



NOTULAE NATURAE

NUMBER 138

OF

JUNE 28, 1944

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

A NEW RACE OF *PYRRHURA RUPICOLA* FROM PERU

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It has come to our attention that there are two distinct races of this rare parrot, the nominate form from central Peru and a southern race from southeastern Peru and, apparently, the Yungas of Bolivia. For the latter we propose the name

Pyrrhura rupicola sandiae new subspecies

TYPE. — ♀ ad., A.N.S.P., no. 103847, collected at La Pampa, Sandia, Dept. Puno, southeastern Peru, July 3, 1931, by M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Description.—Differs from the nominate form in having much narrower hoary margins to the feathers of the throat and foreneck. These pale edgings measure only 2–2.5 mm. in width (specimens in fresh plumage) as compared with 4–5 mm. Thus the dusky basal portion of these feathers is more prominent. In addition, the whitish edgings to the feathers of the hindneck are virtually obsolete and those on the sides of the neck much reduced.

Measurements of type.—Wing 135, tail 125, bill (from cere) 17, tarsus 12 mm.

Range.—Southeastern Peru (Dept. Puno), south to the “Yungas” country of Bolivia.

Specimens Examined. — *Pyrrhura rupicola rupicola*. — Peru, “Chanchamayo”, 1 ♂¹ (wing 133 mm.); La Gloria, Chanchamayo, 1 ♂¹ (wing 134.5 mm.); Vitoc, Chanchamayo, 1 ♀¹ (wing 131 mm.); Eneñas, Chanchamayo, 1 ♂ (wing 128.5 mm.), 1 ♀ (wing 133 mm.). *Pyrrhura rupicola sandiae*.—Peru, La Pampa, Sandia, 2 ♀ (wing 134.5–135 mm.); Bolivia, “Yungas, S. 18°, 6000 ft.”, o¹ (wing 127.5 mm.).

¹ We are indebted to Mr. John T. Zimmer for the loan of these specimens, which are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.



Remarks.—Unfortunately one of Tschudi's cotypes of *rupicola*, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, is not at present available for comparison, but Mr. Zimmer, of the American Museum of Natural History, informs us that all of Tschudi's exploration in Peru was confined to the central portion of this republic. Furthermore, the bird figured in his "Untersuchungen Ueber die Fauna Peruana" (pl. 26, fig. 1) and that in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (vol. 20, pl. 2, fig. 1) indicate the northern bird, as does Salvadori's description (l.c. p. 225), which was presumably based on another cotype, the only example of this species at that time in the British Museum.

Tschudi stated that he found this paroquet abundant in the coastal region south of Lima, which section of the country has been designated as type locality (Friedmann and Deignan, *Zoologica*, Sci. Contrib. New York Zool. Soc., vol. 27, pt. 2, 1942, p. 50); but no other collector has found it there. It would seem probable that Tschudi's specimens were obtained at some point farther east, perhaps in the Chanchamayo region. The bird is known definitely in Peru only from the eastern cordillera.

The only Bolivian skin examined is a poorly prepared one of Rusby's. The locality given may not be correct, since Rusby is known to have labelled his specimens after returning from his expedition. We know of no other specimen of this species from the well-worked Bolivian "Yungas".