

The type locality of *C. galeata* is of course erroneous, as Cabanis himself suspected. The description leaves little doubt that it applies to the bluer subspecies of Hidalgo and Veracruz. I therefore substitute, as type locality, the vicinity of Jalapa, Veracruz, where many species in the Heine collection were taken.

***Peucedramus olivaceus taeniatus* (Du Bus)**

*Sylvia taeniata* DU BUS, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Lettr. Beaux-arts Belg., 14 (2): 104, 1847 (1e Mexique).

*Peucedramus olivaceus aurantiacus* RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18: 441, 1896 (Chilasco, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala).

For the reasons given under *Cyanocorax unicolor*, I restrict the type locality of *S. taeniata* to San Cristóbal, Chiapas.

*University of Michigan*  
*Ann Arbor, Michigan*

---

**TWO NEW SUBSPECIES OF *CATHARUS AURANTIROSTRIS***

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER

AMONGST material from Colombia submitted for examination by Hermano Nicéforo Maria of Cúcuta and Bogotá, Colombia, were several specimens of a new form of *Catharus*. Study of these specimens required the examination of much additional material and resulted in the further discovery that another Colombian subspecies deserved recognition. The two new forms are described below.

Unless otherwise indicated, specimens are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

***Catharus aurantirostris inornatus*, new subspecies**

TYPE from San Gil, Santander, Colombia. No. 409864, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected in June, 1939, by Hermano Nicéforo Maria.

DIAGNOSIS.—Somewhat similar to *C. a. phaeopleurus* of central and western Colombia but duller in coloration; upper parts nearly uniformly drab without decided gray on the head or warm brown on the lower back; anterior and lateral under parts paler gray. The light-colored under parts are similar to those of *aurantirostris* and *birchalli* but the upper parts, although similarly uniform, are much duller and less rufescent.

RANGE.—KNOWN only from San Gil.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upper parts nearly uniform Hair Brown  $\times$  Deep Grayish Olive; sides of head a little lighter; lores slightly whitish; chin and throat whitish with traces of inconspicuous shaft markings; sides and flanks Light Neutral Gray; breast somewhat paler; belly and under tail-coverts white. Wings and tail dark brown with exposed margins dull Olive Brown  $\times$  Hair Brown. Bill and feet (in dried skin) pale yellow. Wing, 76 mm.; tail, 62.25; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 18.8; tarsus, 31.1.

REMARKS.—Two additional males from the same locality are like the type.

The existence of this interesting new subspecies, combining to some extent the characters of the formerly-separated *aurantiiostris* and *griseiceps* groups, offers important evidence in support of the specific union of these two groups. In fact, if the two groups are kept as separate species, we are presented with discontinuous distribution in which certain members of the two groups alternately replace each other in a confusing manner. Costa Rica has one dark-capped and two brown-capped forms; Panamá, two with dusky caps; Colombia, one dark-capped and two brown-capped forms (one described below) and the present subspecies, *inornatus*, that is intermediate in this respect. There is no overlap in the ranges of any of these forms and I believe they are best considered as representatives of the same species. It has been recorded (Carriker, Ann. Car. Mus., 6: 746, 1910) that the songs of *griseiceps* and "*melpomene*" [= *costaricensis*] are greatly alike.

A worn specimen of *aurantiiostris* from Cotiza, Caracas, Venezuela, has the upper parts much duller in color than the rest of the series of that form and approaches *inornatus* to a perceptible degree although it is warmer in color on the upper surface and paler beneath, with more purely whitish throat.

On the other hand, a skin of *phaeopleurus* from Peque, Colombia, has a slight brownish tinge on the top of the head which tends to make the upper surface more uniformly colored than usual although much warmer in tone than *inornatus*. The under parts are decidedly darker as in other specimens of *phaeopleurus*.

Actually, it would be a problem to decide to which species to refer the present form in case it were considered desirable to recognize two species. In the matter of uniformity of dorsal coloration, affinity is with *aurantiiostris* but the absence of rufescence in any part of the plumage goes beyond the extreme limits of *phaeopleurus*, the dullest member of the "*griseiceps*" group.

There is considerable variation in certain specimens of the different forms of the species due to abrasion and bleaching of the plumage, but enough examples are at hand in this condition to determine that the characters of *inornatus* are not due to this change. The type is a little worn, but one of the paratypes, belonging to the Cúcuta Museum, is relatively fresh and as well-marked as the type.

***Catharus aurantiirostris insignis*, new subspecies**

TYPE from near San Agustín, Huila, Colombia; altitude 5000 feet. No. 116959, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected April 14, 1912, by Leo E. Miller; original no. 2446.

DIAGNOSIS.—Intermediate between *C. a. costaricensis* and *C. a. aurantiirostris*, having the back and wings as dull as in *aurantiirostris* but the lateral and under parts as dark as in *costaricensis*.

RANGE.—Region of the upper Magdalena River in Colombia; doubtfully, also, somewhere in the "Bogotá" region.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Back a little warmer than Dresden Brown; top of head about the same; upper tail-coverts a little warmer and brighter. Chin and throat dull whitish on margins of the feathers but with broad shaft-streaks of dull grayish occupying the whole tips of the feathers; sides and flanks Neutral Gray, faintly tinged with Mouse Gray; middle of breast a little lighter; upper belly with some gray shading, passing into pure white on the lower belly and under tail-coverts. Wings dark brown, with exposed surface of closed wing about like the back, not rufescent; tail warmer in tone—Dresden Brown × Cinnamon Brown. Lores only slightly grayer than the top of the head; auriculars dark Hair Brown. Bill and feet (in dried skin) yellowish. Wing, 79 mm.; tail, 61.5; exposed culmen, 14; culmen from base, 19; tarsus, 32.

