

THE BIRDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

BY

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(Continued from page 379)

Family ACCIPITRIDAE—THE HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES

Key

N. B.—Figures given in parentheses are wing measurements from Swann's Monogr. Bds. Prey. Those which do not appear in parentheses are from other published sources, or in most cases they are extreme measurements taken from Colombian specimens by Professor Dugand.

- A. Lower parts unmarked..... *a*
- B. Lower parts broadly or narrowly (sometimes obscurely or irregularly) barred..... *b (after No. 35)*
- C. Lower parts streaked, spotted or mottled..... *c (after No. 50)*
- a. Lower parts white, cream colored or light buffy *1*
 Lower parts grey, black or blackish brown..... *17*
 Lower parts brown, chestnut or rufous..... *32*
- 1. Tarsus feathered to toes..... *2*
 Tarsus not feathered to toes..... *4*
- 2. Wing over 450 mm. (♂ 460-495), ♀ (510)-550. *Oroaëtus isidori (imm.)*
 Wing under 450 mm.; head white..... *3*
- 3. Back black or blackish brown; wing ♂ 360-
 (380), ♀ 404-(415)..... *Spizastur melanoleucus*
 Back liver-brown; wing ♂ 315-(352), ♀ (370-
 385) *Spizaëtus ornatus (imm.)*
- 4. Size very large; wing ♂ over 520 mm., ♀ over
 580 mm.; a solid band of blackish on upper
 chest. *Harpia harpyja*
 Same size as above, but chest only tinged grey *Harpia harpyja (imm.)*
 Size smaller, wing of any sex under 520 mm... *5*

5. Tail deeply forked (more than one half its length of 320-330 mm.); wing ♂ 400-420, ♀ (410)-445..... *Elanoides forficatus* 6
Tail not or only slightly forked.....
6. Tail feathers large, the central ones no less than 60 mm. broad near the tip, and over 300 mm. long; wing ♂ 430-(460), ♀ 460-(500)..... *Morphnus guianensis*
Tail feathers less than 60 mm. broad near the tip, and less than 300 mm. long..... 7
7. Upper surface white or black and white; wing ♂ (340-360), ♀ 360-(378)..... *Leucopternis albicollis*
Upper surface not white or black and white.. 8
8. Back grey or blackish..... 9
Back brown or rufous..... 13
9. Outer tail feathers entirely white; wing ♂ 292-304, ♀ 305-310..... *Elanus leucurus*
Tail brown or black, banded..... 10
Tail mostly white or silvery grey with 5 to 9 fine dusky bars and a broad subterminal band of black..... 15
10. Wing under 250 mm..... 11
Wing over 250 mm..... 12
11. Tail with 1 or 2 white bands; wing ♂ 180-200, ♀ (208)..... *Leucopternis semiplumbea*
Tail with 2 white bands; wing ♂ (210), ♀ (230)-235..... *Leucopternis melanops*
Tail with more than 3 greyish brown bands; thighs rufous; wing ♂ 165-171, ♀ (190-202)..... *Accipiter erythronemius* (imm.)
12. Tail with 2 or 3 grey bands; wing ♂ 285-(340), ♀ 305-(365)..... *Odonotriorchis palliatus*
Tail obscurely banded; wing ♂ 275-300, ♀ 300-(335)..... *Buteo brachyurus*
13. Wing under 260 mm..... 14
Wing 270-370 mm.; tarsus under 50 mm..... 15
Wing over 370 mm.; tarsus over 50 mm..... 16
14. A white or buffy collar on hindneck; top of head black; wing ♂ (215), ♀ (235-250).... *Accipiter bicolor* (imm.)
No collar on hindneck; top of head brownish or dark grey; wing ♂ 165-171, ♀ (190-202)..... *Accipiter erythronemius* (imm.)
15. Exposed culmen under 28 mm.; a small "tooth" on edge of upper mandible; wing ♂ 285-(340), ♀ 305-(365)..... *Odonotriorchis palliatus* (imm.)
Exposed culmen over 28 mm.; tarsus under 40 mm.; wing ♂ (272)-285, ♀ (290)-318..... *Chondrohierax uncinatus* (imm.)
16. Tail under 195 mm.; throat plumbeous grey or blackish, or white; wing ♂ 395-420, ♀ 402-

