## Species of Formicariidae New to Colombia

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In the course of bird studies in Colombia in 1972, we spent several days on the Isla de Santa Sofia II, in the Río Amazonas about 25 km NW of Leticia. The 2 × 4-km island, about 1 km from the north bank and 3 km from the south bank of the river, is relatively flat and supports a low, dense forest dissected by small water channels, marshes, lakes, trails, and clearings. The island, periodically (March–June) inundated by flood waters, was partially under water at the time of our visit. We netted a number of birds in thickets at trail edges, including the following antibirds which are now specimens in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ).

Castelnau's Antshrike (*Thamnophilus cryptoleucus*).—The ovary of a female (LSUMZ 71281) netted 27 March contained several 2-mm ova and a male (LSUMZ 71282) taken 28 March possessed testes  $3 \times 7$  mm. The gonadal condition suggests the species may have been nesting on the island. Neither bird was molting. The female had an indistinct blue-gray bare area 0.5-1.0 mm wide around the eye; the male lacked any bare areas on the face. Each bird weighed 27.5 g, and had a completely ossified skull, chocolate brown irises, and bluish-slate feet.

Castelnau's Antshrike was reported from Colombia (Meyer de Schauensee, 1966, The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 271), perhaps by error. Meyer de Schauensee cited Cory and Hellmayr (1924, Catalogue of birds of the Americas, Chicago, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 13(3), p. 265), listing "Colombia (near Leticia)" within the range. But Cory and Hellmayr indicated the range as "Northeastern Peru (Pebas)," without mention of Colombia. Meyer de Schauensee informs us (in litt.) that he cannot now locate the basis for including Leticia in the range, nor did he include it in The Birds of Colombia (1964, Narberth, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co.) nor list Colombia in the range of the species in "A guide to the Birds of South America" (1970, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, Livingston Publ. Co., p. 231).

ASH-BREASTED ANTBIRD (Myrmoborus lugubris).—We obtained a male (LSUMZ 71283) with an ossified skull on 26 March. Its testes were less than 2 mm in diameter and there was light dorsal molt. A female-plumaged bird netted and released on 28 March had no brood patch and had heavy body molt. The specimen has a wing chord of 64 mm and the underparts are grayish, making it referable to M. l. berlepschi. We saw numerous other individuals but obtained no information suggesting that the species was nesting. The Ash-breasted Antbird is known from the vicinity of Iquitos, Peru, and from both banks of the Río Amazonas farther east in Brazil but has not previously been reported from Colombia.

BLACK-AND-WHITE ANTBIRD (*Myrmochanes hemileucus*).—A female (LSUMZ 71279) taken 26 March, molting heavily on the body and in the process of replacing both primaries and secondaries, had a granular ovary and a completely ossified skull. This species is known from eastern Ecuador and Peru but has not previously been recorded in Colombia or north of the Río Amazonas in Brazil.

Both J. V. Remsen, Jr., and Edwin O. Willis have pointed out to us that all three of these antibrds are species characteristic of floodplain and island forests and are not usually found in upland habitats. Island and swamp habitats in Colombia have been studied little and thus we feel that these species probably have been overlooked.

We appreciate the comments of W. L. Brown, G. H. Lowery, Jr., R. Meyer de Schauensee, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and E. O. Willis during the preparation of this report. INDERENA (Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables) greatly facilitated our work in Colombia. M. Tsalickis of Leticia was most helpful in providing transportation and accommodations on the island.—Received 28 September 1976, accepted 17 March 1977.

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