.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43372 and 43373, males, and AMNH 43337, juv. female, collected by George Robbins. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence's original description was based on three specimens, two males and one female, sent to him by John Cassin for examination.

Lawrence gave the habitat as “Venezuela,” and that is the locality on two of the specimens. However, the locality of AMNH 43372 is given as “Demarara” on the Cassin label. Hellmayr (*in* Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 66) discussed this discrepancy and concluded that all three specimens probably came from the Maracaibo region. Cassin's (1864: 287) statement that George Robbins brought a specimen of *Calliste hannahiae* (= *Tangara cyanicollis hannahiae*) from the Mérida Mountains supports this.

All three syntypes have John Cassin labels. The two male syntypes have Lawrence Collection labels as well, and male AMNH 43373 has a label in Lawrence's hand noting that it was presented by J. Cassin. The female, on the other hand, has a Museum of Comparative Zoology label, no. 17430. It is noted as being from the John Cassin collection, in exchange from Brown University. Although there is no Lawrence label, the specimen was cataloged in AMNH as part of the Lawrence Collection and has “type” written on the Cassin label in Lawrence's hand. There seems to be no reason to doubt that these are the three specimens that Lawrence had in hand when he described this taxon.

***Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* Hartert and Goodson**

Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 497 (Plymouth, Tobago Island).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus tobagensis* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Junge and Mees, 1958: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489585, adult male, collected at Plymouth, 11°13'N, 60°47'W (*Times Atlas*), Tobago Island, West Indies, on 23 April 1903, by Paisea, one of Eugene André's collectors. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnophilus doliatus signatus* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus doliatus signatus Zimmer, 1933a: 5 (Santarém, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).

Now *Thamnophilus doliatus signatus* Zimmer, 1933. See Pinto, 1978: 347.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 288508, adult male, collected at Santarém, 02°26'S, 54°42'W, right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 13 August 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

***Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus* Lawrence**

Thamnophilus tenuifasciatus Lawrence, 1867: 468 (Ecuador, Napo River).

Now *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus tenuifasciatus* Lawrence, 1867. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 380, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43396, subadult male, the collecting locality given as Napo [Ecuador]. The

collector's initials are given on one label as "W.E.M." and on another label as what appears to be "G. W. Sansoned." From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Chapman (1926a:10) commented that early Ecuadorian bird skins were often lacking in exact locality data and that "Napo" could mean "anything on the Amazonian side of the Andes from the Temperate to the Tropical Zone."

***Thamnophilus palliatus similis* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus palliatus similis Zimmer, 1933a: 9 (Chelupes, Junín, Perú, altitude 7300 feet).

Now *Thamnophilus palliatus similis* Zimmer, 1933. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 230.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 169681, adult male, collected at Chilpes, ca. 11°18'S, 75°18'W (Vaurie, 1972: 11), 7300 ft, Junín, Peru, on 27 April 1921, by Harry Watkins.

***Thamnophilus praecox* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus praecox Zimmer, 1937: 1 (mouth of Lagarto Cocha, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Thamnophilus praecox* Zimmer, 1937. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 381, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 234.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 255955, adult female, collected at the mouth of the Río Lagartococha, 00°39'S, 75°16'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 26 January 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Thamnophilus aethiops injunctus* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus aethiops injunctus Zimmer, 1933a: 17 (Rosarinho (Lago Sampaio), Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil).

Now *Thamnophilus aethiops injunctus* Zimmer, 1933. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 281902, adult male, collected at Rosarinho, ca. 03°42'S, 59°08'W, Lago Sampaio, left bank of Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 27 January 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

***Thamnophilus unicolor longicaudus*
Chapman**

Thamnophilus unicolor longicaudus Chapman, 1923b: 1 (Barro Blanco, 7200 ft., Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Thamnophilus unicolor grandior* Hellmayr, 1924. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 84, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 397.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133403, adult male, collected at Barro Blanco, 06°15'N, 75°23'W, 7200 ft, 12 mi E of Santa Elena in the northern part of the Central Andes (Chapman, 1917: 642), Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 November 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10263) and Howarth Boyle.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (*in* Cory and Hellmayer, 1924: 84) introduced *T. u. grandior* as a new name for *T. u. longicaudus*, which was preoccupied by *Thamnophilus longicaudus* Vieillot, 1816.

***Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus*
Hellmayr**

Dysithamnus schistaceus heterogynus Hellmayr, 1907d: 61 (Teffé, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Now *Thamnophilus schistaceus heterogynus* (Hellmayr, 1907). See Pinto, 1978: 351.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490132, adult female, collected at Tefé (= Ega), 03°22'S, 64°42'W, south bank of the Rio Solimões (upper Amazon), Amazonas, Brazil, on 13 June 1906 (not 12.vii.06 as in orig. description), by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 812). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The date on the field label is difficult to read, but the day is definitely 13. Hellmayr (1907d: 40) stated that Hoffmanns was at Tefé "from the last week of May to the end of June," and nos. 813 and 814 (*Brotogeris sanctaethomae*) were also collected on 13 June.

***Dysithamnus aroyae* Hellmayr**

Dysithamnus aroyae Hellmayr, 1904: 52 (La Aroya, Inambari valley, Marcapata district, S.E. Peru, Elev. 3000 ft.).

Now *Thamnophilus aroyae* (Hellmayr, 1904). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 381, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 237.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490167, adult male, collected at Aroya, 13°53'S, 69°40'W, right bank of Río Inambari, 3000 ft, Puno, Peru, on 22 April 1901, by George Ockenden (no. 95). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus*
Hartert and Goodson**

Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 496 (typical Bogota preparation).

Now *Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus* Hartert and Goodson, 1917. See Isler et al., 1997.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489288, adult male, collected by native Bogota collectors, preparation typical. From the Nehr Korn Collection via the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnophilus punctatus pelzelni* Hellmayr**

Thamnophilus punctatus pelzelni Hellmayr (*in* Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 96) (Abrilongo, near Chapada, e. Matto Grosso).

Now *Thamnophilus pelzelni* Hellmayr, 1924. See Isler et al., 1997.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 33937, adult male, collected on Mt. Abrilongo, 15°19'S, 55°35'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 17), near Chapada dos Guimarães (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 147), Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 21 February 1885, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Thamnophilus nigricans* Wied**

Thamnophilus nigricans Wied, 1831: 1006 (no locality given).

Now *Thamnophilus ambiguus* Swainson, 1825. See Allen, 1889b: 248, Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 97, and Isler et al., 1997.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5306 and 6822, males, AMNH 5312 and 6818, females, collected in SE Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: AMNH 5312 is albinistic, having the forehead, sides of the crown, and nape white; and the tail is missing.

***Thamnophilus amazonicus obscurus* Zimmer**

Thamnophilus amazonicus obscurus Zimmer, 1933b: 17 (Tauary, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Thamnophilus amazonicus obscurus* Zimmer, 1933. See Pinto, 1978: 354.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 286386, adult female collected at Tauari, 03°05'S, 55°06'W, right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 9 April 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

***Thamnophilus paraguayensis* Hellmayr**

Thamnophilus paraguayensis Hellmayr, 1904: 53 (Colonia Risso, Rio Apa, in Northern Paraguay).

Now *Thamnophilus caerulescens paraguayensis* Hellmayr, 1904. See Peters, 1951: 176.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489377, [male], collected at Colonia Risso, 22°21'S, 57°50'W, on the left bank of the upper Río Paraguay, 25 km below the Río Apa, Concepción, Paraguay, in mid-October 1893, by Alfredo Borelli (no. 398). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnophilus caerulescens pernambucensis*
Naumburg**

Thamnophilus caerulescens pernambucensis Naumburg, 1937: 200 (Brejão, Pernambuco (alt. 2500 ft), Brazil).

Now *Thamnophilus caerulescens pernambucensis* Naumburg, 1937. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 243.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 242942, adult female, collected at Brejão, 09°03'S, 36°29'W, 2500 ft, Pernambuco, Brazil, on 11 February 1927, by Emil Kaempfer (no. 4364).

COMMENTS: The original Kaempfer label on this specimen gives the locality as Brejão. The following itinerary of Kaempfer for this period (Naumburg,

1935: 455, and additional information from specimens), with coordinates as given by Paynter and Traylor (1991), indicates that this is correct: 3–7 February, Garanhuns (08°54'S, 36°29'W); 9–14 February, Brejão (09°03'S, 36°29'W); 21–25 February, Rio Branco = Arcoverde (08°25'S, 37°04'W); 25 and 26 February, Belo Jardim (08°20'S, 36°26'W); 4–9 March, Palmares (08°41'S, 35°36'W); 6 March, Água Preta (08°42'S, 36°22'W). Kaempfer usually spelled this locality “Brejão,” but a few times he spelled it “Brejo.” Brejo, as shown on Naumburg's (1935) map, and equated by Paynter and Traylor (1991: 89) with Brejo da Madre de Deus at 08°09'S, 36°22'W, seems considerably less likely in terms of dates and distances.

***Thamnophilus scalaris* Wied**

Thamnophilus scalaris Wied, 1831: 999 (no locality given).

Now *Thamnophilus torquatus* Swainson, 1825. See Allen, 1889b: 249, Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 107, and Sick, 1997: 536.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5313, male, and AMNH 5315, female, collected in southeastern Brazil by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 249) considered this taxon a synonym of *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*, but Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 107) listed it in the synonymy of *T. torquatus*. Comparison of the syntypes with specimens of both species confirms that they are identifiable with *T. torquatus*.

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 107) credited the description of *T. scalaris* to Wied but added “ex Lichtenstein Ms.” This was apparently a manuscript name only, because it was not published in Lichtenstein's 1823 catalog.

***Rhopochores cochabambae* Chapman**

Rhopochores cochabambae Chapman, 1921b: 2 (Tujima [sic], alt. 8200 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Thamnophilus ruficapillus cochabambae* (Chapman, 1921). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 399, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 231.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 139234, adult male, collected at Tujma, ca. 17°52'S, 65°18'W, 8200 ft, 8 km N of Mizque on Río Tujma, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 23 (not 25) September 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 13755) and Howarth S. Boyle.

***Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis* Zimmer**

Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis Zimmer, 1932e: 3 (right bank of the Río Cassiquiare, Venezuela, opposite El Merey).

Now *Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 356.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 211030, adult female, collected on the right bank of the Río Cassiquiare opposite El Merey, ca. 03°05'N, 65°55'W, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 23 April 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

***Clytoctantes alixii* Elliot**

Clytoctantes alixii Elliot, 1870: 242, pl. 20 (Rio Napo).
Now *Clytoctantes alixii* Elliot, 1870. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 382, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 314.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6832, adult male, AMNH 6833, imm. male, "Equateur," from the Verreaux Collection, nos. 2728 and 2729, respectively. Chapman (1926a: 386) referred only to the adult male as the type, but both specimens were described in the original description and both original labels are marked "(type)."

COMMENTS: Chapman (1926a: 386) called attention to the fact that Elliot reported in his description of this genus and species that it came from the Río Napo, when, in fact, the label says only "Equateur." The species has not subsequently been found in Ecuador; thus, this locality is probably an error.

There is in the Department of Ornithology a handwritten list of specimens acquired by Elliot for the AMNH from the Verreaux brothers, natural history dealers in Paris, in which these two specimens are given only the locality "Equateur."

***Xenornis setifrons* Chapman**

Xenornis setifrons Chapman, 1924: 1 (Tacarcuna, 2050 [sic] feet, eastern Panama).

Now *Xenornis setifrons* Chapman, 1924. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 382, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 227.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 135607, adult male, collected on the western slope of Cerro Malí, 2650 ft, 08°07'N, 77°14'W (Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 17), Darien, Panama, on 27 March 1915, by Harold E. Anthony (no. 143) and David S. Ball.

COMMENTS: Whitney and Rosenberg (1993) discussed possible relationships of this monotypic genus.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Premnoplex brunnescens albescens*.

***Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius*
Chapman**

Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius Chapman, 1914c: 614 (Barbacoas, Colombia).

Now *Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1951: 181.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 117805, adult female, collected at Barbacoas, 01°41'N, 78°09'W, sea level, Nariño, Colombia, on 6 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.

***Dysithamnus extremus* Todd**

Dysithamnus extremus Todd, 1916: 536 (key), 549 (Salencio, Nóvita trail, altitude 5500 feet, Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis extremus* Todd, 1916. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 250.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111887, adult male, collected at Albán, 5500 ft, 04°47'N, 76°11'W, near head of Río Garrapatas, Pacific slope of central Western Andes, northern Valle del Cauca, close to Chocó border, Colombia, on 10 December 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1575).

COMMENTS: Meyer de Schauensee (1948: 331) first pointed out that Silencio (= Salencio) is now called Albán.

***Dysithamnus affinis andrei* Hellmayr**

Dysithamnus affinis andrei Hellmayr, 1906a: 31 (Caparo, Trinidad).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis andrei* Hellmayr, 1906. See Junge and Mees, 1958: 86.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490040, adult female, collected at Caparo (the estate of Albert B. Carr), 7 mi east of Chaguanas, 10°31'N, 61°25'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 12 April 1902, by Eugene André. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis* Todd**

Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis Todd, 1916: 535 (key), 539 (Zaruma, Province del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis* Todd, 1916. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 250.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129686, adult male, collected at Zaruma, 03°41'S, 79°37'W, 6000 ft, El Oro, Ecuador, on 25 September 1913, by William B. Richardson.

***Dysithamnus mentalis napensis* Chapman**

Dysithamnus mentalis napensis Chapman, 1925c: 4 (below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis napensis* Chapman, 1925. See Peters, 1951: 184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184633, adult male, collected below San José Nuevo, 00°26'S, 77°20'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 30 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: Paynter (1993: 184–185) discussed this locality, mentioning that Chapman never specifically used the term "nuevo" when referring to this locality. However, the Olallas did, and the following is a quote from a translation of their description of this locality in the Archives of the Department of Ornithology: "March 25 [1924] we left the hot forests of the Suno River to go to the actual San

José, we made the following stops: the 25th we reached the town of Loreto; the 26th we reached the town of Ávila; and the 27th San José Nuevo. We collected there from March 28 to April 24. The specimens collected in this locality are labelled 'San José Abajo'...' The locality is so stated on the Olallas' field label.

***Dysithamnus mentalis tavarae* Zimmer**

Dysithamnus mentalis tavarae Zimmer, 1932e: 7 (Río Távara, Peru; altitude 1600 feet).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis tavarae* Zimmer, 1932. See Peters, 1951: 184.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 147668, adult male, collected at Río Távara, ca. 13°22'S, 69°36'W (Vaurie, 1972: 32), 1600 ft, Puno, Peru, on 2 July 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins.

Stephens and Traylor (1983: 216) mentioned that the coordinates given by Chapman for this locality are in error. The coordinates 13°25'S, 70°20'W are those given by the Watkinses on their field label.

***Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae* Hellmayr**

Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae Hellmayr, 1912: 92 (S. Antonio do Prata).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis emiliae* Hellmayr, 1912. See Pinto, 1978: 358.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 489997, adult male, collected at Santo Antônio do Prata, 01°18'S, 47°36'W, on the upper Rio Maracanã (Vanzolini, 1992: 156), 45 m, Pará, Brazil, on 14 October 1905, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 15). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (1912: 85) described this locality as a mission station south of Igarapé Açu that can be reached in a 1-hour trip on a [railroad] branch line.

***Myiothera poliocephala* Wied**

Myiothera poliocephala Wied, 1831: 1098 (in den inneren grossen Urwäldern).

Now *Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis* (Temminck, 1823). See Allen, 1889b: 250.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5322, male, and AMNH 5321, female, collected by Maximilian, Prince of Wied, in southeastern Brazil. From the Maximilian Collection.

***Dysithamnus flemmingi* Hartert**

Dysithamnus flemmingi Hartert, 1900: 38 (Rio Verde, Cachyjacu, Lita, and Cachaví in North Ecuador).

Now *Dysithamnus puncticeps flemmingi* Hartert, 1900. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 251.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 490110, adult male, collected on the Río Verde, 3200 ft, 01°04'N, 79°25'W,

Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 6 December 1899, by G. Flemming (no. 711).

