

A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM OMILTEME, GUERRERO

BY LUDLOW GRISCOM

IN THE spring of 1936, Mr. W. W. Brown, Jr., returned to the State of Guerrero, Mexico, and with Mrs. Brown succeeded in perfecting arrangements to camp for some time in the high rain forest at Omilteme, a place famous as the type locality of many endemic specialties of the high Sierra Madre del Sur. Work was begun on March 20 and continued through July 8. While Omilteme was 'headquarters' throughout this period, other localities appear on Mr. Brown's labels as follows: Mujileca (April 16 only), Esposcalete (April 30 only), Isguagilite (May 13-20), Rincon Caparosa (May 24 only), Jaleaca (June 6 only). Three of these places are hamlets on the mule trail from Chilpancingo to Omilteme. The others must be in the immediate vicinity, as birds were shot at Omilteme on the same day. All are slightly lower in altitude. None is of the slightest real consequence, except Isguagilite, where the fair number of birds collected shows a high percentage of species characteristic of the Tropical Zone with almost no Subtropical-Zone forms.

The collection contains 490 specimens, belonging to 107 species, and is consequently very critically selected. With very few exceptions, the only species in series are the specially desirable birds of higher altitudes, all of which were breeding, as definitely proved by careful dissection. It is interesting to note that fifteen species out of 107 are new to Guerrero. The results appear to justify my prediction of the numerous probable additions to the avifauna of Guerrero with further collecting (cf. Griscom, 'Ornithology of Guerrero,' Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 75, pp. 367-422, January, 1934). This report is purely supplementary to that paper. All species common or already well known in Guerrero, are not listed and comment is confined to strictly new or interesting matter.

Penelope purpurascens purpurascens Wagler.—1 ♂, Omilteme. A little-known bird in western Mexico, here at an unusually high altitude.

Dendrotyx macroura striatus Nelson.—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme. A fine series of one of the rarest partridges in the New World. Only two specimens are definitely recorded: Nelson's type and a specimen, collected by Mrs. H. H. Smith, in the British Museum. There is no doubt but what we have in this series a subspecies strikingly distinct from typical *macroura*. It is much smaller, with a radically shorter tarsus and generally darker coloration throughout. This last is most noticeable on the underparts, which entirely lack the whitish ground color seen on the lower breast and abdomen of *macroura*. Nelson's claim that *striatus* differs in having the sides and flanks more heavily streaked with chestnut proves to be without foundation. It should be noted that both *griseipectus* Nelson and *oaxacae* Nelson have page priority over *striatus* Nelson, and come from closely adjacent areas. Good series of

these two forms are also badly needed before it can finally be settled just how many valid subspecies there may be.

Cyrtonyx sallei J. Verreaux.—1 ♀, Isguagilite, May 17, 1936. This rare Ocellated Quail is known from a mere handful of males; the only definite locality on record is Amula in Guerrero. The female has hitherto been unknown. The male is nearer to *montezumae* than to *ocellatus* in characters. Grant, in the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum,' supposed that the female would resemble *montezumae*, but this proves not to be the case. My single specimen is not trenchantly separable from the female of *ocellatus* (!), and this development consequently endorses Mr. Peters's suspicion that *sallei* and *ocellatus* would prove to be subspecies of *montezumae* (cf. 'Birds of the World,' vol. 2, p. 57, footnote, 1934).

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus).—1 ♀, in breeding plumage, Omilteme, May 29, 1936, "ovaries slightly enlarged." The locality and the extremely late date would both appear to be remarkable.

Larus pipixcan Wagler.—1 ♂, in full breeding plumage, Mugileca, April 16. Already known as a transient to the Pacific coast of Mexico and the lakes in the central plateau.

Oreopeleia albigacies rubida (Nelson).—3 ♂, 4 ♀, Omilteme. There are now four subspecies of this Quail-Dove, of which *rubida* is perhaps the most distinct in its conspicuously more cinnamonaceous (less clay-color or grayish) underparts. While very slightly browner on the occiput than typical *albifacies*, this character is marked only in *anthonyi* Griscom of western Guatemala.

Oreopeleia montana (Linnaeus).—1 ♀, Jaleaca, June 6. The Ruddy Quail-Dove is well known from the tropical lowlands of Vera Cruz, but from western Mexico has been previously reported once only (Arroyo de Limones, Sinaloa).