460	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>
Tail over 195 mm.....	16-b
16-b. Wing ♂ (375)-427, ♀ 390-(427); throat and cheeks white in a few known specimens...	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i> (1)
Wing ♂ 407-435, ♀ 427-480; throat blackish grey or medially white, sides of head dark grey	<i>Buteo poecilochrous</i> (1)
17. Under parts pale to dark grey.....	18
Under parts black or dusky brown.....	26
18. Size large, wing over 480 mm. (♂ 510, ♀ 520- 525)	<i>Urubitornis solitaria</i>
Size intermediate, wing ♂ 375-435, ♀ 390-480.	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i> and <i>Buteo</i> <i>poecilochrous</i> (1)
Size smaller, wing under 375 mm.....	19
19. Primaries barred.....	20
Primaries not barred.....	23
20. Thighs rufous-chestnut in contrast with belly (♂ 215, ♀ 235-250).....	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>
Thighs colored like rest of belly or slightly mottled with grey or blackish.....	21
21. Tarsus under 40 mm.; under surface of body bluish grey to blackish grey; wing ♂ (272)- 285, ♀ (290)-318.....	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
Tarsus under 50 mm.; under surface of body white to pale grey; a small "tooth" on edge of upper mandible; wing ♂ 285-(340), ♀ 305-(365)	<i>Odontriorchis palliatus</i>
Tarsus over 50 mm.....	22
22. Belly grey to dark slate; tail over 200 mm.; wing ♂ 245-(290), ♀ (295)-320.....	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
Belly pale grey; tail under 200 mm.; upper wing coverts black; wing ♂ (225-248), ♀ (260-278)	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>
23. Bill slender, upper mandible rather sickle- shaped.....	24
Bill of normal hawk type.....	25
24. Tail over 170 mm.; wing ♂ (325)-335, ♀ 330- 350, upper tail coverts and base of tail white	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Tail under 170 mm.; wing under 320 mm.; upper tail coverts grey like back.....	<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i>
25. Primaries largely rufous-chestnut on inner webs; wing ♂ (275)-315, ♀ 295-320.....	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Primaries dark slate grey, scarcely freckled	

- (1) Present knowledge of the relationships of *Buteo polyosoma* and *B. poecilochrous* is far from satisfactory. In *polyosoma* the third primary (from without) is said by Stresemann (Jour. f. Orn., p. 314, 1925) to be longer than and rarely equal to the fifth, while in *poecilochrous* it is supposed to be shorter than or equal to the fifth. This character, however, is variable, and it cannot be used diagnostically. See Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, pp. 227-230, 1926.

- with white on base; wing ♂ (260)-280, ♀ (285-303) *Leucopternis schistacea*
- Under surface of wings basally white; wing ♂ (225-228), ♀ (240-248) *Leucopternis plumbea*
26. Tarsus feathered to toes; thighs dark brown spotted with white; wing ♂ (370-390), ♀ (410-428) *Spizaetus tyrannus*
Tarsus not feathered to toes 27
27. Bill slender, upper mandible rather sickle-shaped; wing ♂ (325)-335, ♀ 330-350 *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
Bill of normal hawk type 28
28. Thighs chestnut; under tail coverts white; wing ♂ 233-(242), ♀ (252); tail under 170 mm. *Buteo leucorrhous*
Thighs and under tail coverts chestnut or brownish; wing ♂ (372)-392, ♀ 403-430 *Circus buffoni (imm.) (1)*
Thighs black or dusky brown 29
29. Tarsus over 100 mm.; tail largely white at base; wing ♂ (375-393), ♀ 380-(440) *Hypomorphnus urubitinga*
Tarsus under 100 mm. 30
30. Tail black with a white central band; tarsus over 70 mm.; wing ♂ 322-(356), ♀ 336-(392) *Buteogallus anthracinus*
Tail brown with 2 or more creamy white or ashy bands; tarsus under 40 mm.; wing ♂ (272)-285, ♀ (290)-318 *Chondrohierax uncinatus*
Tail not banded with white, or with white bars only on inner web of lateral rectrices; forehead usually whitish 31
31. Wing ♂ 275-300, ♀ 300-(335), primaries not conspicuously barred below *Buteo brachyurus (black phase)*
Wing ♂ 365-(385), primaries conspicuously barred below *Buteo albonotatus*
32. Lower surface rufous or chestnut 33
Lower surface mostly brown or blackish 35
33. Wing under 250 mm.; two prominent "teeth" on edge of upper mandible, wing ♂ (200)-215, ♀ 218-(230) *Harpagus bidentatus*
Wing under 250 mm.; no "teeth" on upper mandible, wing ♂ 165-171, ♀ (190-202) *Accipiter erythronemius*
Wing over 300 mm. 34
34. Head white or creamy buffy, rest of plumage bright chestnut, wing ♂ (360-380), ♀ (385)-400 *Busarellus nigricollis*
Head brown like rest of upper parts, wing ♂ 335-(354), ♀ (380) *Circus cyaneus (imm.)*