COMMENTS: The original description was based on 1 male and 4 females; later, Hartert (1922: 391) designated the male as lectotype. Río Verde thus became the type locality. Hartert noted in his original description that Flemming was a collector for the London dealer William F. H. Rosenberg. From the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis*
Chapman**

Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis Chapman, 1923b: 2 (Cocal, 4000 ft., Western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Dysithamnus occidentalis occidentalis* (Chapman, 1923). See Zimmer, 1933a: 19, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 254.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109619, adult male, collected at Cocal, 4000 ft, 02°31'N, 77°00'W, Cauca, Colombia, on 10 June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: See Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 255) for a review of the nomenclatural history of *D. occidentalis*.

***Dysithamnus punctitectus* Chapman**

Dysithamnus punctitectus Chapman, 1924: 2 (below Oyacachi, northeastern Ecuador).

Now *Dysithamnus occidentalis punctitectus* Chapman, 1924. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 255.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 176030, adult male, collected below Oyacachi, 00°10'S, 78°07'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 24 January 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Dysithamnus tucuyensis* Hartert**

Dysithamnus tucuyensis Hartert, 1894: 674 (hills near Bucarito, in the state of Tucuyo, Venezuela).

Now *Dysithamnus leucostictus tucuyensis* Hartert, 1894. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 253.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490097, unsexed [male], collected in the hills near Bucarito, 10°20'N, 69°41'W, Lara, Venezuela, in October–November 1893, by Albert Mocquerys (no. 145). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1894: 674) said of this specimen: "It is no doubt a *male*, but apparently not perfectly adult, as it shows signs of immaturity."

Tucuyo probably refers to the town of Río Tocuyo, 10°16'N, 69°56'W (Paynter, 1982: 22).

***Myiothera plumbea* Wied**

Myiothera plumbea Wied, 1831: 1080 (in den grossen Urwäldern).

Now *Dysithamnus plumbeus* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b: 250, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 253, and Sick, 1997: 537.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5323, adult male, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Schulenberg (1983) discussed the generic affinities of this species.

***Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* Hellmayr**

Thamnomanes caesius persimilis Hellmayr, 1907d: 64 (Teffé).

Now *Thamnomanes caesius persimilis* Hellmayr, 1907. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 248.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490169, adult male, collected at Tefé, 03°22'S, 64°42'W, Rio Solimões, Amazonas, Brazil, on 21 May 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 674). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi* Hellmayr**

Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1906c: 53 (Prata, Pará, Brazil).

Now *Thamnomanes caesius hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 249.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490180, adult male, collected at Prata (= Santo Antônio do Prata), 45 m, 01°18'S, 47°36'W, on the upper Rio Maracanã (Vanzolini, 1992: 156), Pará, Brazil, on 25 November 1905, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 148). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (1912: 85) noted that the name of this mission station was often shortened to Prata and that he had done so previously in his report on Hoffmann's collection.

***Muscicapa caesia* Temminck**

Muscicapa caesia Temminck, 1820, pl. 17, fig. 1 (Brésil). Now *Thamnomanes caesius caesius* (Temminck, 1820).

See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 248.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 5320, adult male, collected in Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 250) considered Wied to be the author of this name, but Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 129) explained that Temminck's 1820 description was based on a male and a female collected by Wied. The specimen listed above is most likely one of the two that Temminck used and is the only one cataloged with the Maximilian Collection. The female has not been found.

Allen (1889b: 250) gave the collecting locality as "Province of Bahia," although there is no locality on the label. Wied (1831: 829) stated that he first saw this species "am Flusse Iritiba, in den Waldungen von Villa Nova de Benevente [Espírito Santo], später auch im Sertong der Province Bahia" and

referred to plate 17 in Temminck. Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 129) apparently accepted Allen's locality of Bahia as a restriction of the type locality even though they cited Wied's Espírito Santo locality. Because there is no locality on this specimen, it seems equally likely that it was collected in Espírito Santo, where it was first seen by Wied. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 19–20) equated Vila Nova do Benevente with the modern town of Anchieta, 20°48'S, 40°39'W, and the Rio Iritiba with the Rio Benevente (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 71) which discharges near Anchieta. This agrees with Wied's (1820–21) map of his travels.

***Myrmotherula obscura* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula obscura Zimmer, 1932a: 2 (mouth of the Río Curaray, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula obscura* Zimmer, 1932. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 384, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 266.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 255755, adult male, collected at the mouth of the Río Curaray, 02°22'S, 74°05'W, Loreto, Peru, on 26 October 1925, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

COMMENTS: The typescript of the Olalla itineraries in the Department of Ornithology contains, on p. 27, a translation of their report covering the period 20 May 1925 to 21 March 1926. They crossed the border from Ecuador into Peru on 5 October, and reached the mouth of the Curaray on 14 October. "The temperature recorded from October 16, 1925 to March 21, 1926, was taken on the island between the confluence of the Napo and Curaray Rivers. The specimens collected in this locality were taken in daily explorations to the Curaray bank or to both margins of the Napo, the camp being situated on the Panduro Island, close to the Mouth of the Curaray."

***Myrmotherula kermi* Cherrie**

Myrmotherula kermi Cherrie, 1916a: 184 (Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso).

Now *Myrmotherula sclateri* Snelthage, 1912. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 134, Zimmer, 1932a: 7, Parker and Remsen, 1987: 100, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 268.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127594, female, collected at Barão de Melgaço, 11°51'S, 60°43'W, upper Rio Jiparaná, Rondônia, Brazil, on 6 March 1914, by Leo E. Miller (no. 2042).

COMMENTS: Discussion continues as to whether *M. kermi* is a valid taxon (Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 268). A note on the label of the type indicates that the culmen is smaller than that of *M. sclateri*.

***Myrmotherula ambigua* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula ambigua Zimmer, 1932a: 5 (Playa del Río Base, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, altitude 550 feet).

Now *Myrmotherula ambigua* Zimmer, 1932. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 384, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 268.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 273547, adult male, collected at Playa del Río Base Camp, ca. 03°25'N, 65°40'W, 550 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 29 November 1928, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Myrmotherula cherriei*
Berlepsch and Hartert**

Myrmotherula cherriei Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 72 (Perico).

Now *Myrmotherula cherriei* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Isler et al., 1999.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490306, adult male, collected at Perico [probably = Puerto Ayacucho, 05°40'N, 67°35'W], Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 20 November 1898, by George K. (no. 11292) and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Berlepsch and Hartert (1902: 2) described Perico thus: "From Caicara Mr. Cherrie followed the Orinoco, which there turns to the south, till *Perico*. *Perico* is near the former site of Atures. The latter place, according to Mr. Cherrie, no longer exists, except on maps. Atures was above the first rapids in the Orinoco, while *Perico* is just below them. The country for a radius of six or eight miles round *Perico* is exceedingly arid."

***Myrmotherula multostriata* [sic] *australis*
Chapman**

Myrmotherula multostriata [sic] *australis* Chapman, 1923b: 4 (Río Inambari, 70°15'W, 13°55'S, alt. 2200 ft., Peru).

Now *Myrmotherula longicauda australis* Chapman, 1923. See Peters, 1951: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132714, adult female, collected on Río Inambari, 2200 ft, Puno, Peru, on 3 April 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 74).

COMMENTS: The coordinates given above are those written by the Watkinses on the field label. There is some confusion in the literature about the exact locality at which the Watkinses collected. The collection they made in 1915, for which there are no field notes in the Department of Ornithology Archives, consisted of 185 specimens. They collected between 3 March and 9 May at the Río Inambari and between 17 May and 12 June at the Río Távara, 13°25'S, 70°20'W, at 1600 ft, according to their labels. Vaurie (1972: 32) gave the coordinates of the latter as 13°22'S, 69°36'W; but he did not give coordinates for Río Inambari. It seems the Watkinses were definitely in the Department of Puno when they were collecting.

Only two specimens of this taxon, both females, were collected by the Watkinses on the Río Inambari. AMNH 132714, collected 3 April 1915, was designated holotype; however, the type label was put on AMNH 132713, collected 10 March 1915. This error has now been corrected.

Chapman's description of this subspecies in the species "*multostriata*" was evidently a lapsus. In the list of specimens examined, he correctly listed it as *M. longicauda australis*.

***Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa Zimmer, 1932a: 11 (lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa* Zimmer, 1932. See Peters, 1951: 191.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184608, adult [female], collected on the lower Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 7 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: The translation of the Olallas' itinerary in the Department of Ornithology, p. 23, gives the following information: "March 5 [1924] we left [Avila] reaching that day the town of Loreto; the 6th after forced marching we reached the hot part of the Suno River, that is, at the Mouth of the Huataraco River where it empties into the Suno River. We collected in this locality from March 7 to 24. The temperature recorded from March 7 to 24 was taken here, and the specimens collected in this locality are labeled 'Río Suno Abajo'." There is a notation in the itinerary that the Río Huataraco is now the Río Guataracu.

In the description, the type was listed as female without comment. Although it does appear to be an adult female, it was sexed as male by the Olallas.

***Myrmotherula hauxwelli clarior* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula hauxwelli clarior Zimmer, 1932a: 12 (Villa Bella Imperatriz, mouth of the Río Andirá, south bank of the Amazon (west of the Tapajoz), Brazil).

Now *Myrmotherula hauxwelli clarior* Zimmer, 1932. See Gyldenstolpe, 1951: 193–194, and Pinto, 1978: 363.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 277876, adult female, collected at Vila Bella Imperatriz, at the mouth of the Río Andirá, on the south bank of the Río Amazon, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 October 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrocincla merula olivascens*.

***Myiothera cinerea* Wied**

Myiothera cinerea Wied, 1831: 1093 (inneren Brasilien).

Now *Myrmotherula gularis* (Spix, 1825). See Allen, 1889b: 252.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 5328, male, collected in interior Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

***Myrmetherula [sic] fulviventris* Lawrence**

Myrmetherula [sic] fulviventris Lawrence, 1862: 468 (Atlantic Slope, Panama Rail Road, New Grenada).
Now *Myrmotherula fulviventris fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862. See Wetmore, 1972: 168.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43419, male, and AMNH 43411, female, collected on the old Panama railway, Atlantic Slope, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: The description of this form refers back to no. 215 in part 2 of Lawrence's (1861c: 325) catalog of his Panama collection, where a male and a female are listed. Both of these specimens have the number "215" and "type" written on the label. The type locality is given in the introduction to that paper.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Myrmetherula [sic] viduata* Hartert**

Myrmetherula [sic] viduata Hartert, 1898a: 492 (Cachaví, northwestern Ecuador).
Now *Myrmotherula fulviventris fulviventris* Lawrence, 1862. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 144.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 490338, adult female, collected at Cachabí, ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 5 January 1897, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 203). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922: 392) designated this specimen (no. 203) as lectotype.

***Myrmopagis ornata saturata* Chapman**

Myrmopagis ornata saturata Chapman, 1923c: 9 (Upper Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).
Now *Myrmotherula ornata saturata* (Chapman, 1923). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 277.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178385, adult male, collected on the upper Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 2 February 1923, by Alfonso M. and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: The translated itinerary of the Olallas in the Department of Ornithology (p. 19) describes this locality as follows: "the 28th [January 1923] we reached the town of Avila, the 29th after a three hour march we reached the Suno River, between the towns of San Jose Nuevo and Avila. The collections were made there. . . . March 8 we left the forests close to the Suno River, after four hours marching we reached the town of San Jose Nuevo, where we stopped, hunting that afternoon till the 17th of the

same month. The 18th we reached a place called Almorzadero; the 19th we reached San Jose Viejo and started collecting. . . . The 22nd we intended ascending the Cerro Sumaco, but the rain being heavy and continuous we returned to San Jose Nuevo. . . . We remained in San Jose Nuevo till March 31, that afternoon we reached the camp at Río Suno and continued collecting till April 25. . . . April 26 we reached the Huataraco [= Guataracu] River. . . ."

Paynter (1993: 185) gave the coordinates of San Jose Nuevo as 00°26'S, 77°20'W, and of Avila as 00°38'S, 77°25'W.

***Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis Zimmer, 1932b: 2 (Río Távara, southeastern Peru; altitude 1600 feet).
Now *Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis* Zimmer, 1932. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 277–278.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132715, adult female, collected on the Río Távara, 13°22'S, 69°36'W (Vaurie, 1972: 32), 1600 ft, Puno, Peru, on 28 May 1915, by Harry and Casimir Watkins (no. 143).

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula multostriata australis*.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 278) stated that *M. ornata atrogularis* and *M. o. meridionalis* may comprise separate species.

***Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr**

Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1906d: 84 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Lower Amazons).
Now *Myrmotherula ornata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr, 1906. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 277.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490399, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17'S, 55°59'W, left bank of middle Río Tapajós, 250 km SW of Santarém, Pará, Brazil, on 31 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 521). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 278) suggested that *hoffmannsi* may prove to be a separate species.

***Myrmotherula erythrura septentrionalis* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula erythrura septentrionalis Zimmer, 1932b: 4 (Santa Rosa, upper Río Ucayali, Peru).
Now *Myrmotherula erythrura septentrionalis* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 365.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 240273, adult female, collected at Santa Rosa, 10°42'S, 73°50'W, on the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali/Junín border, Peru, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroplex picus peruvianus*.

***Myrmotherula albigula* Lawrence**

Myrmotherula albigula Lawrence, 1865a: 131 (New Granada, line of Panama R.R.).

Now *Myrmotherula axillaris albigula* Lawrence, 1865. See Wetmore, 1972: 171–175, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 278.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43401, “male,” collected by James McLeannan in 1862, and AMNH 43402, “female,” collected by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith, no date, on the line of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: In his description of this taxon, Lawrence (1865a: 132) noted: “I have had for some time a female of this species, which I was, however, unable to determine. Recently I received another example, much the same in plumage, but with the color below purer and the throat whiter, the sex of which was not marked. This I have now described as the male,—it agrees with a specimen of the same species, marked as of that sex . . . sent to me for examination by Prof. Baird. . . .”

The collection of McLeannan and Galbraith was made in the winter of 1860–1861 (Lawrence, 1861c: 315). McLeannan remained in the Isthmus and later sent additional specimens (Lawrence, 1862: 461). The labels containing data are in Lawrence’s hand. AMNH 43402 is probably the specimen received first, because both collectors are given on the label. It was sexed as a female by Lawrence. The “recently” received specimen, collected by McLeannan alone, is AMNH 43401. It had been sexed as a female by Lawrence, who probably later decided it was a male, based on the specimens he had borrowed. Both of his specimens are in female plumage.

Lawrence (1865a: 132) noted that this species was included in his “Catalogue of the Birds of Panama” but was not identified. Both specimens are numbered 216, the number under which an undetermined *Myrmotherula* was listed in Lawrence (1861c: 325).

The paper describing this species was issued in May 1865.

For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Myrmotherula axillaris heterozyga* Zimmer**

Myrmotherula axillaris heterozyga Zimmer, 1932b: 7 (Santa Rosa, upper Río Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Myrmotherula axillaris heterozyga* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 240259, adult female, collected at Santa Rosa, 10°42’S, 73°50’W (Vaurie, 1972: 30), on the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali/Junin border, Peru, on 3 December 1927, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroplex picus peruvianus*.

***Myrmotherula sanctae-martae* Allen**

Myrmotherula sanctae-martae Allen, 1900: 160 (Valparaiso, altitude 5500 feet).

Now *Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctaemartae* Allen, 1900. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 281.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 72895, adult male, collected at Cincinnati (= Valparaiso), 1489 m, 11°06’N, 74°06’W, Magdalena, Colombia, on 18 March 1899, by Grace H. Hull for Herbert H. Smith.

***Hylophilus brunneus* Allen**

Hylophilus brunneus Allen, 1900: 171 (Las Nubes, alt. 5000 ft.).

Now *Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctaemartae* Allen, 1900. See Hellmayr, 1913: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 70572, adult female, collected at Las Nubes, 5000 ft, ca. 11°10’N, 73°56’W, Magdalena, Colombia, on 14 December 1898, by Herbert H. Smith.

***Myrmopagis schisticolor interior* Chapman**

Myrmopagis schisticolor interior Chapman, 1914c: 614 (Buena Vista (alt. 4500 ft.), east slope Eastern Andes, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Now *Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* (Chapman, 1914). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 281, and Whitney, 1994a.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121897, adult female, collected at Buenavista, 4500 ft, 04°10’N, 73°41’W, Meta, Colombia, on 3 March 1913, by Frank M. Chapman.

***Myrmotherula sunensis* Chapman**

Myrmotherula sunensis Chapman, 1925c: 8 (Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula sunensis sunensis* Chapman, 1925. See Whitney, 1994a.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184582, adult female, collected on the lower Río Suno, below Avila, 00°38’S, 77°25’W, Napo, Ecuador, on 8 March 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa*.

***Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri*
Chapman**

Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri Chapman, 1925c: 9 (upper Rio Suno, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmotherula longipennis zimmeri* Chapman, 1925. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 280.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 179486 bis, adult female, collected on the upper Río Suno, near San José Nuevo,

00°26'S, 77°20'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 21 April 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For additional information on this locality, see *Myrmopagis ornata saturata*.

***Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida*
Berlepsch and Hartert**

Myrmotherula cinereiventris pallida Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 74 (Nericaugua).

Now *Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 210, and Pinto, 1978: 369.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490633, adult male, collected at Caño Usate (= Nericaugua), 04°25'N, 67°48'W, Río Orinoco, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 27 March 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (no. 12271). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Myiothera strigilata* Wied**

Myiothera strigilata Wied, 1831: 1064 (Sertong der Provinz Bahía).

Now *Myrmorchilus strigilatus strigilatus* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b: 254, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 303.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6825, male, and AMNH 5359, female, collected in the interior of the Province of Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

[*Formicivora pileata*]

COMMENTS: AMNH 5381 has been included in the type collection but was not listed as a Wied type by Allen (1889b). The original Wied label has the following: *Formicivora pileata* W.; *Herpsilochmus pileatus* Sc[later]; *Myiothera pileata* Licht.; ♂; Brasilien, M.R.

In the AMNH catalog, no. 5381 is blank and marked "void!". However, this is apparently a lapsus on the part of the cataloger, because the specimen has this number attached to a leg on a separate small tag, as do all of the Wied specimens.

Wied (1831: 1078) listed this species as *Myiothera pileata* Lichtenstein, 1823. Ménétriés (1835: 485) shifted it into the genus *Formicivora* because Wied had told him that its behavior was more like other members of that genus. As noted above, Wied had written "*Formicivora pileata* W." on the label, but this may have been written subsequent to Ménétriés's paper and, in any case, was never proposed as a new taxon. Therefore, AMNH 5381 has no standing as a type. See Whitney et al. (in press) for additional information on this taxon.

***Myiothera scapularis* (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied
Myiothera variegata (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied**

Myiothera scapularis (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied, 1831: 1083 (Sertong der Provinz Bahía).

Myiothera variegata (Lichtenstein ms.) Wied, 1831: 1086 (no locality given).

Now *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus scapularis* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b: 251, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 262.

SYNTYPES: Allen (1889b: 251) listed 4 Wied specimens as types of Wied's taxa *Myiothera scapularis* and "*Myiothera variegata*". These were at that time considered synonyms of the monotypic *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*. Unfortunately, there were several undetected errors in the published museum numbers that make Allen's remarks hard to interpret, and all 4 specimens are faded, with the yellow pigment gone. Below we list the 4 specimens with their label data and then discuss them.

COMMENTS: AMNH 5337, in female plumage. This specimen was misidentified on the Wied label as a male *Formicivora melanogastra* Spix and *Myiothera fuliginosa* Wied (= Lichtenstein), both names being synonyms of *Myrmotherula a. axillaris* (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 149). Undoubtedly, at some point labels became switched, but we are unable to trace such a switch now. The specimen is *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* and probably is one of Wied's types. In Wied's (1831: 1083) description of *Myiothera scapularis* he had at least a male, a female, and a young male. Allen had considered AMNH 5337 to be a female of *M. variegata*, but it might also be an immature male of his *M. scapularis*.

AMNH 5378 is in worn female plumage with only one tail feather present. Marked female by Allen, it has no original Wied label and was originally probably tied together with one of the adult males. It was apparently separated from AMNH 5379 (Allen, 1889b: 251).

AMNH 5379 is a male in worn plumage. The original Wied label lists the following names: *Formicivora scapularis* Licht. Wied and *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus* Temm. Allen (1889b: 251) considered this specimen to be Wied's type of *M. variegata* because it has the black markings on the back described for this taxon. Because both AMNH 5378 and 5379 are in worn plumage, they probably are the two that were tied together.

AMNH 5380 (not 5280 of Allen) is a male. This specimen is not in worn plumage but is missing the tail entirely. The original Wied label lists the following names: *Formicivora scapularis* W., *Myiothera rufimarginata* Lich., and *Herpsilochmus rufimarg.* Cab.

Wied (1831: 1088) noted that although *M. scapularis* and *M. variegata* were very similar, the slight differences in measurements and color were sufficient to warrant naming both. None of the original labels were marked with the name *variegata*, and it seems impossible to determine at this time whether any are actually the types of *M. variegata*. Cory and

Hellmayr (1924: 178) have put both in synonymy with *H. r. rufimarginatus*. However, *H. r. scapularis* is now recognized (Peters, 1951: 204), and it seems best to consider *H. r. variegata* a synonym of the latter unless further information is forthcoming.

Myiothera scapularis and *M. variegata* both are apparently names present in Lichtenstein's manuscript, but they were not in his 1823 published version. Thus, Wied's use constitutes a formal introduction of the names. Wied's labels use the name *Formicivora scapularis*, but apparently the name was never proposed in this form.

***Formicivora virgata* Lawrence**

Formicivora virgata Lawrence, 1863a: 182 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Microrhopias quixensis virgata* (Lawrence, 1863). See Wetmore, 1972: 180.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43445, adult male, and AMNH 43446, adult female, collected on the line of the old Panama railroad, probably near Lion Hill, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannon. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendroornis nana*.

***Microrhopias quixensis intercedens* Zimmer**

Microrhopias quixensis intercedens Zimmer, 1932c: 5 (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Microrhopias quixensis intercedens* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 373.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 238202, adult female, collected at Sarayacu, 06°44'S, 75°06'W, Río Ucayali valley, Loreto, Peru, on 17 July 1927, by Ramón and Alfonso Olalla.

COMMENTS: The locality at which the Olalla brothers were collecting on 17 July is described in their itinerary as their "third camp." It was on the left bank of the Ucayali 2 hours by canoe from their "first camp," which was on the left bank "opposite the old village of Sarayacu." The country around this camp was high and flat and did not flood unless the river was very high.

***Formicivora consobrina microsticta* Berlepsch**

Formicivora consobrina microsticta Berlepsch, 1908: 157 (Approuague [River]).

Now *Microrhopias quixensis microsticta* (Berlepsch, 1908). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 264.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490922, adult male, collected on the Approuague River, 04°39'N, 51°58'W, French Guiana, on 16 December 1902, by George K. Cherrie (no. 12736). From the George K. Cherrie and Benjamin T. Gault collection via the Rothschild Collection.

***Microrhopias grisea hondae* Chapman**

Microrhopias grisea hondae Chapman, 1914c: 616 (Chicoral (alt. 1800 ft), upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Now *Formicivora grisea hondae* (Chapman, 1914). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111914, adult female, collected at Chicoral, 1800 ft, 04°13'N, 74°59'W, Coello River, Tolima, Colombia, on 8 October 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 752).

***Formicivora cano-fumosus* Cherrie**

Formicivora cano-fumosus Cherrie, 1909: 387 (Las Barrancas, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Now *Formicivora grisea intermedia* Cabanis, 1847. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 188, and Peters, 1951: 207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 177330, adult male, collected at Barrancas, 08°42'N, 62°11'W, Orinoco River, Monagas, Venezuela, on 2 August 1907, by George K. Cherrie (no. 15186). From the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (no. 5107).

***Formicivora tobagensis* Dalmas**

Formicivora tobagensis Dalmas, 1900: 141 (Island of Tobago).

Now *Formicivora grisea tobagensis* Dalmas, 1900. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 299.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 490841, adult female, collected on Tobago Island, West Indies, on 26 November 1898. The number 54 is on a small separate tag. From the Dalmas Museum via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922: 393) designated this specimen the lectotype. The original description was based on two birds. The paralectotype is AMNH 490840, adult male, collected on Tobago, on 19 November 1898, by Eugene André, according to the Rothschild label. The number 8 is on a small tag. Dalmas did not mention the collector, but because the field tags are alike, André probably collected both birds.

***Formicivora orenocensis* Hellmayr**

Formicivora orenocensis Hellmayr, 1904: 54 (Altagracia, Orinoco).

Now *Formicivora grisea orenocensis* Hellmayr, 1904. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 299.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490791, adult male, collected at Altagracia, 07°52'N, 65°33'W, upper Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 5 November 1897, by George K. Cherrie (no. 8472). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Myiothera leucophrys* Wied**

Myiothera leucophrys Wied, 1831: 1075 (no locality given).

Now *Formicivora grisea grisea* (Boddaert, 1783). See Allen, 1889b: 252, Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 184, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 299.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5341, adult male, and AMNH 5331, adult female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen's (1889b: 252) account of this taxon and the following one contain errors in AMNH number citations that make them hard to follow. Allen had six (not five) specimens that he considered types of the two Wied taxa. The two specimens listed above are apparently the two he considered the types of *Myiothera leucophrys*, which he believed to be a Lichtenstein manuscript name.

The male, AMNH 5341 (once referred to by Allen on p. 253 as AMNH 5331) has the original Wied label. It contains the following: *Formicivora grisea* Bodd.; *Myiothera leucophrys* Vieill.; *nigricollis* Sw; *Ellipura* Cab.; [the female symbol is cut off]; Le grisin de Cayenne Buff.; Brasilien M.R.; ♂. In Wied's manuscript catalog he added *Myiothera leucophrys* Wied. Allen (1889b: 253) noted that this is a thick-billed specimen.

Wied (1831: 1075–1078) described both a male and a female under this name with a question mark and considered them as probably identical to his previous species, *Myiothera superciliaris* "Lichtenstein," except that the bill was thicker, longer, and stronger. However, he credited the description of *M. leucophrys* to Lichtenstein as well. It is possible that this name is a Lichtenstein manuscript name as Allen (1889b: 252) thought, but it seems more likely to have been a lapsus for *Myrmothera leucophrys* Vieillot, 1817, because Vieillot's name is on the label (in the genus *Myiothera*) and no Lichtenstein name is listed. If that is the case, these specimens are not types. However, because of the questions associated with them, they are retained in the type collection.

Female AMNH 5331 lacks a Maximilian label but is a dismounted bird similar in "make" to his specimens. Allen (1889b: 253) said that this bird had a Verreaux label misidentifying it as *Myrmotherula melanogastra*, apparently through a transposition of labels, and this is how it was cataloged. There is no Verreaux label on the specimen today. Allen (1889b: 253) noted that this specimen "is also a thick-billed bird, and has the upper and lower parts as described by Wied, in contrast with the female of his *M. superciliaris*."

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 184) have synonymized *Myiothera leucophrys* Wied, *Myiothera superciliaris* Lichtenstein, and *Myrmothera leucophrys* Vieillot with *Neorhopias* (= *Formicivora*) *grisea grisea*, but (on p. 191) considered Wied's *Myiothera*

superciliaris (not of Lichtenstein) to be a synonym of *Neorhopias* (= *Formicivora*) *melanogaster* (see below). We believe that this is correct.

Myiothera superciliaris Wied

Myiothera superciliaris (not of Lichtenstein) Wied, 1831: 1072 (Sertong Prov. Bahía).

Now *Formicivora melanogaster* ssp. ?. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 191, contra Allen, 1889b: 253.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 6826, adult male, AMNH 5347, adult male, AMNH 5340, immature male, and AMNH 5343, adult female, collected in Bahia, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Because there are a number of errors in Allen's (1889b: 252–253) citation of AMNH numbers, details of label information are given below.

AMNH 6826 (not 6862): This specimen has an original Wied label containing the following names—*Formicivora rufatra* Lafr.d'Orb.; *Myiothera superciliaris* Licht.Wied.; Brasilien, M.R. It contains both male and female symbols, but the female symbol has been scratched out.

AMNH 5347 (not 5374): This specimen also has an original Wied label containing the same information as the specimen above. It is much darker above and has a less heavy bill than the previous specimen. It is the one that Allen called "an old male in very worn plumage, with the white flank feathers nearly all lacking." It is identified, in a hand not Allen's, as *F. m. melanogastra*.

AMNH 5340 has no original Maximilian label but has an AMNH Maximilian Collection label.

AMNH 5343 is a female-plumaged bird without an original Wied label but with a Maximilian Collection label. This bird is identified, in a hand not Allen's, as *F. m. bahiae*.

Formicivora melanogastra bahiae Hellmayr

Formicivora melanogastra bahiae Hellmayr, 1909a: 65 (Samarão [sic], Bahia, 300 metr.).

Now *Formicivora melanogaster bahiae* Hellmayr, 1909. See Pinto, 1978: 375.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 490887, adult male, collected at Lamarão, 300 m, 11°45'S, 38°55'W, Bahia, Brazil, on 28 June 1903, by Alphonse Robert (no. 1681). From the Rothschild Collection.

Formicivora rufa urubambae Zimmer

Formicivora rufa urubambae Zimmer, 1932c: 7 (Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Perú; elevation 3500 ft.).

Now *Formicivora rufa urubambae* Zimmer, 1932. See Peters, 1951: 208.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 145133, adult female, collected at Santa Ana, 12°52'S, 72°43'W, 3500 ft, Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru, on 16 July 1916, by George K. Cherrie and Frank M. Chapman.

***Formicivora rufa chapmani* Cherrie**

Formicivora rufa chapmani Cherrie, 1916b: 396 (Altar [sic] do Chao, Rio Tapajos, Brazil).

Now *Formicivora rufa chapmani* Cherrie, 1916. See Zimmer, 1932: 8–9, Peters, 1951: 208, contra Pinto, 1978: 375.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148409, adult male, collected at Alter do Chão, 02°31'S, 54°57'W, 30 km WSW of Santarém near mouth of Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 15 April 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18674).

***Myiothera rufa* Wied**

Myiothera rufa Wied, 1831: 1095 (inneren Gegenden der Provinz Bahiá).

Now *Formicivora rufa rufa* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b, 253 Zimmer, 1932: 8–9, Peters, 1951: 208, contra Pinto, 1978: 375.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5353 and 5354, females, collected in the interior of Bahia, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 253) was the first to note that Wied's birds were the same species as *Thamnophilus rufater* of d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye and had 6 years' priority over that name.

***Drymophila phantatis* Cherrie**

Drymophila phantatis Cherrie, 1916b: 396 (Jatumpampa (Cochabamba, Todos Santos Trail), Bolivia).

Now *Drymophila devillei devillei* (Menegaux and Hellmayr, 1906). See Chapman, 1921b: 4, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 297.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148402, adult male, collected at Jatumpampa, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 21 February 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18975). Collected on the Collins–Day Expedition.

COMMENTS: Paynter (1992: 71) was unable to give coordinates for this locality. Cherrie described it as being on the Todos Santos Trail. A perusal of his field catalog gives the following dates and localities between Inca Chaca (17°03'S, 65°38'W) and Todos Santos (16°48'S, 65°08'W): 17 February 1915, Inca Chaca; 18–19 February, Roque Falda; 21–22 February, Jatumpampa; 22–24 February, Tres Arroyas, R. Espirito Santo; 24 February–6 March, R. Espirito Santo at mouth of R. San Antonio (16°58'S, 65°22'W); 9 March, Arroyo above village of Todos Santos; 10–15 March, Todos Santos (coordinates from Paynter, 1992).

***Drymophila caudata striaticeps* Chapman**

Drymophila caudata striaticeps Chapman, 1912: 145 (alt. 9000 ft., Central Andes, above Salento, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Drymophila c. caudata* (Sclater, 1855). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 198, and Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 400.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111918, adult male, collected above Salento, 9000 ft, 04°38'N, 75°34'W, Quindío, Colombia, on 6 November 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 1276).

***Myiothera maculata* Wied**

Myiothera maculata Wied, 1831: 1088 (no locality given). Now *Terenura maculata* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b: 254, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 289, and Sick, 1997: 543.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5361, male, and AMNH 5362, female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Wied, in his original description, gave no specific type locality; Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 201) suggested Rio de Janeiro.

***Terenura xanthonota* Chapman**

Terenura xanthonota Chapman, 1901: 228 (Inca Mine, Peru).

Now *Terenura sharpei* Berlepsch, 1901. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 203, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 388, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 292.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 74103, adult male, collected at Inca Mine (= Santo Domingo), 13°51'S, 69°41'W, Puno, Peru, on 21 August 1900, by H. H. Keays (no. 101).