Ara militaris mexicana Ridgway.—1 ♀, Omilteme. The only record for Guerrero is Acapulco on the coast.

Amazona finschi (Selater).—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Rincon and Isguagilite. One of the many Tropical-Zone birds hitherto overlooked in Guerrero.

Strix varia sartorii (Ridgway).—1 ♀, Omilteme.

Ciccaba virgata amptonata Kelso.—2 ♀, Omilteme and Isguagilite. This recently proposed subspecies, though possessing purely intermediate characters, is quite distinct and occupies a sufficient geographic area to be worthy of recognition.

Glaucidium minutissimum palmarum Nelson.—1 ♀, Omilteme, April 20. So rare a bird that an additional specimen is worth recording.

Chloroceryle americana septentrionalis (Sharpe).—1 ♂, 2 ♀. That this wearisomely common little kingfisher is previously unrecorded from Guerrero merely shows how sketchy is the exploration of this State.

Phaethornis longirostris mexicanus Hartert.—1 ♀?, Omilteme. A very distinct subspecies in its radically larger size and generally darker coloration. In spite of its name, it is only known from Guerrero and western Oaxaca, and would appear to be decidedly uncommon.

Campylopterus hemileucurus (Lichtenstein).—1 ♂, Omilteme. A characteristic Subtropical-Zone hummer, here at the extreme northwestern limit of its range.

Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot.—1 ♂ ad., 4 ♀, Omilteme. Probably the rarest of Mexican hummers in collections. This is apparently the fifth time it has ever been collected.

Lampornis amethystinus margaritae (Salvin and Godman).—33 ♂, 8 ♀, Omilteme, the great majority breeding. When Ridgway treated the hummingbirds in Part 5 (1911) of the 'Birds of North and Middle America,' this species (in the aggregate

sense) was very rare in collections, and hopelessly inadequate material apparently induced him merely to follow the old-fashioned criteria handed down from previous decades. It is of interest to recall that Ridgway's material was as follows: *amethystinus*, 9♂, no females; *brevirostris*, 2♂, no females; *salvini*, 2♂, no females; *margaritae*, 10♂, 2♀; *pringlei*, 3♂, 1♀. The group was divided into three 'species' on the basis of the color of the throat in males: *amethystinus* and subspecies *brevirostris* (Ridgway, 1908) and *salvini* (Ridgway, 1908) with throat purple to reddish or pinkish purple; *margaritae* with throat violet; *pringlei* with throat violet blue.

This situation proves to parallel that in *Amazilia violiceps*, where multiplication of species had proceeded to remarkable lengths. In *Lampornis* not only do three species boil down to one, but all these names cannot even be used for subspecific concepts. It follows, therefore, that Hartert ('Das Tierreich, Trochilidae,' pp. 114-115, 1900) was entirely correct in reducing three species to one. His only 'mistake' was possibly in not going far enough in the reduction of subspecies. My concept of geographic variation follows:—

1. Typical *amethystinus* Swainson. Type locality, Temascaltepec, Mexico. Range now known to extend north to Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi and southern Tamaulipas (Galindo). In reality a pale northeastern extreme, certain specimens minutely larger than any others from Mexico. Underparts in both sexes paler brownish gray than in any other race. Throat of adult males distinctly more reddish or pinkish purple than in any other race, the feathers more widely margined with buffy grayish, producing a distinctly squamate effect. Wing 65-71 mm.; culmen, 20-23.

All the remaining subspecies differ from *amethystinus* and agree minutely with each other in being much darker below (deep mouse gray to slate gray), and the throat feathers of adult males are more narrowly margined with paler, giving a less squamate effect. Immature females and males differ from adult females in having little or no cinnamonaceous on throat, a character which has been alleged to be specific. The usual individual variation in the relative bronzy or green tone to the upperparts has also been alleged as a specific character.

2. *salvini* (Ridgway). Highlands of Guatemala. Easily separable from typical *amethystinus* in its darker coloration below and slightly smaller size. Wing 64.5-66.5 mm.; culmen, 19-21. Throat of adult males more reddish, less pinkish purple. The relatively darker auricular area, and the broader, purer-white postocular streak are purely matters of individual variation and do not afford racial characters.