(1) Immature birds of *Circus buffoni* are almost entirely black below, the thighs and under tail coverts tinged chestnut. Less mature birds have the chestnut spreading over the abdomen.

35. Thighs, shoulders and under wing coverts rufous; wing ♂ (295)-325, ♀ 345-(367) *Parabuteo unicinctus*
Thighs, often also belly and under tail coverts chestnut; shoulders and under wing coverts black; wing ♂ (372)-392, ♀ 403-430 *Circus buffoni* (imm.)
- b. Under parts, or breast only, barred grey or black and white 36
Under parts barred rufous or some shade of brown, with or without white bars (1) 42
36. Tarsus feathered to toes; chest and sides of head rufous; wing 315-(352), ♀ (370-385) *Spizaetus ornatus*
Tarsus not feathered to toes 37
37. Chest black or dark grey in contrast with rest of under parts 38
Chest other than above 39
38. Tail over 300 mm.; wing ♂ (434-460), ♀ (460-490); throat mostly black, lower parts heavily barred *Morphnus "taeniatus"*
Tail under 250 mm.; wing ♂ (455)-490, ♀ (480)-535; throat grey, lower parts narrowly barred *Buteo melanoleucus*
Tail under 250 mm.; wing ♂ 330-367, ♀ 350-388; throat black, lower parts narrowly barred *Leucopternis princeps*
39. Upper surface closely barred grey and greyish white (♂ 242-245, ♀ 260-265) *Asturina nitida*
Upper surface not barred 40
40. Wing under 200 mm. (♂ 127-145, ♀ 148-167) *Accipiter superciliosus*
Wing over 200 mm. 41
41. Tarsus under 40 mm.; bill stout, exposed culmen over 28 mm.; wing ♂ (272)-285, ♀ (290)-318 *Chondrohierax uncinatus*
Tarsus over 60 mm.; exposed culmen under 22 mm., wing ♂ 245-(290), ♀ (295)-320 *Geranospiza caerulescens*
42. With a rufous or white collar on hindneck; wing ♂ (272)-285, ♀ (290)-318 *Chondrohierax uncinatus*
With a light rufous collar on hindneck; wing ♂ 135-162, ♀ 170-(180) *Accipiter collaris*
With no rufous or white collar on hindneck 43
43. Upper parts pale to dark grey 44
Upper parts some shade of brown or rufous 46
44. With two prominent "teeth" on upper mandible, wing ♂ (200)-215, ♀ 218-(230) *Harpagus bidentatus*
With a single tooth or no tooth at all on upper mandible 45
45. Primaries black, under surface of wing largely white; wing ♂ (310)-325, ♀ (360) *Circus cinereus*

(1) Rufous bands sometimes mixed with grey in *Harpagus bidentatus*.