***Terenura spodioptila signata* Zimmer**

Terenura spodioptila signata Zimmer, 1932f: 5 (Mt. Curucuryari, Rio Negro (right bank), Brazil; altitude 2000 feet).

Now *Terenura spodioptila signata* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 378.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 310687, adult male, collected at Serra Curicuriari, 00°20'S, 66°50'W, 2000 ft, Rio Negro (right bank), Amazonas, Brazil, on 18 August 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

***Cercomacra sclateri* Hellmayr**

Cercomacra sclateri Hellmayr, 1905b: 288 (Igarapé-Assú, Pará, Brazil).

Now *Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri* Hellmayr, 1905. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 388, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 304.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491032, adult female, collected at Igarapé-Açu, 01°07'S, 47°37'W, Pará, Brazil, on 28 April 1904, by Alphonse Robert (no. 2154). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: There is considerable confusion in the literature as to type locality and which specimen is the type. Hellmayr (1905b: 269) stated that Robert's "collection was brought together at a place called *Igarapé-Assú*, which lies on the railway running from Pará to Bragança, about halfway between these two places." In the description (Hellmayr, 1905b: 286), he named as type "One female ad., taken April 28, 1904. No. 2154." This is without question the specimen listed above. In the next paragraph he mentioned "a female from Chyavetas, N.E. Peru (Bartlett coll.), in the British Museum" as being quite similar to Robert's specimen. However, when Hartert (1922: 393) published on the types in the Rothschild Museum, he listed "'male,' Chyavetas, E. Peru, 16.vii.1866. E. Bartlett leg. No. 1588." as the type of *C. sclateri*. This specimen (AMNH 491022) has always been labeled as the type in the AMNH Collection, and was erroneously so cited by Hellmayr himself (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 214).

The date on the original label of the correct type of this taxon was originally 18 February 1904, and the day and month have been overwritten by hand unknown. A comparison of the field numbers of other specimens collected by Robert in April shows that 28 April is the correct date.

***Ceromacra [sic] cinerascens iterata*
Zimmer**

Ceromacra [sic] cinerascens iterata Zimmer, 1932e: 19 (Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).
Now *Cercomacra cinerascens iterata* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 286595, adult female, collected at Caxiricatuba, ca. 02°50'S, 55°08'W, right bank of the Rio Tapajós, Brazil, on 8 May 1931, by Alphonso M. Olalla.

COMMENTS: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 143) gave this locality as being above Belterra (02°38'S, 54°57'W) and opposite Boim (02°49'S, 55°10'W).

***Disythamnus [sic] rufiventris* Lawrence**

Disythamnus [sic] rufiventris Lawrence, 1865a: 131 (New Granada, line of Panama R. R.).
Now *Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina* (Sclater, 1855).
See Graves, 1997: 32.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43460, immature male, collected on the line of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, refer to *Dendrornis nana*.

***Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis*
Zimmer**

Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis Zimmer, 1931a: 15 (lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).
Now *Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis* Zimmer, 1931.
See Graves, 1997: 32.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184517, adult female, collected on the lower Volcan Sumaco, 00°34'S, 77°38'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 9 January 1924 (not 1926, as in original description), by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: The translated itinerary of the Olallas in the Department of Ornithology Archives records this locality as follows: "... the 15th [December 1923] we reached the place called Malque Siqui situated at the foot of the Guagua [= baby] Sumaco; the 16th we ascended part of the Guagua Sumaco where we situated our general camp for collecting in the Sumaco proper.

"We started our activities December 20 [1923] and on till January 29, 1924, date on which we climbed the higher parts of the Sumaco. ... The temperature recorded from December 20 to January 29 was taken around the Guagua Sumaco, which forms a close part of the Sumaco proper, the birds, mammals, and reptiles taken in this locality being labelled 'Sumaco Abajo'."

***Cercomacra nigrescens notata* Zimmer**

Cercomacra nigrescens notata Zimmer, 1931a: 14 (Tulumayo, Junín, Peru).
Now *Cercomacra nigrescens notata* Zimmer, 1931. See Graves, 1997: 32.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 169714 (not 169713), adult female, collected at Hacienda Tulumayo, 4000 ft, ca. 11°09'S, 75°20'W, Junín, Peru, on 10 (not 26) May 1921, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: Apparently Zimmer in his original description of this taxon confused data on two specimens. AMNH 169713 is a male collected on 26 May 1921. Because his description of the type is obviously of a female, he probably intended the type to be AMNH no. 169714, with data as given above. Two other females were collected at the same locality by Watkins. AMNH 169715 was collected on 25 May, is not as well prepared, and especially the facial pattern is not as clear. AMNH 169716 was collected on 26 May; however, the facial pattern does not show up and the tail is in molt. Measurements of all 3 females are very similar and are close to the measurements given by Zimmer for the type. Therefore, it seems most reasonable to accept AMNH 169714 as the type, as suggested by Charles

O'Brien in a note on the type label dated 30 December 1965.

***Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda* Zimmer**

Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda Zimmer, 1931a: 13 (Lagarto, upper Río Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda* Zimmer, 1931. See Graves, 1997: 32.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 239140, adult female, collected at Lagarto, 10°40'S, 73°54'W, upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali, Peru, on 25 March 1928, by Alfonso Olalla.

***Pyriglena berlepschi* Hartert**

Pyriglena berlepschi Hartert, 1898c: 29 (Cachabi, North Ecuador, 500 feet high).

Now *Myrmeciza berlepschi* (Hartert, 1898). See Robbins and Ridgely, 1991, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 343.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 491180, adult male, collected at Cachabí, 500 ft, ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 21 January 1896 (= 1897), by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 244). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Rosenberg was in Chachabí in November and December 1896 and January 1897, judging from dates listed in Hartert (1898c). In the original description Hartert did not mention how many specimens he had, although measurements were given for more than one. Hartert (1898a: 493) listed two males from Cachabí and later designated Rosenberg specimen no. 244 as lectotype (Hartert, 1922: 394). A second male, AMNH 491181 (Rosenberg no. 114) is the paralectotype.

***Thamnophilus cachabiensis* Hartert**

Thamnophilus cachabiensis Hartert, 1898c: 29 (Cachabi, North Ecuador, 500 feet).

Now *Myrmeciza berlepschi* (Hartert, 1898). See Hartert, 1902: 613, Robbins and Ridgely, 1991, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 343.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 491179, adult female, collected at Cachabí, 500 ft, ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 21 January 1897, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 243). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1902: 613) recognized that his *Pyriglena berlepschi* and *Thamnophilus cachabiensis* were identical, but placed the taxon in *Cercomacra*. Robbins and Ridgely (1991: 13), following the suggestion of Hilty and Brown (1986: 406), placed it in *Myrmeciza*.

In the original description Hartert (1898c: 30) mentioned that he had 2 females. Hartert (1922: 394) designated Rosenberg specimen no. 243 as the

lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 491182 (Rosenberg no. 103).

***Cercomacra rosenbergi* Hartert**

Cercomacra rosenbergi Hartert, 1898c: 29 (Cachabi, North Ecuador, 500 feet high).

Now *Myrmeciza nigricauda* Salvin and Godman, 1892. See Robbins and Ridgely, 1991, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 341.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491178, adult male, collected at Cachabí, 500 ft, ca. 00°58'N, 78°48'W, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 2 December 1896, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 137). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1991) showed that *Cercomacra rosenbergi* is the same as "*Sipia*" *nigricauda*, and they agreed with Hilty and Brown (1986: 406) that *nigricauda* should be considered a species of *Myrmeciza*, based on plumage, vocal characters, and behavior.

***Pyriglena pacifica* Chapman**

Pyriglena pacifica Chapman, 1923a: 6 (Puente de Chimbo, 1000 ft., Ecuador).

Now *Pyriglena leuconota pacifica* Chapman, 1923. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 312–313, and Parker et al., 1995: 218–219.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 173290, adult female, collected at Puente de Chimbo, 1000 ft, ca. 02°10'S, 79°06'W, Chimborazo, Ecuador, on 2 August 1922, by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, and Geoffrey O'Connell.

***Pyriglena leucoptera similis* Zimmer**

Pyriglena leucoptera similis Zimmer, 1931b: 11 (Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Pyriglena leuconota similis* Zimmer, 1931. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 248847, adult female, collected at Caxiricatuba, right bank of lower Rio Tapajós, ca. 02°50'S, 55°08'W, Pará, Brazil, on 20 May 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

COMMENTS: This specimen bears a second AMNH number on the original label, AMNH 314633. It is unclear how this number came to be placed on this specimen, because it belongs to a specimen of a different taxon in the Kaempfer Collection.

***Pyriglena leucoptera pernambucensis*
Zimmer**

Pyriglena leucoptera pernambucensis Zimmer, 1931b: 10 (Brejão, Pernambuco, Brazil; altitude 2500 feet).

Now *Pyriglena leuconota pernambucensis* Zimmer, 1931. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 312.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 243131, adult female, collected at Brejão, 2500 ft, 09°03'S, 36°29'W, Pernambuco, Brazil, on 11 February 1927, by Emil Kaempfer (no. 4387).

***Myiothera ardesiaca* Wied**

Myiothera ardesiaca Wied, 1831: 1055 (no locality given).

Now *Rhopornis ardesiaca* (Wied, 1831). See Allen, 1889b: 255, Allen, 1891a: 199, Naumburg, 1934, Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 310, and Sick, 1997: 545.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 6827, adult male, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Wied (1831: 1055–1057) originally described both male and female. Only the male type has been located at AMNH. When Allen (1889b) wrote his original paper on the Wied types, he referred this taxon to *Hypocnemis myiotherina* (Spix), but later (Allen, 1891a: 199–200) he recognized *ardesiaca* as a valid species and considered it generically distinct, erecting for it the name *Rhopocichla*. Later, Richmond (1902: 35) found that *Rhopocichla* was preoccupied and proposed *Rhopornis* to replace it. Naumburg (1934: 493–496) reported on the female of *Rhopornis ardesiaca* collected by Kaempfer in Brazil and gave a summary of the history of the species. She stated that “Wied’s description of the female evidently applies to a very different bird,” but was unable to determine the species to which it did apply. She suggested that Kaempfer’s locality, Boa Nova in Bahia, be designated as the type locality.

Willis and Oniki (1981) discussed Kaempfer’s Boa Nova and decided that of two possible localities of that name, it is the Boa Nova at 14°20'S, 40°11'W, Bahia, a place Wied would have passed en route from Vitória da Conquista to Salvador. They did, in fact, find *Rhopornis ardesiaca* on Fazenda Alvorada, just north of this locality.

Wied (1831: 1055) ascribed the name to Lichtenstein, but Allen (1899b: 255) considered this to have been a manuscript name only. This is undoubtedly correct, because the name does not appear in Lichtenstein (1823).

***Myrmoborus leucophrys griseigula* Zimmer**

Myrmoborus leucophrys griseigula Zimmer, 1932d: 3 (Rosarinho, Lago Sampaio, Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil). Now *Myrmoborus leucophrys griseigula* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 384.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 282105, adult male, collected in the Rosarinho area, at Lago Sampaio, 03°48'S, 59°09'W, left bank of the Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 12 July 1930, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

***Myrmoborus myotherinus napensis* Zimmer**

Myrmoborus myotherinus napensis Zimmer, 1932d: 8 (mouth of the Río Curaray, eastern Ecuador [sic]).

Now *Myrmoborus myotherinus elegans* (Sclater, 1857). See Haffer and Fitzpatrick, 1985: 156, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 317.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 255922, adult female, collected at the mouth of the Río Curaray, 02°22'S, 74°05'W, Loreto, Peru, on 6 December 1925, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: For further information on this locality, see *Myrmotherula obscura*.

***Hypocnemis myotherina ochrolaema*
Hellmayr**

Hypocnemis myotherina ochrolaema Hellmayr, 1906f: 109 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Lower Amazons, Brazil).

Now *Myrmoborus myotherinus ochrolaema* (Hellmayr, 1906). See Haffer and Fitzpatrick, 1985: 156, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 317.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491831, adult female, collected at Itaituba, 04°17'S, 55°59'W, Pará, Brazil, on 31 January 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 520). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Hypocnemis myotherina sororia* Hellmayr**

Hypocnemis myotherina sororia Hellmayr, 1910: 358 (Calama).

Now *Myrmoborus myotherinus “sororia”* (Hellmayr, 1910). See Haffer and Fitzpatrick, 1985: 156.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491839, adult female, collected at Calama, 08°03'S, 62°53'W, right bank of upper Rio Madeira, Rondônia, Brazil, on 3 July 1907, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 158). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, the sex of the holotype was correctly given as adult female; however, in his Rothschild type list, Hartert (1922: 395) incorrectly listed it as a male.

Haffer and Fitzpatrick (1985: 156) considered *M. m. “sororia”* intermediate between *M. m. myotherinus* and *M. m. ochrolaema*.

***Hypocnemis cantator implicata* Zimmer**

Hypocnemis cantator implicata Zimmer, 1932c: 11 (Igarapé Auará (near Borba), Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Hypocnemis cantator implicata* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 279549, adult male, collected on the Igarapé Auará, 04°33'S, 59°52'W (Vanzolini, 1992: 27), a stream on the right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 25 February 1930, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

***Hypocnemis cantator affinis* Zimmer**

Hypocnemis cantator affinis Zimmer, 1932c: 14 (Baião, Rio Tocantins, Brazil).

Now *Hypocnemis cantator affinis* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 248893, adult male, collected at Baião, 02°41'S, 49°41'W, Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, on 23 December 1931, by Alfonso Olalla.

***Hypocnemis collinsi* Cherrie**

Hypocnemis collinsi Cherrie, 1916b: 395 (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia).

Now *Hypocnemis cantator collinsi* Cherrie, 1916. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 323.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 148388, adult male, collected at Todos Santos, 16°48'S, 65°08'W, Río Chaparé, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 14 March 1915, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18471). From the Collins–Day Expedition.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 323) suggested that further study is needed to determine if *collinsi* should be considered a full species.

***Hypocnemis cantator ochrogyna* Zimmer**

Hypocnemis cantator ochrogyna Zimmer, 1932c: 14 (Tapirapoan, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Now *Hypocnemis cantator ochrogyna* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 388.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127151, adult male, collected at Tapirapuã, 14°51'S, 57°45'W, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 17 January 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 17752). From the Roosevelt–Rondon South American Expedition.

***Hypocnemoides melanopogon occidentalis* Zimmer**

Hypocnemoides melanopogon occidentalis Zimmer, 1932c: 21 (Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas, Peru).

Now *Hypocnemoides melanopogon occidentalis* Zimmer, 1932. See Peters, 1951: 226.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 231905, adult female, collected at Puerto Indiana, ca. 03°28'S, 73°03'W, Río Amazonas, Loreto, Peru, on 1 July 1926, by Ramón Olalla, who, according to the manuscript itinerary, was collecting alone.

***Myrmochanes hypoleucus* Allen**

Myrmochanes hypoleucus Allen, 1889a: 95 (Reyes).

Now *Myrmochanes hemileucus* (Sclater and Salvin, 1866). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 247, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 390, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 324.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30713, [male plumage], collected at Reyes, 14°19'S, 67°23'W, El Beni, Bolivia, in June 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Allen (1889a: 96) noted that the species was based on a single specimen, but gave the AMNH number as 30714. This specimen was originally misnumbered 30714, overwritten in Allen's hand as 30713, which number in the catalog has the correct data for this specimen and is marked "type" in Allen's hand. It is the only specimen of this species in the Rusby Collection.

Allen (1889a: 95) also introduced the generic name *Myrmochanes* at this time.

***Myrmeciza ferruginea* Lawrence**

Myrmeciza ferruginea Lawrence, 1862: 470 (Atlantic side of Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad).

Now *Gymnocichla nudiceps nudiceps* (Cassin, 1850). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 248, Sclater and Salvin, 1864: 356–357, and Wetmore, 1972: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43505, [female], collected on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the old Panama railroad, Panama, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Lawrence (1861a: 293) first gave a description of this bird as no. 58 in Part 1 of his catalog of McLeannan's collection, tentatively identifying it as *Pithys rufigularis*. Later (Lawrence, 1862: 470), he introduced the name above.