3. *nobilis* Griscom. Highlands of Honduras except the more eastern and coastal ranges. Even darker and much smaller than *salvini*, but throat of adult male as in *salvini*. Wing 59-64 mm.

4. *brevirostris* (Ridgway). Known from three localities only in western Mexico (Jalisco, Colima and Tepic). The female is unknown, and there are only two males in this country. The single male before me is indistinguishable from larger specimens of *salvini*! We have here consequently a most anomalous situation. The real facts are that *brevirostris* is an intermediate between typical *amethystinus* and *margaritae*, but very much nearer the latter, as later comment will show. It should be regarded as a synonym of the latter, unless a good series of adult males should show a miraculous constancy in the color of the throat, which is noticeably not the case with other subspecies.

5. *margaritae* (Salvin and Godman). Definitely including *L. pringlei* (Nelson, 1897) and probably also *brevirostris* (Ridgway). Originally described from Omilteme. Erroneously reported by O. T. Baron from Chilpancingo, but actually not occurring

nearer to this city than the mountains 2000 feet higher. The type of *L. pringlei* Nelson comes from fifteen miles west of Oaxaca City, Oaxaca; all other recorded specimens come from the mountains above Chilpancingo.

The great series of thirty-three perfect skins of breeding adult males before me reveals most interesting facts in individual variation. Twenty-nine specimens have violet or violet-purple throats and obviously agree with an old British specimen of *margaritae*. Three have violet-blue or bluish-purple throats and are consequently *L. pringlei*. One is even more interesting in that the throat is reddish violet, a shade exactly half-way between the color of *brevirostris* and that of *margaritae*. In the series of twenty-nine 'typical' *margaritae*, a number of specimens are variously intermediate toward the extreme of *pringlei*. It should be clear, therefore, that the specific character of *L. pringlei* is a purely individual variation of *margaritae*, that the alleged specific character in the throat color of *margaritae* is of subspecific value only, and that the throat color of *brevirostris* is so nearly approximated by the reddest extreme of *margaritae* as to impugn the sole character for this subspecies until a proper series endorses it.

To sum up, *margaritae* is an excellent subspecies, with the size of typical *amethystinus*, the darker coloration of *salvini*, and the throat of adult males always notably bluer or more purplish, less reddish violet.

Atthis heloisa heloisa (Nelson and Delattre).—2 ♂, Omilteme. Omitted in error from my previous list.

Aulacorhynchus prasinus wagleri (Sturm).—3 ♂, 1 ♀, Omilteme. While clearly only a subspecies of *prasinus*, *wagleri* is more different from the three other races of this toucanet than is any one of them from each of the others.

Grallaria guatemalensis ochraceiventris Nelson.—4 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme. Much the most distinct of the Middle-American subspecies of *guatemalensis*. The larger size is a character common to most of the endemic races of the Passeriformes.

Xenicopsoides montanus variegaticeps (Selater).—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme. This fresh series in connection with one (old and foxed) from southeastern Mexico and four from Guatemala induces me for the first time to believe that *idoneus* Bangs can be recognized. It was originally described as a specialty of the Volcan de Chiriqui, and Costa Rican birds were referred to true *variegaticeps*. This treatment proved untenable almost at once, and *idoneus* has been buried in synonymy ever since. While freely admitting the variable coloration of this species, it seems to me that good series from Honduras southward are distinctly darker especially below, more brownish or rufescent, less buffy or clay color, and above all the pileum is a browner, less pure gray, not in such sharp contrast to the color of the back, as is true of the most northern birds when recently collected and not foxed with age.

Automolus rubiginosus guerrerensis Salvin and Godman.—1 ♂, Isguagilite, May 15, not breeding. While this bird clearly 'represents' the rare *rubiginosus* group, it is largely a matter of opinion whether to treat it as specifically distinct or not. It is, of course, strikingly different from *rubiginosus* and *veraepacis* in being paler and browner, less rufescent, throughout. The pileum is concolor with the back instead of rich chestnut in sharp contrast, and the wings are but slightly more rufescent than the back. Other forms farther south must also be considered in this connection. In particular *rufipectus* Bangs of Santa Marta bridges the gap between *veraepacis* and *guerrerensis* to so surprising a degree that Hellmayr is undoubtedly right in combining all these birds under one specific name.

