

Cúcuta is smaller (wing, 69; tail, 61) and differs further from the other two birds by having the chin and upper throat a little more strongly buff (about the same range of variation as in *albigularis*) but not as strongly colored as in *ruficularis* or *sublestus*.

It is admitted that the characters of the new form are not pronounced in comparison with those of the southeast Peruvian subspecies, but they appear to be constant, and the wide terrain lying between the ranges of these two populations does not favor their amalgamation, especially since two other subspecies, *ruficularis* and *castelnaudi*, occupy the intervening country. On the other hand, *integratus* is not an intermediate between *ruficularis* and *sublestus* except in distribution.

#### SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*G. s. integratus*.—

Colombia:

Puerto Boyacá, 1 [? ♂]

north of Cúcuta, 1 ♀<sup>1</sup>

"Bogotá," 1 [? ♂]

For additional material used in comparison, see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 757: 6-7, 1934.

*American Museum of Natural History*

*New York, N. Y.*

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## TWO NEW GRAY SEED-EATERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

BY E. THOMAS GILLIARD

WHILE engaged in identifying recently acquired Colombian material, I had occasion to study large series of the supposedly monotypic species *Spermophila intermedia* from Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia. During the course of this work the following conclusions were reached.

Trinidad birds represent an undescribed form. Specimens from Venezuela and eastern Colombia (to the base of the Eastern Andes) are true *intermedia*. An undescribed race inhabits the Central Andes of Colombia.

*S. intermedia* Cabanis was long known as *Loxia grisea* Gmelin [Syst. Nat., 1 (2): 857, 1789] but that name has now been discarded by both Chubb (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 41: 35, 1920) and Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11: 176, 1938).

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

Hellmayr (*tom. cit.*: 177) says of the species *intermedia* that "Birds from Trinidad, Venezuela, and 'Bogotá' agree well together, the respective series of males showing the same amount of individual variation in the coloration of the throat (with or without white), extent of alar spectrum, and tone of the upper plumage."

I find that the white of the throat, except at the sides, is variable. At the sides in the post-auricular area it is remarkably constant in its presence or absence. For example, we find it lacking in our series of 33 Venezuelan and three Villavicencio males, with one exception—a skin obtained during the cruise of the yacht *Chazalie* at Guiria, Venezuela, in 1895. This bird has traces of the above-mentioned white, and also has a whiter throat than any specimen in the extensive Venezuelan-eastern Colombian series. Trinidadian males have the white post-auricular marking in varying degree. Some are broadly marked and on others the marking is slight; but, with the exception of one poorly made skin, all the specimens in the series of 14 males have white post-auricular patches.

The only Guianan specimen examined (A. M. N. H. No. 514,452, ♂, coll. by H. Whitely) agrees with Venezuelan specimens and thus differs from Trinidadian and Colombian material as indicated.

One of the confusing factors in dealing with this species has been the variation displayed in our large series of "Bogotá" trade-skins. Some have the white post-auricular patches and some do not. The color of the upper parts is also variable. I believe "Bogotá" skins to represent two closely related races which are separated by zonal barriers. Those without white post-auricular markings and with uniformly grayer upper parts are true *intermedia*, which I found at Villavicencio. Those with white markings similar to Trinidadian skins, but with darker upper parts, represent an undescribed race.

The above observations are based on an analysis of adult males in series. Females are indistinguishable.

### ***Spermophila intermedia insularis*, new subspecies**

*Type* from Princetown, Trinidad. No. 59,106, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected March 1, 1893, by Frank M. Chapman.

*Diagnosis*.—Similar to *S. i. intermedia* of Venezuela, but adult males with whitish post-auricular patches.

*Range*.—The island of Trinidad.

*Description of type*.—Top of head Deep Neutral Gray<sup>1</sup> with shaft

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<sup>1</sup> Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

streaks darker; back a little lighter than Neutral Gray, brighter than head, the same color covering the hind neck and becoming lighter on rump and upper tail-coverts; lores and subocular region dusky, more Neutral Gray on auriculars; chin and central throat Light Neutral Gray tinged with Pallid Neutral Gray. Sides of throat immediately posterior to auriculars strongly tipped with white; chest and posterior throat uniformly Pale Neutral Gray; breast at mid-line, abdomen, crissum and under tail-coverts white, becoming darker, more nearly Light Neutral Gray at sides. Wings Fuscous-Black with narrow exterior light gray edges, obsolete on outermost primary and outer third of second, third, and fourth primaries; white exposed edging at base of primaries, excluding first and second, forming an alar speculum; secondaries externally margined with pale blue-gray; tertiaries with outer margins pale blue-gray; lesser upper wing-coverts like back, with dusky centers; median and greater series more narrowly fringed with pale neutral gray; inner margins of remiges dull white, becoming narrowly light gray or obsolete on outer portions; axillaries white; tail near Chaetura Drab with outer margins of rectrices narrowly edged with pale blue-gray. Bill (in dried skin) Cinnamon-Rufous, lighter at tips and on mandible; feet brownish-black. Wing, 55 mm.; tail, 46; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 12; tarsus, 16.

*Remarks.*—Females are indistinguishable from *S. i. intermedia*. One male collected by E. André at an unnamed locality on Trinidad (A. M. N. H. No. 514,433) is aberrant, with broad white margins on sides of throat; throat and chin whiter than in any other bird in the extensive series; inner median upper wing-coverts tipped with white.

One of the 14 adult males from Trinidad has no white post-auricular tipping (A. M. N. H. No. 41,265).

In measurements, Venezuelan and Trinidadian birds are similar.