- Primaries chestnut, barred and tipped with black; wing ♂ (208-220), ♀ 210-245..... *Buteo magnirostris*
 Primaries dusky, barred on under side dusky and greyish or white; thighs chestnut; wing ♂ 165-171, ♀ (190-202)..... *Accipiter erythronemius*
46. Primaries and secondaries mostly rufous, broadly tipped black; wing ♂ 360-(404), ♀ (393)-420..... *Heterospizias meridionalis*
 Primaries the same color as the upper parts.. 47
47. Under wing coverts barred..... 48
 Under wing coverts not barred..... 45
48. Wing ♂ 395-420, ♀ 402-460; tail over 150 mm. mostly grey-brown or drab with narrow dusky bars..... *Buteo albicaudatus* (imm.)
 Wing ♂ 135-162, ♀ 170-(180); tail under 150 mm., banded..... *Accipiter collaris*
49. Wing over 400 mm.; tail over 300 mm.; chest ashy, bars of lower parts pale rufous..... *Morphnus "taeniatus"* (imm.)
 Wing under 300 mm.; tail under 200 mm..... 50
50. With two prominent "teeth" on upper mandible; chest sparsely streaked blackish brown; wing ♂ (200)-215, ♀ 218-(230)..... *Harpagus bidentatus* (imm.)
 With no tooth on upper mandible; chest heavily barred with brownish tawny; wing ♂ 250-(272), ♀ (280-290)..... *Buteo platypterus*
- c. Tarsus feathered to toes..... 51
 Tarsus not feathered to toes..... 53
51. Wing under 450 mm.; under parts of body dark brown or blackish spotted with white, chest striped with brown; wing ♂ (370-390), ♀ (410-428)..... *Spizaetus tyrannus* (imm.)
 Wing over 450 mm..... 52
52. Under parts chestnut streaked with black or dark brown; wing ♂ (460-495), ♀ (510)-550
 Under parts dull white with dusky brown streaks at least on chest; wing same as above..... *Oroaetus isidori*
Oroaetus isidori (imm.)
53. Wing under 220 mm..... 54
 Wing 230 to 330 mm..... 56
 Wing 330 to 450 mm..... 64
 Wing over 450 mm..... 76
54. Upper parts dark grey or slaty; tail with 1 or 2 whitish bands; wing ♂ 180-200, ♀ (208).
 Upper parts brown; exposed culmen under 14 mm..... *Leucopternis semiplumbea* (imm.)
 55
55. A rufous collar on hindneck; wing ♂ 135-162, ♀ 170-(180)..... *Accipiter collaris* (imm.)
 No rufous collar; wing ♂ (127-145), ♀ (148-

- 167)..... *Accipiter superciliosus*
(imm.)
No rufous collar; wing ♂ 165-171, ♀ (190-202) *Accipiter erythronemius*
56. Bill slender, upper mandible rather sickle-shaped; wing ♂ (325)-335, ♀ 330-350..... *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
(imm.)
Bill of normal hawk type..... 57
57. Tarsus under 40 mm..... 58
Tarsus over 40 mm..... 59
58. Tarsus finely reticulate in front; wing ♂ 292-304, ♀ 305-310..... *Elanus leucurus* (imm.)
Tarsus scutellate in front; wing 270-320..... *Ictinia plumbea* (imm.)
59. Crown buffy white, rather sparsely streaked with dark brown; under wing coverts light tawny; wing ♂ (242-245), ♀ (260-265)..... *Asturina nitida* (imm.)
Crown brown or blackish with or without paler streaks, or striped with white..... 60
60. Tarsus slender, about 6 mm. thick; wing (310)-325..... *Circus cinereus* (♂ imm.)
Tarsus stouter, over 6 mm. thick..... 61
61. Under parts black, more or less spotted with white; wing ♂ 275-300, ♀ 300-(335)..... *Buteo brachyurus* (black phase)
Under parts black or blackish brown, irregularly streaked with white and buffy; wing ♂ 322-(356), ♀ 336-(392)..... *Buteogallus anthracinus*
(imm.)
Under parts buff or rufescent, heavily striped and blotched with dark brown..... 62
Under parts cream-colored, or buffy, or white, streaked or spotted with brown..... 63
62. Tail over 200 mm.; wing ♂ (295)-325, ♀ 345-(367)..... *Parabuteo unicinctus*
(imm.)
Tail under 200 mm.; wing ♂ 233-(242), ♀ (252) *Buteo leucorrhous* (imm.)
63. Wing ♂ 250-(272), ♀ (280-290)..... *Buteo platypterus* (imm.)
Wing ♂ 275-300, ♀ 300-(335)..... *Buteo brachyurus* (imm.)
64. Bill slender, upper mandible rather sickle-shaped; wing ♂ (325)-335, ♀ 330-350..... *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
(imm.)
Bill of normal hawk type..... 65
65. Upper parts grey; chest grey, rest of under parts white, spotted rufous; wing 335-(354) *Circus cyaneus* (♂ ad.)
Upper parts rufous or chestnut irregularly barred with dusky; under parts variegated brown and chestnut; wing ♂ (360-380), ♀ 385-(400)..... *Busarellus nigricollis*
(imm.)
Upper parts brown, greyish-brown, or blackish, uniform or variegated with whitish, greyish, buffy, or rufous..... 66