There are now enough specimens to appreciate the marked difference in coloration between adults and immatures. The latter are always paler, less richly colored

below, with the tawny, rufous or cinnamon tone to the throat and chest lacking or less clearly indicated. Ignorance of this fact in the past has led to the description of two other 'species,' *A. pectoralis* Nelson (= *guerrensis*), and *A. xanthippe* Davison, a synonym of *fumosus*. In this connection *umbrinus* Salvin and Godman of the Pacific Cordillera of Guatemala has enjoyed an unmerited reputation for distinctness, as its great rarity has prevented the discovery of the real facts. The original diagnosis correctly compared the young *umbrinus* with adult *veraepacis*, but fresh adults of the former are much less distinct. Thus the specimen from Chiapas and another from northern Honduras discussed by Hellmayr ('Birds of the Americas,' pt. 4, p. 215, footnote, 1925) are undoubtedly specimens of *umbrinus*, not *veraepacis*, and the respects in which they differ from real *veraepacis* furnish an excellent diagnosis for *umbrinus*, which now has a logical range from the mountains of Chiapas through the Pacific Cordillera of Guatemala to the mountains of central and western Honduras. This subspecies averages minutely paler, a little less richly rufescent on throat and chest, but the back is distinctly browner, with the chestnut pileum in sharper contrast. So far as yet known, *veraepacis* is confined to the highlands of Vera Paz, east of the Altos, in Guatemala. If it occurs elsewhere it should be sought in the ranges of eastern and northeastern Honduras, where alone other Vera Paz specialties have been discovered in recent years.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus omiltemensis Nelson.—2♂, 4♀, Omilteme. This excellent series of this distinctly larger, paler and duller subspecies, is far more different from *emigrans* of northern Central America than is *costaricensis* Ridgway.

Xiphorhynchus erythrogygius erythrogygius (Sclater).—1♂, Omilteme. The rarity of this bird in collections has made any study of geographic variation impossible up to the present time. It is now well known how variable are these woodhewers in coloration, but it has not been so clearly recognized that immature birds are astonishingly smaller than adults. The measurements in older texts consequently give a remarkable degree of individual variation. It is only in recent years that *erythrogygius* has been proved to range commonly southward through Honduras to the mountains of north-central Nicaragua, so that the geographic gap between it and *punctigula* (Ridgway) is practically closed. The fine series available requires a slight modification of the currently alleged diagnostic characters:—

(a) typical *erythrogygius* (Sclater).—Type from Jalapa, Vera Cruz. A rare bird, found north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec only. Abruptly larger than more southern specimens; of duller, less greenish-olive coloration below; chin and upper throat whiter, barred with dusky; pileum more heavily spotted with buffy; back broadly streaked with buffy; underparts heavily spotted.

(b) ***Xiphorhynchus erythrogygius parvus*** subsp. nov.—Type: no. 158,227, Mus. Comp. Zool., ♂ adult; Las Peñitas, south-central Honduras, February 17, 1933; C. F. Underwood.

Slightly richer, more rufescent brown above; more greenish olive below; chin and throat buffier, spotted with dusky; back less heavily streaked; abruptly and obviously smaller.

Series from Guatemala are intermediate in that they are duller colored and more heavily streaked on the back; the chin is whitish, but spotted; on the other hand they are smaller than Honduras series.

(c) *punctigula* (Ridgway).—Minutely more olive above and below; underparts less heavily spotted; intermediate between the two last in size; obviously different in that the back is unstreaked, or with a few small streaks on anterior portion only; pileum less spotted.

Table of Wing Lengths

Mexico: three adults, 122–125 mm.; two young, 108–109.5

Guatemala: eleven adults, 106.5–112.5 mm.; three young, 99.5–101.5

Honduras: ten adults, 110–118 (122) mm.; two young, 103–105

Nicaragua: one adult, 112 mm.

The differences in coloration are so relatively slight, that in spite of the minor differences between Guatemala and Honduras specimens, I prefer to recognize one smaller race only. The Honduras and Nicaraguan birds are in reality intermediate between *punctigula* and the Guatemala series. There is also an interesting zonal break: *erythropygius* is strictly a Subtropical-Zone bird from north-central Nicaragua northward; *punctigula* and *insolitus* are strictly humid Tropical-Zone birds of the lower levels from southeastern Nicaragua southward.