For a discussion concerning this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Myrmelastes corvinus* Lawrence**

Myrmelastes corvinus Lawrence, 1863a: 182 (Isthmus of Panama)

Now *Gymnocichla nudiceps nudiceps* (Cassin, 1850). See Salvin and Godman, 1892: 226, Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 248, and Wetmore, 1972: 197.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43449, imm. male (Salvin and Godman, 1892: 226), collected in the Isthmus of Panama, Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannan. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Salvin and Godman (1892: 226) introduced *Myrmelastes lawrencii* as a new name for *M. corvinus*, which was preoccupied by *Thamnophilus corvinus* Sclater, 1855, a synonym of *Myrmeciza melanoceps* (Spix, 1825). *Myrmelastes lawrencii* is now considered a synonym of *Gymnocichla n. nudiceps* (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 248).

For a discussion of this type locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Sclateria naevia trinitatis* Hartert and Goodson**

Sclateria naevia trinitatis Hartert and Goodson, 1917b: 499 (Caparo, Trinidad).

Now *Sclateria naevia naevia* (Gmelin, 1788). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 252, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 326.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491409, adult male, collected at Caparo, Trinidad, on 10 April 1902, by Eugene André. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: For additional information on this locality, see *Synallaxis carri*.

Sclateria schistacea humaythae Hellmayr

Sclateria schistacea humaythae Hellmayr, 1907a: 51 (Humaytha, on the left bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Percnostola leucostigma humaythae* (Hellmayr, 1907). See Zimmer, 1999: 206–207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491436, adult female, collected at Humaitá, 07°31'S, 63°02'W, left bank of the upper Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 9 August 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1067). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 229–330) placed *leucostigma* in *Schistocichla* and stated that *humaythae* may prove to be a separate species because it has a very different song from other populations of the species.

Sclateria schistacea caurensis Hellmayr

Sclateria schistacea caurensis Hellmayr, 1906g: 9 (Valley of the Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Percnostola caurensis* (Hellmayr, 1906). See Zimmer, 1999: 206–207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491450, adult male, collected on Mt. Turagua (André, 1904: 13–32), 07°04'N, 64°30'W, Bolivar, in March 1898, by Eugène André (no. 601). From the Dalmas Museum, via the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hartert (1922: 394) incorrectly called this locality “Mt. Juragua.”

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 330) placed this species in *Schistocichla*.

Schistocichla caurensis australis Zimmer and Phelps

Schistocichla caurensis australis Zimmer and Phelps, 1947: 4 (Pie del Cerro, Mt. Duida, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 225 meters).

Now *Percnostola caurensis* (Hellmayr, 1906). See Zimmer, 1999: 206–207.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 273932, adult female, collected at the foot of Cerro Duida, 03°25'N, 65°40'W, 750 ft, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 8 March 1929, by the Olalla brothers on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

COMMENTS: The Pie del Cerro is undoubtedly the “Foothills Camp (Alt. 850 ft.)” described by Chapman (1931: 16) and shown on the map (1931: 13).

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 330) placed this species in *Schistocichla*.

Myrmeciza longipes albiventris Chapman

Myrmeciza longipes albiventris Chapman, 1893: 343 (Princetown, Trinidad).

Now *Myrmeciza longipes longipes* (Swainson, 1825). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 258–259.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 59329, adult male, collected at Prince's Town, 10°16'N, 61°23'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 10 March 1893, by Frank M. Chapman.

Myrmeciza swainsoni griseipectus Berlepsch and Hartert

Myrmeciza swainsoni griseipectus Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902: 76 (Caicara).

Now *Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus* Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 340.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491539, adult male, collected at Caicara, 07°37'N, 66°10'W, right bank of Río Orinoco, Bolivar, Venezuela, on 17 March 1898, by George K. (no. 10507) and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild Collection.

Myrmelastes exsul maculifer Hellmayr

Myrmelastes exsul maculifer Hellmayr, 1906b: 340 (Paramba, N.W. Ecuador, 3500 ft.).

Now *Myrmeciza exsul maculifer* (Hellmayr, 1906). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 391, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 341.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491507, adult male, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 3500 ft, 00°49'N, 78°21'W, Imbabura, Ecuador, on 22 May 1899, by R. Miketta (no. 414). From the Rothschild Collection.

Myiothera ruficauda Wied

Myiothera ruficauda Wied, 1831: 1060 (no type locality given).

Now *Myrmeciza ruficauda ruficauda* (Wied, 1831). See Pinto, 1978: 395.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5388, adult male, AMNH 6829, adult male, AMNH 5386 [juvenile male], AMNH 5385, female, collected in southeastern Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 254–255) stated that the original label covering AMNH 5388 and 5385 referred to them as male and female. The same was true of the label covering AMNH 6829 and 5386. Allen quoted Wied's manuscript catalog as listing 3 male and 1 female specimens. This is apparently the source of Allen's decision to treat one of the female-plumaged specimens as a young male. Although AMNH 5386 is more heavily pigmented

than AMNH 5385, it is matched by other specimens sexed as females in the AMNH collection.

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 272) suggested Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, as a type locality.

***Myrmeciza hemimelaena castanea* Zimmer**

Myrmeciza hemimelaena castanea Zimmer, 1932d: 23 (Río Negro, about thirty-five miles west of Moyobamba, Perú, altitude 2600 feet).

Now *Myrmeciza hemimelaena hemimelaena* Sclater, 1857. See Peters, 1951: 235.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 234644, adult male, collected on the Río Negro, 2600 ft, 05°56'S, 77°09'W, about 35 mi west of Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru, on 5 October 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9549).

COMMENTS: Watkins, in a letter to Chapman (Archives, Department of Ornithology) dated 27 October 1925, wrote: "... my last locality 'Río Negro, 2600 ft.' a tributary of the Mayo in the Humid Tropical Zone. My camp was near the mouth of this river with the Mayo."

***Myrmoderus griseiceps* Chapman**

Myrmoderus griseiceps Chapman, 1923b: 6 (Palambra [4000 ft], west slope Western Andes, Dept. Piura, Peru).

Now *Myrmeciza griseiceps* (Chapman, 1923). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 392, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 331.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 175270, adult male, collected at Palambra, 4000 ft, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, Piura, Peru, on 21 September 1922, by Harry Watkins (no. 6111).

COMMENTS: Watkins reported the altitude of Palambra as 4000 ft; the labels are printed 3900–6500 ft.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 332) discussed the generic allocation of this species. Although they retained it in the genus *Myrmeciza*, they suggested that perhaps it should be in a monotypic genus.

***Myrmeciza atrothorax tenebrosa* Zimmer**

Myrmeciza atrothorax tenebrosa Zimmer, 1932d: 17 (Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas (north bank), Peru).

Now *Myrmeciza atrothorax tenebrosa* Zimmer, 1932. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 334, and Teixeira et al., 1994.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 231795, adult male, collected at Puerto Indiana, ca. 03°28'S, 73°03'W, Río Amazonas, Loreto, Peru, on 13 July 1926, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Myrmeciza atrothorax obscurata* Zimmer**

Myrmeciza atrothorax obscurata Zimmer, 1932d: 18 (Lagarto, upper Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Myrmeciza atrothorax obscurata* Zimmer, 1932. See Schulenberg and Stotz, 1991: 733, and Teixeira et al., 1994.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 239172, adult male, collected at Lagarto, 10°40'S, 73°54'W, upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali, Peru, on 25 March 1928 (not 1925), by Alfonso Olalla.

***Formicarius nigrifrons glaucopectus* Ridgway**

Formicarius nigrifrons glaucopectus Ridgway, 1893: 673 (British Guiana).

Now *Formicarius colma colma* Boddaert, 1783. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 280, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 358.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43536, unsexed, collected in Guyana by A. H. Alexander. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

[*Formicarius pallidus* Lawrence]

Formicarius pallidus Lawrence, 1882b: 288 (Yucatan).

COMMENTS: For many years, perhaps ever since AMNH acquired the George N. Lawrence Collection, AMNH 43543, collected on the Yucatan Peninsula by George F. Gaumer, has been included in the type collection. It is a Gaumer bird, labeled Yucatan, without further data. However, the description of *Formicarius pallidus* makes it quite clear that the holotype is in the collection of the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas. There is a note on the reverse of the "type label" of AMNH 43543 signed by Charles O'Brien that "according to Richard F. Johnston, Univ. of Kansas, the *TYPE* is in their Museum, being so marked on the label of their specimen and agreeing with Lawrence's description. See letter of 1/16/59." Mark Robbins (personal commun.), Collection Manager in Ornithology, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, has confirmed that the type of *Formicarius pallidus* is no. 2025 in the University of Kansas collection.

Lawrence (1882a: 245) noted that the University of Kansas purchased a full series of Gaumer's birds and that he had purchased the remnant of this collection, probably including AMNH 43543. The Lawrence labels are not marked "Type."

Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 287) listed this taxon as having been named *Furnarius pallidus* originally. This was apparently a misprint in the original. The bound copy of Lawrence's paper in the Department of Ornithology Library was originally printed that way but has a printed correction pasted on top. In this particular case, the only difference that it makes is whether or not Lawrence's name appears in parentheses.

***Formicarius saturatus* Ridgway**

Formicarius saturatus Ridgway, 1893: 677 (Princetown, Trinidad).

Now *Formicarius analis saturatus* Ridgway, 1893. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 356.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 59315, adult male, collected at Prince's Town, 10°16'N, 61°23'W (*Times Atlas*), Trinidad, on 24 March 1893, by Frank M. Chapman (no. 3030).

***Formicarius analis connectens* Chapman**

Formicarius analis connectens Chapman, 1914a: 173 (Villavicencio (alt. 1600 ft.), eastern base of Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Formicarius analis connectens* Chapman, 1914. See Peters, 1951: 241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 121961, adult male, collected at Villavicencio, 1600 ft, 04°09'S, 73°37'W, Meta, eastern Andes, Colombia, on 12 March 1913, by Thomas M. Ring.

***Formicarius analis zamorae* Chapman**

Formicarius analis zamorae Chapman, 1923c: 9 (Zamora, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Formicarius analis zamorae* Chapman, 1923. See Pinto, 1978: 406.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129753, adult male, collected at Zamora, 2000 ft, 04°04'S, 78°58'W, Zamora-Chinchipec, Ecuador, on 27 October 1913, by William B. Richardson.

***Formicarius analis olivaceus* Zimmer**

Formicarius analis olivaceus Zimmer, 1931a: 21 (Huarandosa, valley of the Río Chinchipe, northwestern Peru; elevation 3000 ft.).

Now *Formicarius analis olivaceus* Zimmer, 1931. See Peters, 1951: 241.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182045, adult male, collected at Quebrada Huarandosa, 3000 ft, ca. 05°13'S, 78°48'W, valley of the Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru, on 19 September 1923, by Harry Watkins (no.7891).

***Formicarius analis destructus* Hartert**

Formicarius analis destructus Hartert, 1898a: 493 (Paramba).

Now *Formicarius nigricapillus destructus* Hartert, 1898. See Peters, 1951: 242.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 492087, adult male, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 3500 ft, 00°49'N, 78°21'W, western bank of the Río Mira, Imbabura, Ecuador, on 24 April 1897, by William F. H. Rosenberg (no. 377). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* Chapman**

Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri Chapman, 1912: 146 (San Antonio, alt. 6600 ft., Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri* Chapman, 1912. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 404, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 359.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 113252, adult male, collected at San Antonio, 6600 ft, 03°30'N, 76°38'W, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 31 March 1911, by Louis A. Fuertes (no. 2295).

***Chamaeza columbiana punctigula* Chapman**

Chamaeza columbiana punctigula Chapman, 1924: 4 (Río Suno, above Avila, Tropical Zone, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Chamaeza campanisona punctigula* Chapman, 1924. See Peters, 1951: 243.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 179367, adult male, collected on the Río Suno, above Avila, 00°38'S, 77°25'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 12 February 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For further information on this locality, see *Myrmopagis ornata saturata*.

***Chamaeza brevicauda obscura* Zimmer and Phelps**

Chamaeza brevicauda obscura Zimmer and Phelps, 1944: 9 (Mt. Auyan-tepui, State of Bolívar, Venezuela, altitude 1100 meters).

Now *Chamaeza campanisona obscura* Zimmer and Phelps, 1944. See Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, 1978: 220.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 324715, adult male, collected on Auyán-tepui, 1100 m, 05°55'N, 62°32'W, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 25 January 1938, by William H. Phelps (no. 1086).

COMMENTS: *Turdus brevicaudus* Vieillot, 1818, is preoccupied by *Turdus brevicauda* Boddaert, 1783; *Myiothera campanisona* Lichtenstein, 1823, is the next available name (Peters, 1951: 244).

***Myioturdus marginatus* Wied**

Myioturdus marginatus Wied, 1831: 1035 (in der Nähe von Arrayal da Conquista).

Now *Chamaeza campanisona campanisona* (Lichtenstein, 1823). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 291.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5405, adult male, and AMNH 5406, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51'S, 40°51'W, Bahia, Brazil, in early 1817, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Because the original labels contain both the names *Chamaeza brevicauda* Vieillot and *Myioturdus marginatus* Wied, and the manuscript catalog carries in addition the name *Myiothera campanisona* Lichtenstein, Wied realized at some point that his name was a synonym. Nevertheless, the name was introduced in his "Beiträge." As in the previous species, *Turdus brevicaudus* Vieillot, 1818, was found to be preoccupied by *Turdus brevicauda* Boddaert, 1783; *Myiothera campanisona* is the next available name.

In his original description, Wied described a female and a young female. His manuscript catalog entries are of a male and juvenile female, as Allen (1889b: 255) noted, and these agree with the sex notations on the original labels.

A third bird in the AMNH, no. 5404, sexed as a male, has a Maximilian display label but no original Maximilian label. It also has a blank U.S. National Museum label and is cataloged as being from the Verreaux Collection. Allen (1889b: 255) did not include this specimen as a syntype, presumably because of its questionable provenance.

The measurements of Wied's syntypes are as follows: AMNH 5405, male, wing 100.0, tail 69.5, bill from base 24.0, tarsus 39.0; AMNH 5406, female, wing 100.0, tail 66.5, bill from base 23.0, tarsus 38.5. For additional measurements and discussion of *C. meruloides*, see Willis (1992) and Raposo and Teixeira (1992).

Chamaeza nobilis rubida Zimmer

Chamaeza nobilis rubida Zimmer, 1932f: 16 (lower Río Suno (mouth of the Río Huataraco), eastern Ecuador). Now *Chamaeza nobilis rubida* Zimmer, 1932. See Peters, 1951: 244.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184388, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno at the mouth of the Río Guataracu, 00°46'S, 77°15'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 11 March 1924, by Alfonso and Ramon Olalla.

COMMENTS: For further information on this locality, see *Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa*.

Chamaeza turdina chionogaster Hellmayr

Chamaeza turdina chionogaster Hellmayr, 1906e: 91 (El Guacharo near Caripé, State of Cumaná, Venezuela). Now *Chamaeza turdina chionogaster* Hellmayr, 1906. See Willis, 1992.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 492113, adult male, collected at "El Guacharo, near Caripé," Monagas, Venezuela, in January 1894, by Albert Mocquerys (no. 281). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Hellmayr (*in* Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 295) doubted "the correctness of the locality; the type probably came from the region above San Esteban, State of Carabobo." Zimmer and Phelps (1954: 3–6) discussed Mocquerys's locality and suggested that the specimens with questionable localities might have been collected nearer Puerto Cabello, his shipping port.

Sibley and Monroe (1990: 416) included *C. turdina* in *C. ruficauda*.

Pithys albifrons brevibarba Chapman

Pithys albifrons brevibarba Chapman, 1928: 8 (Lower Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Pithys albifrons brevibarba* Chapman, 1928. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 346.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184496, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno, mouth of the Río Guataracu, 00°46'S, 77°15'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 8 March 1924 (not 1926), by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa*.

Anoplops rufigula palidus [sic] Cherrie

Anoplops rufigula palidus [sic] Cherrie, 1909: 390 (Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Gymnopithys rufigula pallida* (Cherrie, 1909). See Phelps and Phelps, 1963: 118, and Hackett, 1993.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73813, adult male, collected at Suapure, 07°14'N, 65°10'W, left bank of lower Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela, on 6 April 1899, by Samuel M. Klages.

Gymnopithys salvini maculata Zimmer

Gymnopithys salvini maculata Zimmer, 1937: 6 (Lagarto, upper Río Ucayali, eastern Perú).

Now *Gymnopithys salvini maculata* Zimmer, 1937. See Peters, 1951: 247, and Hackett, 1993.

HOLOTYPE AMNH 239152, adult female, collected at Lagarto, 10°40'S, 73°54'W, right bank of the upper Río Ucayali, Ucayali, Peru, on 17 March 1928, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

Pithys bicolor Lawrence

Pithys bicolor Lawrence, 1863b: 6 (New Granada).

