

Calichelidon cyaneoviridis (*Bryant*). BAHAMAN SWALLOW.*

No. 8677, ♂ ad., Coll. of W. E. D. S., Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida, April 7, 1890.

As the known habitat of the Cuban Cliff Swallow is Central America, from northern Yucatan to Panama, Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico, it is not surprising that it should occur at the Tortugas, especially in the spring. It seems probable that this species will be found to occur more or less regularly at this point during March and early April. The Bahaman Swallow must, however, be regarded, in the light of present evidence, as an accidental visitor, its known habitat being the Bahamas where it has been regarded by collectors as a rare species.

**A LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED AT SANTAREM,
BRAZIL.**

BY CLARENCE B. RIKER.

With Annotations by Frank M. Chapman.

[Continued from p. 137.]

[6. *Thryophilus* sp.——? There is a single specimen of a Wren of the *T. leucotis* type in Mr. Riker's collection, collected by Williams and labelled by him, "Corresponding to nest, ♂." The date and locality, farther than "Amazon," have been omitted, but there is little doubt that the bird came from Santarem, as the skin is evidently of Mr. Williams's make. With the material at my command I cannot satisfactorily identify this bird with any of the described forms, but rather than add to the confusion which already exists in this puzzling group I prefer to leave it unnamed. In general coloration it agrees exactly with a specimen of *superciliaris* (Lawr.) from Puna Island, but has the bill shorter, the superciliaries much more restricted, and the ear-coverts and cheeks distinctly margined with the color of the back.

True *T. leucotis* (Lafr.) I have never seen; this bird may possibly be that species; it does not, however, agree with descriptions, and is quite

*For description of species see Cory, Auk, Vol. III, p. 59.

different from *galbraithi* (Lawr.), by some authors synonymized with *leucotis*.—F. M. C.]

7. *Thryophilus tænioptera* Ridgw.

Thryophilus tænioptera RIDGW., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 518.

A male taken June 29, 1887, on the 'mountain' in a dense forest amongst the tangled roots of climbing vines. There were several together, and when disturbed by the report of my gun, they darted off with a sudden outcry of shrill calls.

[This bird bears a close relationship to a specimen from Guiana, which I take to be *Thryophilus albipectus* (Cab.), a species which is generally synonymized with *leucotis* (Lafr.). Apparently we have then at Santarem two quite different birds, but both, by different lines of divergence, bearing relationships to the same species.—F. M. C.]

8. *Thryothorus herberti* Riker.

Thryothorus herberti RIKER MS., RIDGW., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 516.

Two males taken June 13 and 29, 1887, on the 'mountain' in palm thickets.

[Having no material with which to compare this species, I can add nothing to the remarks contained in the original description.—F. M. C.]

9. *Anthus rufus* (Gm.).—Two specimens taken on the meadow, June and July, 1887.

10. *Vireo chivi agilis* (Licht.).—Common in lowlands. A busy little bird, having a song very much resembling that of our *V. olivaceus*.

11. *Cyclorhis guianensis* (Gm.).—Two specimens, male and female, taken July 9 and 13, 1887, from the treetops in the lowlands.

[For remarks on this species, see Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., II, 1889, p. 133.—F. M. C.]

[12. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.).—A single specimen taken by Smith, March 1, 1889.—F. M. C.]

13. *Tachycineta albiventris* (Bodd.).—Common about water, June to August, 1887.

14. *Dacnis cayana* (Linn.).—Two males, one adult, one immature, taken June 1, 1887.

[15. *Dacnis plumbea* (Lath.).—A male taken by Smith January 21, 1889. Not before recorded from the Amazon, although it is necessarily to be expected from that region.—F. M. C.]

16. *Arbelorhina cærulea* (Linn.).—A male taken June 6, 1887.

17. *Cœreba chloropyga* (Cab.).—A female taken July 15, 1884.

[Smith's collection contains moulting, immature, and adult birds taken March 29 to April 1, 1889.—F. M. C.]

18. *Euphonia violacea* (Linn.).—Two males taken July 18 and 24, 1884, and two females taken August 4, 1884, and June 29, 1887.

[Three males (one taken by Smith, February 5, 1889) average as follows: Wing, 2.21; tail, 1.15; culmen, .32 in. Two females average: Wing, 2.15; tail, 1.18; culmen, .32 in.—F. M. C.]

19. *Euphonia chlorotica* (Linn.).—A male and female taken June 19, 1887.

