

A new wren from Chiapas, México.<sup>1</sup>—The species *Thryothorus rufalbus* Lafresnaye is not recorded in literature from north of the highlands of Guatemala, although as long ago as 1893 E. H. Skinner collected a worn, molting, non-sexed example at Tapachula, Chiapas (U. S. Nat. Mus. 206027, Biol. Surv. Coll.). In May, 1940, Mrs. H. M. Smith obtained two adult males at Finca Juarez, not very far from Tapachula in extreme southwestern Chiapas. Finally, in April and May of the following year, the collectors working for Sr. E. Matuda of Escuintla, Chiapas, procured three adult males at Santa Rosa and Jalapa, near Escuintla. These examples are now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The six birds have been compared and prove to be of an undescribed subspecies, which may be known as

***Thryothorus rufalbus transfinis* new subspecies**

*Type:* M. C. Z. 273121, ad. ♂, collected at Jalapa, Escuintla, Chiapas, México, April 11, 1941, by "E. C."

*Subspecific characters:* Similar to the nominate form from Guatemala but with a much longer tail; from *castanonotus* it differs even more as the latter is a race with the tail still shorter than in typical *rufalbus*. The tail length of *transfinis* varies from 57.2–69 mm., with an average of 62.8 mm.; in *rufalbus* it is 56–58 (57 mm.); in *castanonotus* it measures 46.5–57.5 (51 mm.).

*Measurements of type:* Wing, 70.2; tail, 69; culmen from base, 20.6 mm.

*Range:* extreme southwestern Chiapas (Tapachula and Finca Juarez, to Santa Rosa and Jalapa, near Escuintla).

For the opportunity to study, and for permission to use one of his specimens for the type of this race, I am indebted to Mr. James L. Peters of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

A second specimen of "*Tangara gouldi*" (Sclater).—While rearranging the series of tanagers of the genus *Tangara* in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I came across a specimen of "*Calliste gouldi*" Sclater, previously known only from the type in the British Museum. The skin (A. N. S. P. no. 7203), part of the Duc de Rivoli (Massena) Collection, was donated to the Academy by Dr. T. B. Wilson. It agrees well with Hellmayr's comprehensive description of the type [Cat. Birds of the Americas, 13 (9): 92, footnote 2, 1936]. Apparently the only color differences are as follows. The black throat patch is not "bordered all round by a narrow dark blue line," but is merely very narrowly bordered posteriorly with dark blue. There is a narrow, golden yellow band (about 3 mm. in width) across the extreme upper portion of the chest, although the remainder of the upper chest is "bright grass green." Finally, the feathers of the anterior upper parts are much more (not "slightly more") golden green than in *T. desmaresti*. The Academy's specimen, an unsexed adult without locality, has the wing 71 mm., tail 51, bill 12 in length, and thus agrees closely with the type in measurements.

Although Hellmayr states (*l. c.*) that "there can be no doubt as to its constituting a perfectly good form," it is my opinion that "*T. gouldi*" is a hybrid between *Tangara cyanoventris* (Vieillot) and *T. desmaresti* (Vieillot), since its characters are clearly intermediate. I have shown the skin to Dr. Ernst Mayr, who agrees with me as to its hybrid origin. Furthermore, Dr. John T. Zimmer, who later examined the specimen, has likewise concurred in this opinion.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

<sup>1</sup> Published by Permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.