Now *Gymnopithys leucaspis bicolor* (Lawrence, 1863). See Hackett, 1993, and American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 369.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43509, female, and AMNH 43510, male, collected on the Atlantic slope of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 303) gave the publication date of *Pithys bicolor* as 1862, page 484 of volume 7 of the *Annals of the Lycaenum of Natural History, New York*. In the AMNH Library bound copy of volume 7, the text ends on page 483 and the index begins on page 485; page 484 is unnumbered and blank. Volume 8 was published between 1863 and 1867. The description of *Pithys bicolor* appeared on page 6 of volume 8, published in May 1863.

For a discussion of the type locality, see *Dendrorinis nana*.

Gymnopithys bicolor daguae Hellmayr

Gymnopithys bicolor daguae Hellmayr, 1906d: 83 (El Paillon, near Buenaventura).

Now *Gymnophithys leucaspis daguae* Hellmayr, 1906. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 347.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491313, adult male collected at El Pailón (so spelled on the original label) = Estero Pailón, ca. 03°53'N, 77°04'W, near Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 9 May 1899 by Eugène André.

COMMENTS: In the original description, this specimen was said to have the number 9599 in the Rothschild Collection; however, the Rothschild specimens were not given catalog numbers, and this number merely refers to the date of collection. From the Rothschild Collection.

The Trans-Andean populations of this species have sometimes been considered a separate species, *G. bicolor*. See American Ornithologists' Union (1998: 369) for references.

Gymnophithys leucaspis castanea Zimmer

Gymnophithys leucaspis castanea Zimmer, 1937: 4 (Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Gymnophithys leucaspis castanea* Zimmer, 1937. See Hackett, 1993, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 347–348.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184498, adult male, collected on the lower Río Suno, Napo, Ecuador, on 14 April 1923, by Alfonso and Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: On the original label, there is a female symbol, but beside it is an "M" (= macho). Apparently it is an adult male, as published. In the original description, Zimmer mentioned another specimen of this form labeled as a female but missing the concealed ochraceous patch on the back that is diagnostic of females of the cis-Andean populations. That specimen is AMNH 255874 from the R. Curaráy, the only female of this taxon in AMNH.

For further information on this locality, see *Myrmopagis ornata saturata*.

Gymnophithys leucaspis peruana Zimmer

Gymnophithys leucaspis peruana Zimmer, 1937: 3 (Chamicuros, Peru).

Now *Gymnophithys leucaspis peruana* Zimmer, 1937. See Peters, 1951: 248.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 450934, adult male, collected at Chamicuros, ca. 05°30'S, 75°30'W, Loreto, Peru, on 19 August 1867, by Edward Bartlett (no. 2664). From the Rothschild Collection.

Anoplops hoffmannsi Hellmayr

Anoplops hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1907a: 52 (Borba, right bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* (Hellmayr, 1907). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 350, and Sick, 1997: 549.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491342, adult male, collected at Borba, 04°24'S, 59°35'W, lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 29 November 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1417). From the Rothschild Collection.

Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps Chapman

Rhegmatorhina brunneiceps Chapman, 1928: 9 (Rio Seco, alt. 3000 ft., about 30 miles west of Moyobamba, northern Peru).

Now *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta brunneiceps* Chapman, 1928. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 351.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 261888, adult male, collected at Río Seco, ca. 06°09'S, 77°15'W (Vaurie, 1972: 31), 3000 ft, about 30 mi west of Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru, on 16 July 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 9416).

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 352) suggested that perhaps *R. brunneiceps* should be considered a full species, as it was originally described.

Rhegmatorhina melanosticta badia Zimmer

Rhegmatorhina melanosticta badia Zimmer, 1932f: 18 (La Pampa, southeastern Peru (Tropical Zone)).

Now *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta badia* Zimmer, 1932. See Pinto, 1978: 399.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146144, adult male, collected at La Pampa, 13°39'S, 69°36'W, Puno, Peru, on 15 October 1916, by Harry Watkins (no. 299).

Hylophylax punctulata subochracea Zimmer

Hylophylax punctulata subochracea Zimmer, 1934a: 1 (Limoãl, left bank of Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).

Now *Hylophylax punctulata subochracea* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 320.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 288591, adult male, collected at Limoãl, left bank of Rio Tapajós, Pará, Brazil, on 24 July 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

COMMENTS: The Olalla itinerary places this locality as follows: "... leaving [Igarape Brabo] the 21st [June 1931] to go to Igarape Amorim, where we reached early the same day, and stayed till July 12. Before we definitely left this camp I sent some of my people to prepare another camp on the higher part of the Igarape. ... July 13 we left Igarape Amorim for the new camp, this day we slept above Limontuba, the 14th we left early reaching Limoal [sic] at 3 p.m. We started operating at on[c]e in this new station up to the 28th."

Vanzolini (1992: 21) gave the coordinates of Igarapé Amorim as 02°32'S, 55°47'W, and of Limontuba (= Limontuba) as 02°36'S, 55°10'W.

***Hylophylax lepidonota duidae* Chapman**

Hylophylax lepidonota duidae Chapman, 1923b: 7 (foot of Mt. Duida, upper Orinoco, Venezuela).

Now *Hylophylax poecilinota duidae* Chapman, 1923. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 321.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 120712, adult female, collected at Boca de Sina (= mouth of Caño Sina), ca. 03°25'N, 65°53'W, a tributary of the Río Cunucunuma, rising on western side of Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 19 March 1913, by Leo E. Miller (no. 190) and F. X. Igleseder.

COMMENTS: The locality "Boca Sina," 440 ft, is given on the original field label and also in Phelps (1945: 343).

The original spelling of the current species name was *poecilinota* (Cabanis, 1847: 213).

***Hypocnemis vidua* Hellmayr**

Hypocnemis vidua Hellmayr, 1905b: 290 (Igarapé-Assú (Pará), 50 m. elev.).

Now *Hylophylax poecilinota vidua* (Hellmayr, 1905). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 321.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491906, adult female, collected at Igarapé Açu, 01°07'S, 47°37'W, 50 m, Pará, Brazil, on 22 February 1904, by Alphonse Robert (no. 1990). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: Igarapé Açu "lies on the railway running from Pará to Bragança, about half-way between these two places" (Hellmayr, 1905b: 269).

***Phlogopsis notata* Allen**

Phlogopsis notata Allen, 1889a: 97 (Lower Beni River, Bolivia).

Now *Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata* (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, 1837). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 316.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30707, unsexed, collected on the lower Río Beni, ca. 10°23'S, 65°24'W, El Beni/Pando border, Bolivia, in August 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: The spelling *Phlogopsis* was an emendation of *Phlegopsis* Reichenbach by Sclater but not accepted by Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 316).

***Phlegopsis nigro-maculata confinis*
Zimmer**

Phlegopsis nigro-maculata confinis Zimmer, 1932e: 22 (Tapará, Río Xingú (right bank), Brazil).

Now *Phlegopsis nigromaculata confinis* Zimmer, 1932. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 354.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 429536, adult male, collected at Tapará, 01°38'S, 52°05'W, right bank of Río Xingu, Pará, Brazil, on 30 August 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

***Phlegopsis borbae* Hellmayr**

Phlegopsis borbae Hellmayr, 1907a: 53 (Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Skutchia borbae* (Hellmayr, 1907). See Willis, 1968: 257, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 393, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 352.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 491993, immature male, collected at Borba, 04°24'S, 59°35'W, on the right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, on 29 November 1906, by Wilhelm Hoffmanns (no. 1421). From the Rothschild Collection.

***Phlogopsis MeLeannani* [sic] Lawrence**

Phlogopsis MeLeannani [sic] Lawrence, 1860: 285 (Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Phaenostictus mcleannani mcleannani* (Lawrence, 1860). See Wetmore, 1972: 236.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 43525, unsexed, probably collected near the Lion Hill station of the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan. From the Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

***Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus* Cherrie**

Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus Cherrie, 1916a: 184 (Rio Roosevelt, "Camp 17," Matto Grosso).

Now *Myrmornis torquata torquata* (Boddaert, 1783). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 322, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 392, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 344.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 127669, adult female, collected at Camp 17, ca. 11°21'S, 60°29'W, Rio Roosevelt, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on 25 (not 27) March 1914, by George K. Cherrie (no. 18013). From the Roosevelt-Rondon South American Expedition.

COMMENTS: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 529) called attention to the discrepancy in dates noted above. The published date is incorrect; the date on the original field label is 25 March 1914.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 345) suggested that *torquata* and *stictoptera*, the two subspecies currently recognized in this species, may each be full species. They were so considered by Hellmayr (Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 323).

***Pittasoma harterti* Chapman**

Pittasoma harterti Chapman, 1917: 392 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Now *Pittasoma rufopileatum harterti* Chapman, 1917. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 365.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 117876, adult male, collected at Barbacoas, 01°41'N, 78°09'W, sea level, Nariño, Colombia, on 25 August 1912, by William B. Richardson.

***Pittasoma rufopileatum* Hartert**

Pittasoma rufopileatum Hartert, 1901b: 370 (Bulún, N.W. Ecuador).

Now *Pittasoma rufopileatum rufopileatum* Hartert, 1901. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 364.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 492122, female [= male], collected at Pulún, 01°05'N, 78°40'W, 160 ft, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, on 31 December 1900, by R. Miketta and G. Flemming (no. 307). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert indicated that Bulún (= Pulún) is the type locality. Later, Hartert (1922: 396) listed the above specimen as the type, thus designating it the lectotype, and called attention to the erroneous sexing. There are 4 paralectotypes in AMNH: AMNH 492123, male [immature], coll. no. 303; AMNH 492124, male, coll. no. 210; AMNH 492125, male, coll. no. 259; and AMNH 492126, female, coll. no. 257.

***Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* Chapman**

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris Chapman, 1922: 6 (Cocal, alt. 4000 ft., Western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* Chapman, 1922. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 415.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 109636, adult male, collected at Cocal, 02°31'N, 77°00'W, 4000 ft, Cauca, Colombia, on 13 June 1911, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

***Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis* Chapman**

Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis Chapman, 1925c: 6 (near Mindo, Ecuador).

Now *Grallaricula flavirostris mindoensis* Chapman, 1925. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 415.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 173037, adult male, collected at Mindo, 00°02'S, 78°48'W, 5500 ft, Pichincha, Ecuador, on 13 October 1915. From the Ludovic Söderström Collection (no. 126).

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

***Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae* Chapman**

Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae Chapman, 1922: 7 (near Zaruma, alt. 6000 ft., Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Grallaricula flavirostris zarumae* Chapman, 1922. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 415, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 390.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 129758, adult male, collected near Zaruma, 03°41'S, 79°37'W, 6000 ft, El Oro,

Ecuador, on 5 October 1913, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Robbins and Ridgely (1990: 66–67) discussed geographical variation in this species.

***Grallaricula boliviana* Chapman**

Grallaricula boliviana Chapman, 1919a: 257 (Incachaca, 7700 ft., Prov. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Grallaricula flavirostris boliviana* Chapman, 1919. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 415, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 390.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 137177, adult male, collected at Incachaca, 17°14'S, 65°49'W, 7700 ft, Cochabamba, Bolivia, on 16 May 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 11824) and Howarth Boyle.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 390) pointed out that the Bolivian (*boliviana*) and the Peruvian (*similis*) populations of *G. flavirostris* may represent a separate species, *G. boliviana* Chapman, 1919.

***Grallaricula cumanensis* Hartert**

Grallaricula cumanensis Hartert, 1900: 37 (Las Palmares and Rincon de San Antonio, Cumaná, Venezuela).

Now *Grallaricula nana cumanensis* Hartert, 1900. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 393.

LECTOTYPE: AMNH 492320, adult male, collected in the forest of Los Palmares, ca. 10°17'N, 63°45'W, Sucre, Venezuela, on 17 February 1898, by Henry Caracciolo (no. 379). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: In the original description, Hartert listed male and female syntypes. Later, Hartert (1922: 396) designated this male specimen as lectotype. The paralectotype is AMNH 492322, female, Caracciolo no. 872.

Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 393) noted that *G. n. cumanensis* (with *G. n. pariae*) may warrant treatment as a full species.

***Grallaricula peruviana* Chapman**

Grallaricula peruviana Chapman, 1923c: 11 (Chaupe, alt. 6100 ft., northwest of Huancabamba, northern Peru).

Now *Grallaricula peruviana* Chapman, 1923. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 419, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 390.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 178388, adult male, collected at Chaupe, ca. 05°10'S, 79°10'W, 6100 ft, Cajamarca, Peru, on 24 (not 3) March 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7206).

***Apocryptornis lineifrons* Chapman**

Apocryptornis lineifrons Chapman, 1924: 5 (Oyacachi, upper Papallacta River).

Now *Grallaricula lineifrons* (Chapman, 1924). See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 417, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 419, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 393.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 180279, adult female, collected at Oyacachi, 00°10'S, 78°07'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 24 September 1923, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

***Myrmothera campanisona dissors* Zimmer**

Myrmothera campanisona dissors Zimmer, 1934a: 11 (Río Cassiquiare [sic], Venezuela, right bank, opposite El Merey).

Now *Myrmothera campanisona dissors* Zimmer, 1934. See Pinto, 1978: 410.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 417393, adult male, collected opposite El Merey, ca. 03°05'N, 65°55'W, right bank of Brazo Casiquiare, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 20 April 1929, by Alfonso Olalla.

***Myrmothera campanisona* [sic] *signata* Zimmer**

Myrmothera campanisona [sic] *signata* Zimmer, 1934a: 9 (below San José, eastern Ecuador).

Now *Myrmothera campanisona signata* Zimmer, 1934. See Peters, 1951: 261.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 184361, adult male, collected at San José Nuevo, 00°26'S, 77°20'W, Napo, Ecuador, on 8 April 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

COMMENTS: According to their itinerary, Carlos, Alfonso, Ramón, and Manuel Olalla reached Avila on 26 March 1924 and San José Nuevo on the 27th: "We collected there from March 28 to April 24. The specimens collected in this locality are labelled 'San José Abajo.'"

***Myrmothera simplex duidae* Chapman**

Myrmothera simplex duidae Chapman, 1929: 17 (Central Camp, 4800 ft., Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Myrmothera simplex duidae* Chapman, 1929. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 384.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 245926, adult male, collected at Central Camp, ca. 03°23'N, 65°35'W, 4800 ft, Cerro Duida, Amazonas, Venezuela, on 28 December 1928, by George H. H. Tate (no. 5884) on the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Grallaria squamigera canicauda* Chapman**

Grallaria squamigera canicauda Chapman, 1926b: 1 (Cocopunco, 10,000 ft., Dept. Larecaja, Bolivia).

Now *Grallaria squamigera canicauda* Chapman, 1926. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 405, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 368.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 211009, adult male, collected at Cocopunco, ca. 15°30'S, 68°35'W, 10,000 ft, La Paz, Bolivia, on 27 March 1926, by George H. H. Tate (no. 1045).

***Grallaria excelsa phelpsi* Gilliard**

Grallaria excelsa phelpsi Gilliard, 1939: 1 (Colonia Tovar, Estado Aragua, Venezuela, alt. 5900 ft.).

Now *Grallaria excelsa phelpsi* Gilliard, 1939. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 368.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 322974, adult male, collected at Colonia Tovar, 10°25'N, 67°17'W, 1900 m, Aragua, Venezuela, on 14 November 1937, by Florencio Ruthman on the Phelps Venezuela Expedition (no. 291).

COMMENTS: *G. excelsa* and *G. gigantea* may prove to be conspecific (Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 368).

***Grallaria gigantea hylodroma* Wetmore**

Grallaria gigantea hylodroma Wetmore, 1945: 18 (Gualea, 6000 ft elevation, Province of Pichincha, Ecuador).

Now *Grallaria gigantea hylodroma* Wetmore, 1945. See Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 404, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 366.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 124426, adult male, collected at Gualea, 00°07'N, 78°50'W, 6000 ft, Pichincha, Ecuador, on 14 June 1913, by William B. Richardson.

***Grallaria guatemalensis binfordi* Dickerman**

Grallaria guatemalensis binfordi Dickerman, 1990: 462 ("Cuernavaca, alt. 6000 feet" (= north, at higher elevation on divide between Cuernavaca and the Valley of Mexico), State of Morelos, Mexico).