[The male has the purplish reflections confined to the occiput, hind neck and throat, and measures: wing, 2.15; tail, 1.24; culmen .30 in. The female measures: wing, 2.08; tail, 1.15; culmen, .30 in.—F. M. C.]

20. *Calliste cayana* (Linn.).—A male and female shot on the campos July 14, 1884.

21. *Calliste boliviana* (Bp.).—One male and two females, taken respectively July 22 and 30, 1884, and June 6, 1887.

[The male has the abdomen of the same shade of yellow as in specimens from Bolivia and Ecuador, the lesser wing-coverts, however, are turquoise blue, mixed with the blue of the greater coverts, in some cases both colors appearing on the same feather. The specimen thus shows an approach to *Calliste mexicana* (Linn.).—F. M. C.]

22. *Tanagra episcopus* (Linn.).—Common, particularly on the campos.

[Two of three specimens, are, on comparison with a Guianan skin, evidently referable to this form, but the third, a male taken June 1, 1887, shows a decided approach to *Tanagra episcopus leucoptera* (Gray), the greater wing-coverts having a distinct margin of bluish white.—F. M. C.]

23. *Tanagra palmarum melanoptera* Hartl. — Very common.

[Comparison of the 21 specimens in the Riker and Smith collections with a series of forty odd examples of true *palmarum* from Matto Grosso, which agree with Maximilian's type, show that *melanoptera* is distinguished from *palmarum*, not alone by the greenish edgings to the wing and tail feathers, but more especially by the darker centres of the feathers of the back, and the peculiar purplish suffusion which in *melanoptera* is uniformly stronger and darker than in *palmarum*.—F. M. C.]

24. *Rhamphocœlus jacapa* (Linn.).—Very common.

25. *Phœnicthroupis rhodinolœma Salv. & Godm.*—[A female taken July 15, 1887, is referred by Mr. Ridgway to this species, thus extending its range from the Upper to the Lower Amazon.—F. M. C.]

[26. *Lanio atricapillus* (Gm.).—“Santarem, May 27; not common.”*—F. M. C.]

27. *Tachyphonus cristatus* (Gm.).—A female taken July 15, 1887, on the ‘mountain.’

28. *Tachyphonus luctuosus Lafr. & d'Orb.*—A male taken July 5, 1887, on the ‘mountain.’

[Not before recorded from the Lower Amazon.—F. M. C.]

[29. *Tachyphonus melaleucus* (Sparrm.).—A male taken by Williams, June, 1883.—F. M. C.]

30. *Lamprospiza melanoleuca* (Vieill.).—Two males taken July 15, 1887, on the ‘mountain,’ feeding in the tops of tall trees.

31. *Saltator magnus* (Gm.).—Common in the lowlands. Its song resembles that of our Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

32. *Pitylus grossus* (Linn.).—A female taken in some underbrush on the lowlands, August 5, 1884.

[33. *Guiraca cyanea* (Linn.).—A female taken by Smith March 14, 1889.—F. M. C.]

34. *Sporophila minuta* (Linn.).—Common about meadows.

[A male taken July 1, 1887, apparently represents the fully adult plumage of this species and differs from Panama, Venezuela, and Cayenne specimens in having the head and upper back ashy gray, without olivaceous or brownish wash.—F. M. C.]

35. *Sporophila castaneiventris* (Cab.).—Common about meadows. Gregarious.

36. *Sporophila lineata* (Gm.).—Common in flocks, feeding on wild rice.

37. *Paroaria gularis* (Linn.).—Common along water courses.

38. *Sycalis columbiana* (Cab.).—Common; gregarious; song resembles that of a Canary. Observed building nests in half submerged bushes about the meadow, during June and July.

[The female, before unknown, may be described as follows: ("♀, July 16, 1884; shot on an island in the Tapajos; male shot at the same time;" coll. C. B. R.). Differing from the male, and not resembling the female of *Sycalis flaveola*. Above olivaceous ashy, forehead with an indistinct frontal band of orange yellow, feathers of the crown and back with obscure darker centres; quills blackish brown, margined externally with greenish yellow, the borders of the coverts and tertiaries having more of an ashy color; inner web of the quills whitish with slight yellowish reflections; under wing-coverts with a more evident trace of yellow; tail of the same color as the wings, the feathers externally margined with yellowish green, the under surface having slight greenish reflections; below soiled whitish, the breast with a band of pale buffy, the flanks slightly washed with yellowish, the crissum pale sulphur. Wing, 2.22; tail, 1.53; tarsus, .71; culmen, .42 in.—F. M. C.]