Attila spadicea cinnamomea (Lawrence).—1 ♂, Omilteme.

Empidonax difficilis salvini Ridgway.—3 ♂, 1 ♀, Omilteme. This is *bairdi* of my previous paper, a name which van Rossem has shown to apply to another species.

Megarhynchus pitangua mexicanus (Lafresnaye).—1 ♂, 1 ♀, Isguagilite. Previously unrecorded from Guerrero. These birds show no approach to *caniceps* Ridgway of Jalisco.

Xanthoura luxuosa vivida Ridgway.—7 ♂, 5 ♀, Isguagilite and Rincon. The subspecies of Guerrero Green Jays was left unsettled by Ridgway for lack of specimens. The present fine series is clearly *vivida* and shows no approach to *speciosa* Nelson, known from the type locality only, in Jalisco.

Aphelocoma unicolor guerrerensis Nelson.—12 ♂, 8 ♀, Omilteme. This fine jay has previously been known from only the type series in the U. S. Biological Survey. While a very distinct race, it has no claims to specific distinctness whatever. As stated in the original diagnosis, it is a much darker, more purplish blue than typical *unicolor* of eastern Mexico, and consequently is still darker than *colestis* of Chiapas and Guatemala. The phrase "much larger" must have been an inadvertence, as the measurements of the original series clearly show; the wing length averages only 3 mm. more, surely a minute percentage of 160 mm. !; the tail, however, is appreciably longer in proportion. In coloration *guerrerensis* is even darker than *griscomi* van Rossem of Salvador and western Honduras. This latter form averages larger than *unicolor*, but lacks the proportionately longer tail (cf. van Rossem, Auk, vol. 45, pp. 362–363, 1928).

Cyanolyca mirabilis Nelson.—3 ♂, 6 ♀, Omilteme. A beautifully distinct species, even though related to *nana* of eastern Mexico and *argentigula* of Costa Rica. To reduce these three isolated birds to subspecies seems to me to be carrying the 'formenkreis' theory to absurd lengths. An immature bird is a duller and grayer blue throughout, the chest is sooty below the white throat patch, instead of sharply black, and the pileum is also faintly tinged with sooty only, instead of sharply black. Previously known only from the type series of 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Parus sclateri sclateri Kleinschmidt.—2 ♀, Omilteme.

Troglodytes brunneicollis brunneicollis Sclater.—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme. In the review of this species in my previous paper (loc. cit., pp. 394–395) I commented on the fact that the only specimen from Guerrero was paler and duller than typical *brunneicollis* of southeastern Mexico, partly approaching *compositus* Griscom of Tamaulipas. The present series does not confirm the departure of Guerrero birds from the typical. As usual, adults prove to be less richly colored.

Henicorhina leucophrys festiva Nelson.—1 ♂, Omilteme. This well-marked sub-

species is a duller and paler-colored bird than *mexicana* with a less contrasted pileum. It is consequently even paler and duller than the much larger *capitalis* Nelson of western Guatemala.

Hylocichla guttata auduboni (Baird).—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme. Reported here because one of the males was collected on the astonishingly late date of May 1, 1936, "testes slightly enlarged." The assumption, however, that the bird was about to breed in the near vicinity, is entirely unwarranted on this evidence.

Catharus occidentalis fulvescens Nelson.—5 ♂, 6 ♀, Omilteme.

Catharus frantzii omiltemensis Ridgway.—3 ♂, 4 ♀, Omilteme. Previously known from the unique type only. We have here a most unusual case of convergence of characters. This subspecies is very distinct from its nearest relative, *alticola* Salvin and Godman of western Guatemala, in that it is a much paler and duller-colored bird especially below, and the russet tone of the pileum is so faint in the majority of the series as not to furnish any strong contrast with the olivaceous-brown back. Now it so happens that these characters are precisely those which separate *C. occidentalis fulvescens* Nelson from typical *occidentalis* of southeastern Mexico. To those familiar with both birds, *occidentalis* and typical *frantzii* are obviously distinct species, separable by color characters at a mere glance at skins in a tray. These differences, however, completely disappear in the two representative subspecies from Omilteme. The two series are virtually interchangeable, unless the real, fundamental specific characters are used. These are (1) the wholly yellow mandible in *frantzii*, whereas the terminal half of the mandible is blackish in *occidentalis*; (2) the inner webs of the bases of the remiges in *occidentalis* are abruptly buffy, forming a distinct buffy patch at the base of the spread wing, which is otherwise grayish on the under surface. These differences are much less pronounced in immature specimens.