Now *Grallaria guatemalensis binfordi* Dickerman, 1990.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 805767, female adult, collected above Cuernavaca, 18°55'N, 99°15'W (Selander and Vaurie, 1962: 29), 6000 ft, Morelos, Mexico, on 20 February 1908. From the collection of Austin Paul Smith (no. 9788) via the collection of William Beebe (no. 1715).

COMMENTS: Marked on the Smith label as a female juv., it is, however, an adult, as listed in the description of this taxon.

***Grallaria guatemalensis chocoensis* Chapman**

Grallaria guatemalensis chocoensis Chapman, 1917: 394 (Baudo (alt. 3000 ft.), Chocó, Colombia).

Now *Grallaria guatemalensis chocoensis* Chapman, 1917. See Peters, 1951: 264.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 123351, adult male, collected on Serranía de Baudó, 06°00'N, 77°05'W, 3000 ft, Chocó, Colombia, on 13 July 1912, by Elizabeth L. Kerr.

***Grallaria alleni* Chapman**

Grallaria alleni Chapman, 1912: 148 (Salento, alt. 7000 ft., Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Grallaria alleni* Chapman, 1912. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 417, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 371.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 112005, adult female, collected at Salento, 04°38'N, 75°34'W, 7000 ft, Quindío, Colombia, on 2 October 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 707).

COMMENTS: Hernández-Camacho and Rodríguez-M. (1979: 574–577) proposed a new subspecies, *G. alleni andaquiensis*, based on the second specimen of the species and suggested that *G. alleni* might only be a subspecies of *G. guatemalensis*. Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 371) believed that it might be even more closely related to *G. chthonia*.

Grallaria parambae Rothschild

Grallaria parambae Rothschild, 1900: 36 (Paramba, North Ecuador, 3500 feet).

Now *Grallaria haplonota parambae* Rothschild, 1900. See Robbins and Ridgely, 1986.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 492192, adult female, collected at Hacienda Paramba, 00°49'N, 78°21'W, 3500 ft, Imbabura, Ecuador, on 3 October 1898, by G. Flemming (no. 205) for William F. H. Rosenberg. From the Rothschild Collection.

Grallaria milleri Chapman

Grallaria milleri Chapman, 1912: 147 (Laguneta, alt. 10,300 ft., Central Andes, near Quindio [sic] Pass, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Grallaria milleri* Chapman, 1912. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 413, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 418, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 373.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 111994, adult female, collected at Laguneta, 10,300 ft, ca. 04°35'N, 75°30'W, Quindío, Colombia, on 7 September 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (no. 262).

COMMENTS: See Kattan and Beltran (1997) concerning the rediscovery and field studies of this species.

Grallaria bangsi Allen

Grallaria bangsi Allen, 1900: 159 (El Libano, altitude 7000 feet).

Now *Grallaria bangsi* Allen, 1900. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 417, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 73145, adult male, collected at El Libano, ca. 11°10'N, 74°00'W, 7000 ft, Magdalena, Colombia, on 25 May 1899, by Grace H. Hull for Herbert H. Smith.

Grallaria hypoleuca castanea Chapman

Grallaria hypoleuca castanea Chapman, 1923b: 8 (Baeza, 5000 ft., eastern Ecuador).

Now *Grallaria hypoleuca castanea* Chapman, 1923. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 409, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 377.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 176060, adult male, collected at Baeza, 00°27'S, 77°53'W, 5000 ft, Napo, Ecuador, on 25 November 1922, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

Grallaria capitalis Chapman

Grallaria capitalis Chapman, 1926b: 2 (Rumicruz, 9700 ft., Dept. Junin, eastern Peru).

Now *Grallaria capitalis* Chapman, 1926. See Fjeldsá and Krabbe, 1990: 410, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 418, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 378.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 174089, adult male, collected at Rumicruz, ca. 10°44'S, 75°55'W, 9700 ft, Pasco, Peru, on 22 March 1922, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 377) considered this and the following species as allospecies in a superspecies complex.

Grallaria albigula Chapman

Grallaria albigula Chapman, 1923b: 8 (Santo Domingo, 6000 ft., S. E. Peru).

Now *Grallaria albigula* Chapman, 1923. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 417, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 379.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 146167, adult male, collected at Santo Domingo, 13°51'S, 69°41'W, 6000 ft, Puno, Peru, on 14 September 1916, by Harry Watkins.

COMMENTS: See comments above.

Grallaria ruficapilla connectens Chapman

Grallaria ruficapilla connectens Chapman, 1923b: 9 (Taraguacocha, alt. 9750 ft., Cordillera de Chilla, Prov. del Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Grallaria ruficapilla connectens* Chapman, 1923. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 380.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 167253, adult male, collected at Taraguacocha, ca. 03°40'S, 79°40'W, 9750 ft, Cordillera de Chilla, El Oro, Ecuador, on 19 August 1920, by George K. Cherrie (no. 21662).

Grallaria ruficapilla interior Zimmer

Grallaria ruficapilla interior Zimmer, 1934a: 16 (San Pedro, southeast of Leimebamba, Perú; altitude 8600–9400 feet).

Now *Grallaria ruficapilla interior* Zimmer, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 380.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 235531, adult male, collected at San Pedro, 8600–9400 ft, S of Chachapoyas, Amazonas, Peru, on 4 February 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10115).

COMMENTS: Stephens and Traylor (1983: 196) did not locate the San Pedro of Watkins; we believe that Zimmer's placing it southeast of Leimebamba was a lapsus. On the printed label of this type specimen, San Pedro is noted as being south of Chachapoyas, Peru. Vaurie (1972) gave the following coordinates for the three localities mentioned, all in Amazonas: Chachapoyas, 06°14'S, 77°51'W; San Pedro, 06°37'S, 77°42'W; and Leimebamba, 06°40'S, 77°46'W. This would place San Pedro southeast of Chachapoyas and *northeast* of Leimebamba.

***Grallaria watkinsi* Chapman**

Grallaria watkinsi Chapman, 1919a: 255 (Milagros, 2200 ft., Prov. Piura (near Prov. Tumbes), Peru).

Now *Grallaria watkinsi* Chapman, 1919. See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 417, and Parker et al., 1995: 219–221.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 163084, adult male, collected at Milagros, 2200 ft, Loja, Ecuador, on 5 July 1919, by Harry Watkins. According to Paynter (1993: 125), Milagros is at 04°07'S, 80°08'W, and just within the border of Ecuador.

COMMENTS: The Watkins's specimens of this species were cataloged as AMNH 151558–151564. AMNH 151558 was inadvertently recataloged as no. 163084, under which number it was published as the holotype of *G. watkinsi*.

***Oropezus cajamarcae* Chapman**

Oropezus cajamarcae Chapman, 1927: 2 (Chugur, 9000 ft., 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Peru).

Now *Grallaria rufula cajamarcae* (Chapman, 1927). See FjeldsÅ and Krabbe, 1990: 412, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 373.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 229329, adult male, collected at Chugur, 06°40'S, 78°45'W, 9000 ft, Cajamarca, Peru, on 30 April 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10377).

***Oropezus rufula occabambae* Chapman**

Oropezus rufula occabambae Chapman, 1923a: 8 (Occabamba Valley, 9100 ft., Urubamba region, Peru).

Now *Grallaria rufula occabambae* (Chapman, 1923). See FjeldsÅ and Krabbe, 1990: 412.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 166533, adult male, collected at 9100 ft, in the valley of the Río Ocabamba, 12°26'S, 72°23'W, Cuzco, Peru, on 2 August 1915, by Edmund Heller (no. 434).

***Grallaria macularia diversa* Zimmer**

Grallaria macularia diversa Zimmer, 1934a: 19 (Puerto Indiana, Río Amazonas (mouth of Río Napo), Perú).

Now *Hyllopezus macularius diversa* (Zimmer, 1934). See Lowery and O'Neill, 1969, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 385.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 231935, adult male, collected at Puerto Indiana, ca. 03°28'S, 73°03'W, left bank Río Amazonas, Loreto, Peru, on 9 July 1926, by Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: For comments on this type locality see *Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus*.

***Hyllopezus fulviventris flammulatus* Griscom**

Hyllopezus fulviventris flammulatus Griscom, 1928: 4 (Almirante, Boca del Toro, western Panama).

Now *Hyllopezus dives dives* (Salvin, 1864). See Wetmore, 1972: 248, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 386–387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 233595, adult male, collected at Almirante, 09°18'N, 82°24'W (Fairchild and Handley, 1966: 13), Bocas del Toro, Panama, on 16 May 1927, by Rex R. Benson (no. 162).

COMMENTS: Wetmore (1972: 248) synonymized *H. fulviventris flammulatus* Griscom with *H. f. dives*, and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 386–387) raised trans-Andean forms, including the Panamanian form, to a full species, *H. dives*.

***Hyllopezus dives barbacoeae* Chapman**

Hyllopezus dives barbacoeae Chapman, 1914c: 617 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Now *Hyllopezus dives barbacoeae* Chapman, 1914. See Wetmore, 1972: 249, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 387.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 117883, sex ?, collected at Barbacoas, 01°41'N, 78°09'W, Nariño, Colombia, on 8 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: Wetmore (1972: 249) recognized the subspecies *H. fulviventris barbacoeae*, and Ridgely and Tudor (1994: 387) considered trans-Andean forms a full species, *H. dives*.

***Hyllopezus dives caquetae* Chapman**

Hyllopezus dives caquetae Chapman, 1923c: 10 (La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Now *Hyllopezus fulviventris caquetae* Chapman, 1923. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 386.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 116350, adult male, collected at Morelia, 01°31'N, 75°41'W, 600 ft, Caquetá, Colombia, on 25 July 1912, by Leo E. Miller (no. 3933).

COMMENTS: Paynter and Traylor (1991: 165) discussed the various spellings of Morelia in the literature and concluded that all must refer to Morelia or a ranch nearby. The locality on the original field label of this type is "[M]urelia" (the "M" having not stamped on the label); it is spelled Murelia in Miller's field catalog.

***Grallaria perspicillata* Lawrence**

Grallaria perspicillata Lawrence, 1861b: 303 (New Grenada, Isthmus of Panama).

Now *Hyllopezus perspicillatus perspicillatus* (Lawrence, 1861). See American Ornithologists' Union, 1998: 371.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 43556, unsexed, AMNH 43557, male, and AMNH 43558, female, collected on the old Panama railroad, Isthmus of Panama, Panama, by James McLeannan and John R. Galbraith. From the George N. Lawrence Collection.

COMMENTS: These specimens had not previously been recognized as types in the AMNH collection.

When Lawrence (1861a: 288–302) began his “Catalogue of a Collection of Birds Made in New Grenada . . .,” he had only a collection made by James McLeannan; the collecting locality was said to be the “Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the Panama Railroad, from near the coast to about a central point between the two oceans.” This first part of the catalog covered through his species number 142—*Heliornis fulica*. On the pages following (Lawrence, 1861b: 303–305), he named 3 new Panamanian species, including *G. perspicillata*. Beginning again on page 315, Lawrence (1861c) continued his catalog with species number 143—*Spizaëtus tyrannus*—but noted that he had received a second collection made by both McLeannan and Galbraith, again mostly on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The exceptions do not include this species. Therefore, all three specimens are from the Atlantic slope, and Lion Hill may be considered the type locality, as was done by Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 354). For further discussion of this locality, see *Dendrornis nana*.

Of the 3 specimens listed above, the unsexed specimen was collected by McLeannan alone and the male and female by both collectors. Both male and female are described by Lawrence; therefore, he had all 3 in hand by the time the description was published and all 3 are syntypes. The publication date of 1862 is that given by Foster (1892: 13) and followed by Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 354). It refers to the date of the publication of the title page for the entire volume. The date of 1861 cited by Wetmore (1972: 253) and others is the date the description was actually issued (1861a in January and 1861b and 1861c in June). These are the only 3 specimens of *Grallaria perspicillata* cataloged with the Lawrence Collection.

[*Myioturdus ochroleucus* Wied]

Myioturdus ochroleucus Wied, 1831: 1032 (in der Nähe der Arrayal da Conquista, inneren Provinz Bahiá).

HOLOTYPE: A male only was described by Wied, but the type was not found by Allen (1889b: 256).

COMMENTS: Whitney et al. (1995: 41) noted that this species is still present at the type locality and recommended the collection of a neotype from what is now fragmentary forest. Whether or not a neotype is needed (see International Commission on Zoolog-

ical Nomenclature, 1999, article 75, for conditions), topotypical material should be collected as soon as possible.

CONOPOPHAGIDAE

***Myiagrus lineatus* Wied**

Myiagrus lineatus Wied, 1831: 1046 (in der Gegend der Arrayal da Conquista im Sertong der Provinz Bahiá).

Now *Conopophaga lineata lineata* (Wied, 1831). See Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 419, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 397.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 6777, adult female, collected at Vitória da Conquista, 14°51'S, 40°51'W, Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: Allen (1889b: 256) gave the type locality as Arrayal da Conquista, as in the original description; Paynter and Traylor (1991: 38) equated this with Vitória da Conquista. As Allen mentioned, the original label contains the word “Curumango,” which he believed to be a locality. We have not been able to trace this word.

***Conopophaga aurita inexpectata* Zimmer**

Conopophaga aurita inexpectata Zimmer, 1931a: 8 (Tabocal, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Now *Conopophaga aurita inexpectata* Zimmer, 1931. See Pinto, 1978: 413.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 310500 (not 301500), adult male, collected at Tabocal, ca. 00°24'S, 65°02'W (Haffer, 1974: 39), Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, on 11 September 1929, by Ramón Olalla.

COMMENTS: Tabocal was described in the Olallas' itinerary thus: “September 11th Ramon Olalla and four assistants left Sta. Isabel on a canoe reaching that afternoon Tabocal, Wnuichy [?] Canal, that is, the canal to the right where the river forks, two or three miles above Sta. Isabel, where they stayed till the 20th.” Sta. Isabel is now known as Tapurucuará, 00°24'S, 65°02'W (Paynter and Traylor, 1991: 546, 625). Tabocal (1) and (2) listed by Paynter and Traylor (1991: 616) are the same place, and Haffer's (1974: 39) coordinates given for Tabocal (1) are correct and are practically identical with those given by Vanzolini (1992: 169).

***Conopophaga roberti* Hellmayr**

Conopophaga roberti Hellmayr, 1905a: 54 (Igarapé-Attú, near Pará, Brazil).

Now *Conopophaga roberti* Hellmayr, 1905. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 399, and Sick, 1997: 556.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 488908, adult male, collected at Igarapé Açu, 01°07'S, 47°37'W, Pará, Brazil, on

4 April 1904, by Alphonse Robert (no. 2032). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Cercomacra sclateri*.

***Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis*
Chapman**

Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis Chapman, 1915a: 641 (Baudo Mts. (3500 ft.), Choco, Colombia).

Now *Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis* Chapman, 1915. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 395.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 123321, adult male, collected in the Serranía de Baudó, 06°00'N, 77°05'W, 3500 ft, Chocó, Colombia, on 18 July 1912, by Elizabeth L. Kerr (no. 129).

***Conopophaga rusbyi* Allen**

Conopophaga rusbyi Allen, 1889a: 96 (Reyes, Bolivia).
Now *Conopophaga melanogaster* Ménétrières, 1835. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 28, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 420, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 400.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30701, sex ?, collected at Reyes, 14°19'S, 67°23'W, El Beni, Bolivia, in June 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: The holotype is in female plumage.

***Myiothera calcarata* Wied**

Myiothera calcarata Wied, 1831: 1101 (no locality given).
Now *Corythopsis delalandi* (Lesson, 1830/31). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 34, Sibley and Monroe, 1990: 338, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 541.

HOLOTYPE?: AMNH 6787, adult male, collected in Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: This specimen is the specimen listed by Allen (1889b: 256) as the type of this taxon Allen continued: "Wied (l.c.) describes only the male, and says he has not had the female before him. Though both 'Mas.' and 'Fem.' are entered in the Catalogue, there is only one specimen in the collection." However, there is a second specimen, AMNH 4808, said to be a Maximilian specimen but without his characteristic label. The sex symbol on this label is difficult to interpret. It was originally an upside-down female symbol, to which a male "arrow" has been added. Both of the specimens are dismantled and of the Maximilian "make."

The specimen that Allen considered the type has had a piece cut out of the Maximilian label in exactly the spot where the female symbol would have been; the fact that Maximilian listed both male and female in the catalog makes it seem probable that both symbols were on the original label. If AMNH 4808 is in fact a female, it is probably the other member of the pair and has no standing as a type.