39. *Sycalis minor* (Cab.).—Common in large flocks about the meadows and river.

[Three specimens collected by Mr. Riker in June, July, and August, and a single one in the Smith collection taken March 1, present a large amount of variation but are evidently the same, and with some hesitation I refer them to *minor* of Cabanis. Of this form I have no examples, but should the identification be correct there can be little doubt that this bird should rank as a species, so widely does the most extreme of these four specimens differ from a series of over fifty true *arvensis* with which I have compared it. The Smith specimen more closely approaches typical *arvensis*, and agrees well with the description of *minor*, but from it we pass, through the remaining examples, by three nicely graduated steps to a specimen which below is clear, pure yellow, as are the others, but this color largely predominates above, the brownish of *arvensis* being here restricted generally to a narrow median line or shaft streak; the rump and upper tail-coverts are clear, bright yellow of the same shade as the under surface; the lesser wing-coverts are entirely greenish yellow, the median coverts widely margined with the same color.

Taken alone it is evident this bird differs too greatly from descriptions of *minor* to be identified with that species, but considering it in connection with the three remaining specimens, obviously representing different stages of the same bird, it is probable that we have here the fully adult, and before undescribed, plumage of *Sycalis minor*. The specimen described is labeled "♀ July 1, 1887;" if it be rightly sexed there can be little difference in the adult plumage of both sexes.—F. M. C.]

[40. *Gymnostinops yuracarium* (*Lafr. & d'Orb.*).—"Santarem."*—F. M. C.]

41. *Ostinops decumanus* (*Pall.*).—Common; while feeding, associates with *Cassicus persicus* in immense flocks.

42. *Cassicus persicus* (*Linn.*).—Common everywhere, and called by the natives 'Japim.' Hundreds of their pendulous nests are sometimes placed on one tree.

43. *Icterus croconotus* (*Wagl.*).—Common about meadows where it builds a pendulous nest. On account of its pleasing song it is frequently kept in captivity by the natives, who call it 'Rochinal.'

[44. *Molothrus bonariensis* (*Gm.*).—A male taken by Williams, May, 1883.—F. M. C.]

45. *Xanthosomus icterocephalus* (*Linn.*).—Common in large flocks, feeding on wild rice.

[46. *Amblycercus solitarius* (*Vieill.*).—There is a single specimen of this species in Mr. Riker's collection, bearing Mr. Williams's label and evidently of his make. The label, however, is without data, but the species is included here with little doubt that the specimen was taken at Santarem.—F. M. C.]

47. *Gymnomystax melanicterus* (*Vieill.*).—Common about the river in pairs, and known by the native name of 'Rochinal grande.' Builds a pendulous nest about three feet in length.

48. *Leistes guianensis* (*Linn.*).—Common about lowlands.

[49. *Cassidix oryzivora* (*Gm.*).—A female, taken by Williams, October 11, 1883.—F. M. C.]

[50. *Tænioptera nengeta* (*Linn.*).—One example without indication of sex, taken by Smith, March 13, 1889.—F. M. C.]

51. *Arundinicola leucocephala* (*Linn.*).—Common about meadows, building a covered nest in a partially submerged bush. A nest taken June 20, 1887, contained two eggs. I saw scores of these nests and they were invariably placed within a few inches of the nest of a large species of wasp. Owing to this peculiar association the natives call the bird 'Mother of the Wasp.'

[52. *Fluvicola albiventris* (*Spix*).—Two males, one taken by Williams, June, 1883, the other by Smith, March 9, 1889.—F. M. C.]

53. *Todirostrum cinereum* (*Linn.*).—A male taken July 14, 1884.

[54. *Todirostrum maculatum* (*Desm.*).—One example, without indication of sex, taken by Smith, March 16, 1889.—F. M. C.]

* Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., VIII, 8, 1876, p. 79.

[55. *Euscarthmus striaticollis* (*Lafr.*).—One example, without indication of sex, taken by Smith, March 2, 1889. Apparently not before recorded from the Amazons.—F. M. C.]

56. *Calopteryx ornatus* *Ridgw.*

Calopteryx ornatus RIDGW., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 519. One example, a female, taken in the second growth on the lowlands, June 16, 1887.

57. *Mionectes oleagineus* (*Cab.*).—One specimen taken July 22, 1884.

58. *Ornithion napæum* *Ridgw.*

Ornithion napæum RIDGW., Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 520.

Three specimens, June and July, 1887.

59. *Tyrannulus reguloides* *Ridgw.*

Tyrannulus reguloides RIDGW., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 521.