### ***Spermophila intermedia bogotensis*, new subspecies**

*Type* from Las Lomitas<sup>1</sup>, Cauca, Colombia. No. 108,411, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected March 6, 1911, by W. B. Richardson.

*Diagnosis.*—Differing from *S. i. intermedia* of Venezuela and eastern Colombia (to the eastern base of the Eastern Andes) by reason of darker upper parts, particularly the upper back, crown and sides of head; also by the presence of white post-auricular patches as in *S. i. insularis*, a character not present in *S. i. intermedia*.

<sup>1</sup> Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36: 648, 1917) describes Las Lomitas as "(Alt. 4526 ft.). A ranch on the western slope of the Western Andes in the humid forest of the Subtropical Zone."

Nearest to, but differing from, *S. i. insularis* by darker upper parts, particularly the upper back, crown and sides of head.

*Range*.—Western and northern Colombia at Las Lomitas, Popayán, near Palmira, Medellín, Yeononzo (Bogotá region), San Augustin, Media Luna, Chicoral, and Honda. Range incompletely known.

*Description of type*.—Crown Dark Neutral Gray with blackish edgings and shaft streaks; back Deep Neutral Gray; sides of head, including lores and auriculars, like crown, becoming lighter, more Deep Neutral Gray, on post-ocular areas; white post-auricular spots present; throat, sub-malar region and chest near Deep Neutral Gray obsoletely flecked with white on chin and throat; posterior chest, breast, abdomen and under tail-coverts white, becoming Deep Neutral Gray on sides and flanks. Wings Fuscous-Black, narrowly edged externally with slate color, obsolete on outermost primary and on terminal halves of succeeding three; white exposed edging at base of primaries, excluding the first two, forming an alar speculum; secondaries narrowly margined externally with slate gray; tertials with broad outer margins dull slate gray; lesser upper wing-coverts Deep Neutral Gray, fringed broadly with Neutral Gray; median and greater coverts with narrower exposed fringing; dull white inner margins of remiges becoming narrowly dull gray on outer halves and reduced in extent toward outermost primary; under wing-coverts dusky with white fringing; axillaries white; tail near Fuscous-Brown with faint slate external edgings. Bill (in dried skin) Cinnamon-Rufous, paler on lower mandible; feet brownish black. Wing, 60 mm., tail, 51; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 11; tarsus, 17.

*Remarks*.—Measurement of 12 adult males of *bogotensis*, 11 adult males of *intermedia*, and 13 adult males of *insularis* indicates no racial difference in size. Range of measurement in millimeters: *S. i. insularis*.—Wing, 55–57; tail, 44–48. *S. i. intermedia*.—Wing, 56–61; tail, 45–49. *S. i. bogotensis*.—Wing, 55–60; tail, 45–48.

One male from northern Colombia has no trace of the post-auricular white area and has lighter upper parts than others in the series of *bogotensis*. It agrees with the series of Villavicencio and Venezuelan specimens of *S. i. intermedia*. A single male from Cienaga, Santa Marta, is too worn for critical identification. There is a possibility that birds from the northern portions of Colombia are intermediate between *bogotensis* and *intermedia*.

One male from Honda is aberrant (A. M. N. H. No. 122,696). Both of its wings have one pure white primary, the fourth, spectacularly increasing the dimensions of the alar speculums.

Three adult males from Andalucia, Eastern Andes, are in worn plumage. All bear the white post-auricular spotting but seem lighter above than typical *bogotensis*.

## SPECIMENS EXAMINED

*S. i. intermedia*.—

## BRITISH GUIANA:

"Guiana," 1 ♂.

## VENEZUELA:

Altagracia, 6 ♂;

La Prisión, 1 ♂;

Caicara, 7 ♂;

Suapure, 1 ♂;

Cuidad Bolívar, 7 ♂;

Las Trincheras, 1 ♂;

San Antonio,

State of Cumaná, 5 ♂;

Cumanacoa, Bermúdez, 2 ♂;

Cristóbal Colón, 1 ♂;

Mérida, 1 ♂;

Guiria (?), 1 ♂.

## COLOMBIA:

Villavicencio, 3 ♂;

Algodonal, 1 ♂.

*S. i. insularis*.—

## TRINIDAD:

Princetown, 2 ♂ (incl. type);

"Trinidad," [1 ♂];

Valencia, 2 ♂;

Caparo, 5 ♂;

Chaguaramas, 1 ♂;

Pointe Gourde, 1 ♂;

Leelet, 2 ♂.

*S. i. bogotensis*.—

## COLOMBIA:

Las Lomitas, 1 ♂ (type);

Media Luna, 2 ♂;

near San Augustin, 1 ♂;

Honda, 1 "♀" [= ♂], 1 ♂;

Medellín, 1 ♂;

Popayán, 1 ♂;

east of Palmira, 2 ♂;

Caldas, 1 ♂;

Yeononzo, Bogotá region,

1 [♂];

Chicoral, 1 ♂;

Andalucia, 3 ♂.

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

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THOMAS SADLER ROBERTS (1858–1946)

BY W. J. BRECKENRIDGE AND WILLIAM KILGORE

*Plate 14*

ON the night of Friday, April 19, 1946, at the age of 88 years, death came to Dr. Thomas Sadler Roberts of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Death thus removed still another of that group of older ornithologists who coöperated in laying the foundations of the American Ornithologists' Union, and for us who worked with him for so many years it removed a clear-thinking and capable leader and a loyal friend. The ending of a long and extraordinarily fruitful career is always a sad event. The store of facts Dr. Roberts had at his command; his tales of by-gone events which gave us a personal link with