REMARKS.—A female from the type locality is exactly like the type in coloration but has somewhat shorter wings and tail—77 and 58 mm., respectively. A male from Andalusia is not appreciably different although the throat is somewhat more extensively whitish, as nearly as can be determined owing to the poor condition of parts of the plumage.

A "Bogotá-skin" is much more rufescent on the upper parts than the other three birds and is doubtfully assigned to this form because of the heavy shading on the lateral under parts which distinguishes it from *aurantiirostris*. Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 7: 474, footnote 1, 1934) comments on a "Bogotá-skin" in the British Museum that also is unusually rufous-backed. It seems highly probable, therefore, that there is another form still to be recognized from somewhere adjacent to Bogotá—possibly on the eastern

side of the Eastern Andes, but its description may well await the discovery of its actual range. The bird in hand is much too dark to be referred to *birchalli* and too dark and rufous to belong in *aurantiistrotris*. The back is Sudan Brown  $\times$  Brussels Brown, with the top of the head warmer and darker—between Brussels Brown and Argus Brown. A strong, dark area at the base of the maxilla is not shown by the three other skins of *insignis*.

In the series of *costaricensis* at hand is a specimen from San José that is as rufous above as well-marked examples of *melpomene* but with the bright outer margins of the wing that distinguish *costaricensis* from that form. It is possible, therefore, that the Bogotá specimens mentioned above are similar individual variants of *insignis*, although it is curious that both of them presumably are from the same general region and are the only recorded "Bogotá-skins" of the species.

I have no topotypes of "*sierrae*," described from the Santa Marta region by Hellmayr but later synonymized by him with *aurantiistrotris*. If it exists as a separate form it would be distinguishable from *aurantiistrotris* by even stronger rufescence on the upper parts, a character that Hellmayr in his later examination found to be inconstant. However, Mr. William A. Phelps writes me that two birds from the Perijá region of Venezuela and two from the state of Falcón are more rufescent than birds from Caracas and vicinity, with which specimens from the states of Lara and Táchira are in agreement in color. It is possible, therefore, that good series may show that *sierrae* is entitled to recognition with a range across extreme northwestern Venezuela to Santa Marta while *aurantiistrotris* goes no farther than the state of Lara before swinging southwestward around the Gulf of Maracaibo. Strangely enough, there are no records from the Mérida region where some form of the species, probably *aurantiistrotris*, should occur.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*C. a. melpomene*.—

## MEXICO:

(Jalapa, City of Mexico, Oaxaca or Orizaba, "Real arriba," and "Mexico"),  
4 ♂, 5 ♀, 3 (?).

*C. a. clarus*.—

## MEXICO:

(Los Masos, Zapotlan, Mascota, La Laja, Volcán de Nieve, Guadalajara,  
Colima, Volcán Colima, Sierra de Atica, and Cuernavaca), 8 ♂, 2 ♀.

*C. a. bangsi*.—

## HONDURAS:

Rancho Quemado, 1 ♂.

## GUATEMALA:

(Nebaj, Finca Concepción, Panajachel, and "Guatemala"), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?).

*C. a. costaricensis*.—

## COSTA RICA:

(Agua Caliente, San Jerónimo, San José, Cartago, San Pedro, Navarrito, and Monte Redondo), 14 ♂, 5 ♀, 3 (?).

## NICARAGUA:

(Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte, Ocotal, and between San Rafael del Norte and Jinotega), 7 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (?).

*C. a. russatus*.—

## COSTA RICA:

Buenos Aires, 1 ♂;

Boruca, 1 ♂.

## PANAMÁ:

Boquete, 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 (?);

El Banco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*C. a. griseiceps*.—

## PANAMÁ:

Veraguas, Santa Fé, 4 ♂, 2 (? ♂), 1 ♀;

Chitrá, 3 ♂, 2 (? ♂), 2 ♀;

Chiriquí, Cerro Flores, 4 ♂, 1 (? ♂), 4 ♀;

Cebaco Is., 1 ♂;

Afuera Is., 1 ♀.

*C. a. phaeopleurus*.—

## COLOMBIA:

(La Sierra, east of Palmira, Popayán, Peque, and Mari López), 6 ♂, 3 ♀.

*C. a. insignis*.—

## COLOMBIA:

Near San Agustín, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀;

Andalucía, 1 ♂;

(?) "Bogotá," 1 (?).

*C. a. inornatus*.—

## COLOMBIA:

San Gil, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♂<sup>1</sup>.

*C. a. aurantiirostris*.—

## VENEZUELA:

Cotiza, Caracas, 4 ♂, 1 ♀.

*C. a. birchalli*.—

## VENEZUELA:

(Andes of Cumaná, Quebrada Seca, La Tigrera, San Antonio, and Guácharo), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 (?).

## TRINIDAD:

(Aripo and Cave Mountain), 6 ♂, 2 ♀.

*American Museum of Natural History*  
New York, N. Y.

<sup>1</sup>Specimens in Cúcuta Museum, Colombia.