There is a note to that effect on the type label, signed by C. K. N[ichols]. If both are in fact males, they may be syntypes. Both specimens are kept in the type collection.

When Part 4 of the AMNH type list (Greenway, 1987) was published, the fact that the genus *Corythopsis* is now included in the Tyrannidae was overlooked. See Ames et al. (1968) and Lanyon (1988: 25–28).

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

***Scelorchilus rubecola* [sic] *mochae* Chapman**

Scelorchilus rubecola [sic] *mochae* Chapman, 1934: 3 (Mocha Island, Chile).

Now *Scelorchilus rubecula mochae* Chapman, 1934. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 404.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 387370, adult male, collected on Isla Mocha, 38°22'S, 73°56'W, Arauco, Chile, on 11 November 1932, by Dillman S. Bullock (no. 1453).

***Liosceles erithacus* Sclater**

Liosceles erithacus Sclater, 1890: 345 (Sarayacu, Ecuador).

Now *Liosceles thoracicus erithacus* Sclater, 1890. See Peters, 1951: 280.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 156320, unsexed, collected at Sarayacu, 01°44'S, 77°29'W, Pastaza, Ecuador, in February 1880, by Clarence Buckley. From the Salvin and Godman Collection, received in exchange from The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum [Natural History]) in August 1921.

COMMENTS: In the original description, there were 5 syntypes, all from Sarayacu and collected in February 1880 by Clarence Buckley. Four are in The Natural History Museum, Tring: 2 adult males and 1 adult female from the Salvin and Godman Collection and 1 adult male from the Sclater Collection (Warren and Harrison, 1971: 162, and M. Walters, personal commun.). The fifth specimen was listed as a juvenile from the Salvin and Godman Collection, and is undoubtedly this specimen.

***Myiothera rhynolopha* Wied**

Myiothera rhynolopha Wied, 1831: 1051 (Flusse Belmonte).

Now *Merulaxis ater* Lesson, 1830/31. See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 9, Sick, 1960: 150–155, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 83.

SYNTYPE: AMNH 6831, adult male, collected at Belmonte, 15°51'S, 38°54'W, at the mouth of the Rio Jequitinhonha, Bahia, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Wied (1831: 1051–1055), in the reverse of his usual procedure, described the female

before the male. This probably caused Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 9) to conclude that only the female was described. This male is the only syntype now in the AMNH, although Allen (1889b: 257) noted that Wied's catalog listed both a male and a female.

[*Synallaxis torquata* Wied]

Synallaxis torquata Wied, 1831: 697 (Campo Geral des inneren Brasilien).

Now *Melanopareia torquata torquata* (Wied, 1831). See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 423, and Pinto, 1978: 417.

Wied described a male, female, and young male, none of which were found by Allen (1889b: 244) or by us.

Synallaxis maximiliani argentina Hellmayr

Synallaxis maximiliani argentina Hellmayr, 1907b: 74 (Norco, Tucumán, elev. 1200 metr.).

Now *Melanopareia maximiliani argentina* (Hellmayr, 1907). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 168, Fjeldså and Krabbe, 1990: 421, and Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 423.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 525570, adult male, collected at Norco, 1200 m, Tucumán, Argentina, on 6 August 1904 (not 1906), by Luis Dinelli (no. 3244). From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: According to Paynter (1995: 535), this locality is probably Norco Simbolar, 26°28'S, 65°32'W, Tucumán.

Melanopareia maranonicus Chapman

Melanopareia maranonicus Chapman, 1924: 3 (Perico, Río Chinchipe, northern Peru).

Now *Melanopareia maranonicus* Chapman, 1924. See Ridgely and Tudor, 1994: 425.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 181098, adult male, collected at Perico, 05°15'S, 78°45'W, Río Chinchipe, Cajamarca, Peru, on 12 August 1923, by Harry Watkins (no. 7655).

COMMENTS: Sibley and Monroe (1990: 420) considered this taxon to be a subspecies of *M. elegans*.

Scytalopus unicolor subcinereus Zimmer

Scytalopus unicolor subcinereus Zimmer, 1939: 2 (Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú; altitude 8850 feet).

Now *Scytalopus unicolor subcinereus* Zimmer, 1939. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55–56.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 235881, adult male, collected at Taulís, 8850 ft, ca. 06°54'S, 79°03'W, Cajamarca, Peru, on 10 July 1926, by Harry Watkins (no. 10624).

Scytalopus unicolor intermedius Zimmer

Scytalopus unicolor intermedius Zimmer, 1939: 4 (La Lejía, north of Chachapoyas, Perú; altitude 9000 feet).

Now *Scytalopus unicolor intermedius* Zimmer, 1939. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55–56.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 234580, adult male, collected at La Lejía, ca. 06°10'S, 77°31'W, 9000 ft, Amazonas, Peru, on 3 March 1925, by Harry Watkins (no. 8868).

Scytalopus unicolor parvirostris Zimmer

Scytalopus unicolor parvirostris Zimmer, 1939: 3 (Río Aceramarca, Bolivia; altitude 10,800 feet).

Now *Scytalopus parvirostris* Zimmer, 1939. See Whitney, 1994b: 609–610, Arctander and Fjeldså, 1994, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55–56.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 229194, nearly adult male, collected at Río Aceramarca, 16°18'S, 67°53'W, 10,800 ft, La Paz, Bolivia, on 25 May 1926, by George H. H. Tate.

COMMENTS: The number 24, recorded by Zimmer in the original description, is the number of this collecting locality on Tate's "List of Biological Collecting Stations worked by G. H. H. Tate in the Cordillera Real, Bolivia, 1926" held in the Department of Ornithology Archives. He described the Río "Aceramarca" thus: "The stream in the great glaciated valley that is visible directly across the Unduavi valley from the point of rails at Ichulema.

"Camp half an hour up valley where the projected road-bed crosses the stream. Valley edged by tremendous cliffs that carry puno country at the tops. Detritus from the rock walls supports cold temperate forest. A very few hundred feet up stream marks the end of trees. Brush replaces forest here and there on the more exposed slopes. Grass too."

Scytalopus sanctae-martae Chapman

Scytalopus sanctae-martae Chapman, 1915b: 418 (Valparaiso (alt. 4,500–5,500 ft.) Santa Marta Mts., Col.).

Now *Scytalopus sanctaemartae* Chapman, 1915. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 72893, adult male, collected at Cincinati (= Valparaiso), 11°06'N, 74°06'W, 4500–5000 ft, Magdalena, Colombia, on 9 June 1899, by Grace H. Hull, a niece of Mrs. Herbert H. Smith.

Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer

Scytalopus femoralis confusus Zimmer, 1939: 10 (Miraflores, east of Palmira, Colombia; altitude 6800 feet).

Now *Scytalopus atratus confusus* Zimmer, 1939. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 108905, adult male, collected above Miraflores, ca. 03°35'N, 76°10'W, 6800 ft, east of Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, on 27 April 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: On the field label, the altitude of Miraflores is given as 6200 ft. Chapman (1917: 25) noted: "Above us was the lower border of the luxuriant subtropical forest; below, the bush-grown or bare hills leading to the valley." The published altitude of 6800 ft would be correct for this bird of the subtropical forests.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 68) treated *atratus* as an allospecies in the superspecies *S. [bolivianus]*.

Scytalopus bolivianus Allen

Scytalopus bolivianus Allen, 1889a: 98 (Reyes, Bolivia).
Now *Scytalopus bolivianus* Allen, 1889. See Whitney, 1994b: 610, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 68.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 30741, adult, sex ?, said to have been collected at Reyes, 14°19'S, 67°23'W, El Beni, Bolivia, in June 1886, by Dr. Henry H. Rusby.

COMMENTS: Zimmer (1939: 8) noted that this specimen probably came from a higher altitude nearer La Paz.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 68) treated *bolivianus* as an allospecies in the superspecies *S. [bolivianus]*.

Scytalopus chiriquensis Griscom

Scytalopus chiriquensis Griscom, 1924a: 3 (Cerro Flores (alt. 5500 ft), eastern Chiriqui, Panama).

Now *Scytalopus argentifrons chiriquensis* Griscom, 1924. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 83.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 182732, adult male, collected at Cerro Flores, 5500 ft (original field label gives 5000 ft), eastern Chiriqui, Panama, on 14 March 1924, by Rex R. Benson (no. 227) and Ludlow Griscom.

COMMENTS: For a discussion of this locality, see *Margarornis rubiginosa boultoni*.

Scytalopus panamensis Chapman

Scytalopus panamensis Chapman, 1915b: 420 (Taccarcuna (3600 ft), eastern Panama).

Now *Scytalopus panamensis* Chapman, 1915. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 75, 83.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 135591, adult male, collected at Taccarcuna, 3600 ft, eastern Panama, on 6 March 1915, by Harold E. Anthony (no. 75) and David S. Ball.

COMMENTS: The altitude given on the original field label is 4200 ft, and the specimen was probably collected on the slopes of Cerro Malí, above Taccarcuna Village. For a discussion of this locality, see *Premnoplex brunnescens albescens*.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 75, 83) treated *panamensis* as an allospecies in the superspecies *S. [panamensis]*.

Scytalopus panamensis vicinior Zimmer

Scytalopus panamensis vicinior Zimmer, 1939: 11 (Ricaurte, Narino, western Colombia; altitude 5000–6000 feet).

Now *Scytalopus vicinior* Zimmer, 1939. See Arctander and Fjeldså, 1994, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 75, 77.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 117792, adult female, collected at Ricaurte, 01°13'N, 77°59'W, Nariño, Colombia, on 20 September 1912, by William B. Richardson.

COMMENTS: The field label gives the altitude of Ricaurte as 2500 ft. Chapman (1917: 50) noted that specimens from Ricaurte are from the Subtropical Zone and that Richardson thought the elevation to be 4000–4500 ft. Chapman (1917: 653) placed it at about 4500–5000 ft. Paynter and Traylor (1991: 213) gave the altitude as 1250 m.

Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr

Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr, 1922: 58 (La Culata, Anden von Mérida, 4000 metr., Venezuela).

Now *Scytalopus meridanus* Hellmayr, 1922. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 79, 81.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 492377, female [= male], collected at La Culata, ca. 08°45'N, 71°05'W, 4000 m, Mérida, Venezuela, on 10 October (not 1 January) 1897, by Salomón Briceño Gabaldón. From the Rothschild Collection.

COMMENTS: The original label gives the sex of this specimen as "hembra," but the Rothschild label is marked "apparently male," and the original description also indicated that the original sexing was an error.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 79) treated this taxon as an allospecies in the superspecies *S. [latebricola]*.

Myiothera indigotica "Licht." Wied

Myiothera indigotica "Licht." Wied, 1831: 1091 (in der Gegend von Bahiá).

Now *Scytalopus indigoticus* (Wied, 1831). See Vieillard, 1990, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 83.

SYNTYPES: AMNH 5416, male, and AMNH 5417, female, collected near Bahia, Brazil, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. From the Maximilian Collection.

COMMENTS: There are no sex symbols on the original label attached to AMNH 5416, which presumably applied to both birds. The sexes listed above are those given by Allen (1889b: 257). Lichtenstein (1823: 43–45) did not introduce this name in his published catalog.

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 83) treated *indigotica* as an allospecies in the superspecies *S. [indigoticus]*.

***Scytalopus infasciatus* Chapman**

Scytalopus infasciatus Chapman, 1915b: 414 (Paramo de Beltrán (alt. 9750 ft) near Bogotá, Colombia).

Now *Scytalopus griseicollis griseicollis* (Lafresnaye, 1840). See Cory and Hellmayr, 1924: 20.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 132328, unsexed, collected at Beltrán, ca. 04°27'N, 73°54'W, 9750 ft, Cundinamarca, Colombia, on 31 March 1915, presented to AMNH by Hermano Apolinar Maria.

COMMENTS: Meyer de Schauensee (1952: 1124) identified Beltrán as "The name of a forested tract of land lying on the slopes above and east of Fómeque, below Páramo de Chingasa, east of Bogotá. The name 'Páramo de Beltrán' has been used erroneously for this locality."

Krabbe and Schulenberg (1997: 55, 79, 81) remained uncertain as to the placement of *infasciatus*.

***Scytalopus canus* Chapman**

Scytalopus canus Chapman, 1915b: 412 (Paramillo (alt. 12,500 ft), W. Andes, Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Scytalopus canus canus* Chapman, 1915. See Arcander and Fjeldså, 1994, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 71.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 133361, adult male, collected on Cerro Paramillo, 07°04'N, 75°55'W, 12,500 ft, Antioquia, Colombia, on 26 January 1915, by Leo E. Miller (no. 10937) and Howarth S. Boyle.

COMMENTS: Whitney (1994b: 611–612) also discussed this taxon.

***Scytalopus magellanicus obscurus* Zimmer**

Scytalopus magellanicus obscurus Zimmer, 1939: 16 (Tambillo, Río Upano, eastern Ecuador; altitude 8000 ft.).

Now *Scytalopus canus opacus* Zimmer, 1941. See Whitney, 1994b: 611–612, Arcander and Fjeldså, 1994, and Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 71.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 180946 (not 180945), unsexed, collected at Tambilio, 8000 ft, Río Upano, Morona-Santiago, Ecuador, date uncertain, by Enrique Feyer.

COMMENTS: Zimmer (1941: 25) introduced *Scytalopus magellanicus opacus* as a new name for *S. m. obscurus*, which was preoccupied by *Sylvia obscura* King, 1828, a synonym of *Scytalopus magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1789).

T. S. [Schulenberg] noted on the label of AMNH 180945 that "Zimmer (1939: 16) gives this bird's catalog number as type of *obscurus*, but the description of type refers to 180946." We agree with this statement. These are the only two specimens of *S. m. obscurus* received from Feyer. Not only does the description of the type fit AMNH 180946 but also the type label with the correct number is tied on that specimen. In addition, Zimmer's description of the

second specimen fits AMNH 180945. Unfortunately, he seems to have transposed the measurements. The holotype is the only specimen for which Zimmer gave measurements, and they exactly match our measurements for AMNH 180945. The holotype itself has the tip broken off the upper mandible. Other measurements are: wing 59.0, tail 41.5, and tarsus 22.0.

The date of Feyer's collection is uncertain. In the Department of Ornithology Archives there is one letter from Feyer written to Chapman while he was in Ecuador and dated 31/8 but with no year. Chapman had requested further data on this Río Upano collection. Chapman (1926a: 19–20) was in Ecuador twice, 21–30 May 1916 and 10 July–7 September 1922, the latter year including the date of the letter. Feyer, who lived in Riobamba, had been asked to make a collection on Tunguragua in 1919 but had been unable to do so because of the lasting devastation from a 1916 eruption (Chapman, 1926a: 120). It was perhaps during the period 1919–1922 that the Río Upano collection was made, because the 107 specimens sent by Feyer were cataloged with other Ecuadorian collections made in 1923.

The exact location of "Tambillo" has also been problematic. There are two Tambillos listed by Paynter (1993: 203), both in Pichincha, and neither is correct in this case. The Río Upano is in Morona-Santiago and flows into the Río Namangoza, a headwater of the Río Santiago (Paynter, 1993: 214). In Feyer's letter, he quite definitely spells the locality "Tambilio" and sketches the collecting route "from the pass of Atilio over the Gargalan [at 10,000 ft] to Macas, following the line of the river Upano." The sketch map shows Macas (02°19'S, 78°07'W [Paynter, 1993: 116]) at 3500 ft and Tambilio at 8000 ft on the river. According to his letter, Feyer apparently hired collectors from Macas to collect upriver. These specimens were labeled after they reached the AMNH and have no field labels. Originally, the locality was spelled Tambilio on the labels, but the last "i" was later mistakenly overwritten with an "l."

Whitney (1994b: 611–612) also discussed this taxon.

***Scytalopus magellanicus urubambae* Zimmer**

Scytalopus magellanicus urubambae Zimmer, 1939: 15 (Cedrobamba, Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Perú; altitude 12,000 feet).

Now *Scytalopus urubambae* Zimmer, 1939. See Krabbe and Schulenberg, 1997: 55, 73.

HOLOTYPE: AMNH 170765, adult female, collected at Cedrobamba, ca. 13°05'S, 72°33'W, 12,000 ft, Machu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Cuzco, Peru, on 1 June 1915, by Edmund Heller (no. 137).

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