A single specimen taken June 30, 1887, feeding on the trees about the house, its movements resembling those of a Kinglet.

[I am unable to separate this bird from *T. elatus* (Lath.) except by its smaller size.—F. M. C.]

[60. *Elænea pagana* (*Licht.*).—"Santarem, June; very common."*]

[61. *Legatus albicollis* (*Vieill.*).—One specimen taken by Smith, February 8, 1889.—F. M. C.]

62. *Myiozetetes cayennensis* (*Linn.*).—One specimen taken in a clearing, August 4, 1884.

63. *Myiozetetes sulphureus* (*Spix*).—A female taken June 16, 1887.

[Not before recorded from the Lower Amazon. Agrees in coloration with a Guianan specimen.—F. M. C.]

64. *Rhynchocyclus ruficauda* (*Spix*).—A male taken June 15, 1887.

[65. *Pitangus lictor* (*Licht.*).—One specimen taken by Smith, February 1, 1889.—F. M. C.]

66. *Pitangus sulphuratus* (*Linn.*).—A male taken June 30, 1887.

[Darker and much more olivaceous than a specimen from Cayenne.—F. M. C.]

67. *Myiodynastes solitarius* (*Vieill.*).—Common in the lowlands, feeding on seeds and insects.

68. *Megarhynchus pitangua* (*Linn.*).—Common in the lowlands.

69. *Muscivora regia* (*Gm.*).—A male taken June 14, 1887, sitting within a few feet of the ground in a dense forest in the lowlands.

[70. *Myiarchus tyrannulus* (*Müll.*).]

Myiarchus nigriceps ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst. VIII, 1879, p. 79.

One example taken by Smith, March 21, 1889. On examination Mr. Linden's Santarem specimen, recorded as *nigriceps* Scl., proves to be this species.—F. M. C.]

71. *Myiarchus ferox* (*Gm.*).—A specimen taken June 20, 1887, on the 'mountain.'

72. *Empidonomus varius* (*Vieill.*).—A female taken June 30, 1887.

73. *Tyrannus melancholicus* (*Vieill.*).—A male taken June 6, 1887.

*Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., VIII, 8, 1876, p. 79.

[74. *Tyrannus albogularis* *Burm.*

Tyrannus niveigularis ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., VIII, 1876, p. 79.

A typical male of this species was taken by Mr. Williams, July 25, 1883. This capture considerably extends the range of this species, which has before been known only from the interior of Brazil. Through the kindness of Mr. William Brewster, I have been enabled to examine at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, a number of the Linden specimens on which Mr Allen's paper was based, and find the bird there recorded (l. c.) as *Tyrannus niveigularis* Scl. to be *Tyrannus albogularis* *Burm.*

In addition to the first example mentioned there are two other specimens collected by Mr. Williams; one mounted in Brown University, without indication of sex or date of capture, the other a skin of a male in Mr. Riker's collection, taken in June, 1883. These birds agree very closely with each other and differ so decidedly from *albogularis*, as represented by a series of 18 specimens, that for a time I had little doubt of their distinctness. Certain peculiarities in coloration, however, have led me to believe that these specimens may have been preserved in alcohol, and I therefore simply append a comparison with its nearest ally, leaving it to be decided by the acquisition of further material whether the bird is deserving of recognition. The male, taken in June, is in fresh, unworn plumage. It may be distinguished from *albogularis* at any season, by (1) the greenish olive-brown instead of olive-green back, (2) a brownish suffusion in the ashy color of the head (the crown patch remaining unchanged), (3) the hair-brown (not black or blackish) auriculars, (4) the brown in place of black wings. It is the coloration of the wings, however, which has aroused my suspicion, and while, as has been stated, the general color is brown, there is a peculiar blackish and lighter brownish mottling on some of the quills which suggests a chemical change having occurred in the coloration. This apparent abnormality is even more marked in the wings, and also the tail, of the mounted Brown University specimen. In both specimens the yellow of the underparts has evidently not been affected and agrees in color with that of *albogularis*.—F. M. C.]

75. *Milvulus tyrannus* (*Linn.*).—Common in lowlands and flooded tracts.

(To be continued.)

RECENT LITERATURE.

Ridgway on the Genus *Xiphocolaptes*.—Mr. Ridgway's 'Review'* of this difficult genus is based upon the material of the National Museum, supplemented by that of the American Museum of Natural History, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Museum of Comparative

* A Review of the Genus *Xiphocolaptes* of Lesson. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XII, 1889, pp. 1-20.