Ridgwayia pinicola (Selater).—3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv. ♂, Omilteme. The discovery of possible geographic variation in this little-known thrush still awaits the assembly of adequate series of all three plumages.

Vireolanius melitophrys melitophrys DuBus.—1 ♂, Omilteme. Listed in my previous paper as *goldmani* Nelson. I have since shown (Ibis, p. 552, 1935) that the characters of this alleged subspecies were based entirely on the immature plumage of *melitophrys*.

Cardellina rubrifrons rubrifrons (Giraud).—1 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme.

Myioborus miniatus miniatus (Swainson).—2 ♂, 4 ♀, Omilteme.

Basileuterus belli clarus Ridgway.—1 ♂, Omilteme. Apparently the second time this bird has ever been collected. Distinctly lighter, brighter and yellower than *scitulus* Nelson of Guatemala, but I am not impressed by the "much longer tarsus."

Icterus melanocephalus melanocephalus (Wagler).—3 ♂, 2 ♀, Omilteme and Rincon. The tenth member of the genus to be recorded from Guerrero!

Piranga bidentata bidentata Swainson.—3 ♂, Omilteme. Provisionally referred here until the variations of the species in Mexico can be properly studied. Clearly not *sanguinolenta* (Lafresnaye), if this is properly represented by Vera Cruz specimens.

Hesperiphona abeillei abeillei (Lesson).—1 ♀, Omilteme. While new to Guerrero, this specimen shows no approach to the characters of the unique type female of *pallida* Nelson.

Saltator atriceps flavicrissus subsp. nov.—Type: No. 172,345, Mus. Comp. Zool.; breeding ♂; Isguagilite, Guerrero; May 15, 1936; W. W. Brown, Jr. Nearest to typical *atriceps* Lesson of Mexico, here restricted to Vera Cruz, but black pectoral

collar averaging broader, less broken with white feathers; white throat patch consequently averaging smaller; flanks less washed with brownish or olive; crissum and under tail coverts more olive ochraceous, less orange. 4 ♂, 2 ♀ from the type locality.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology happens to possess a practically perfect series of this species. Variation of plumage with age has never been properly brought out. Ridgway's description of the 'young' really applies to the juvenal just after being fledged. In this plumage the maxilla is yellow, the black of head, chin and chest is duller; the white throat patch is smaller, less sharply defined, and the feathers have a characteristically loose and fluffy texture. This plumage is followed by the very different immature plumage, in which the maxilla is still yellow, but the whole throat and chest is white with a varying amount of black feathers, where the pectoral collar should be. The specimens before me seem to show that the bill becomes black before the black pectoral collar is assumed. Two from eastern Guatemala, for instance, have no pectoral collar, but only the tip of the maxilla is yellow, while the majority of specimens of typical *atriceps* from Mexico and northern Central America without black pectoral collar have solid-black bills. It follows, therefore, that immature specimens of typical *atriceps* exactly resemble adults of *lacertosus* Bangs of Panama, which are devoid of a pectoral collar, and this subspecies is positively characterized by the gray instead of black auriculars. It is also most helpful to have skins of the same make-up. Fortunately again we have perfect skins by Brown from Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Guerrero. It should be clear that the width and distinctness of the pectoral collar would be affected by the degree to which the breast is stuffed or the head and neck bent backward.

Like a great many other birds of eastern Mexico, typical *atriceps* crosses the continent at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and from there south occurs on the Pacific as well as the Caribbean slope of Central America; 53 specimens from the Isthmus south to Nicaragua are inseparable from 17 specimens from southeastern Mexico. The type and six other specimens from Yucatan and Quintana Roo represent *raptor* (Cabot), a notably paler bird below, adults of which apparently have a narrower and more broken collar than adult *atriceps*, though immature birds are, of course, indistinguishable in this respect. The type and fifteen other specimens adequately represent *lacertosus* Bangs.

It should be noted that this species is previously unknown in western Mexico, so it is not surprising that the Guerrero bird should prove separable.

*Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge, Mass.*