66. Tarsus over 100 mm..... 67
Tarsus under 100 mm..... 68
67. Wing quills rufous, spotted with dusky and terminally black; wing ♂ 360-(404), ♀ (393)-420..... *Heterospizias meridionalis* (imm.)
Wing quills not as above; wing ♂ (375-393), ♀ 380-(440)..... *Hypomorphnus urubitinga* (imm.)
68. Breast chestnut (♂) or greyish-brown (♀) with dusky shaft streaks, rest of under parts white or creamy, more or less spotted with brown; wing ♂ 345-385, ♀ 380-415... *Buteo swainsoni*
Upper breast blackish brown, rest of lower parts white with a few dusky streaks and spots; forehead and eyebrow white; wing ♂ (372)-392, ♀ 403-430..... *Circus buffoni*
Different from above..... 69
69. Under parts black or dark brown, either streaked or spotted with buffy or white.... 70
Under parts white, buffy, tawny, ochraceous, or rufescent, variegated with a dark color. 71
70. Thighs rusty; throat feathers pale buffy streaked and tipped brown; wing ♂ (372)-392, ♀ 403-430..... *Circus buffoni* (imm.)
Thighs and throat black; wing 365-(385).... *Buteo albonotatus*
Thighs heavily barred in contrast with the broadly streaked under surface of body; wing ♂ 322-(356), ♀ 336-(392)..... *Buteogallus anthracinus* (imm.)
71. Wing quills rufous, spotted with dusky and terminally black; wing ♂ 360-(404), ♀ (393)-420..... *Heterospizias meridionalis* (imm.)
Wing quills not rufous..... 72
72. Thighs heavily barred with dusky in contrast with the broadly streaked under surface of body; wing ♂ 322-(356), ♀ 336-(392)..... *Buteogallus anthracinus* (imm.)
Thighs not barred with black, or without bars 73
73. Tarsus slender, less than 8 mm. thick..... 74
Tarsus stouter, over 8 mm. thick..... 75
74. Thighs with few rufous streaks, sometimes virtually unstreaked; wing (380)..... *Circus cyaneus* (♀ ad.)
Thighs barred with rufous; wing (360)..... *Circus cinereus* (♀)
75. Under parts buff, heavily striped with dusky brown; upper tail coverts white; wing ♂ (295)-325, ♀ 345-(367)..... *Parabuteo unicinctus* (imm.)
Under parts white or buffy, streaked or spotted with brownish; upper tail coverts brown or barred white and brown; wing ♂ 345-385, ♀ 380-415..... *Buteo swainsoni* (imm.)

76. Under parts buffy or whitish with much brown spotting, thighs wholly brown; wing ♂ (510), ♀ (520-525)..... *Urubitornis solitaria* (imm.)
 Under parts buff, broadly streaked with dusky brown, thighs barred with dusky; wing ♂ (455)-490, ♀ (480)-535..... *Buteo melanoleucus* (imm.)

* *Elanus leucurus leucurus* (Vieillot)

WHITE-TAILED KITE

Milvus leucurus, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 20, p. 563 = (556), 1818 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Southern United States to Guatemala, South America southward to Argentina and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, rarely Temperate Zones. Not recorded from the Pacific coast, or Amazonian Colombia. (Santa Marta; near Ponedera sight, Palmar de Varela sight; Techo; Ambalema; between Cartago and Ansermanuevo sight, Popayán; Villavicencio, between Villavicencio and Puerto López). [*South America.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Quenane.

* *Elanoides forficatus yetapa* (Vieillot)

SOUTHERN SWALLOW-TAILED KITE

Milvus yetapa, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 20, p. 564, 1818 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Southern United States south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the country from the Tropical to the Temperate Zone, except the Santa Marta region (Cachiri, Portrerras, Naranjo, La Palmita, El Cauca, Techo, Sabana de Bogotá, Andalucía; río Nechí, Laguneta, La Candela, Moscopán; Concordia, San Antonio, El Tambo, Popayán, Noanamá, Munchique; Mayasquer; Florencia, Morelia; between Loretoyacu and Leticia, sight). [*Costa Rica south to southern Brazil and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Buenavista [Meta], Apiay.

Elanoides f. forficatus (Linnaeus) may be found in Colombia in winter as it is known from western Ecuador. It differs from the South American form by having the shoulders purple-green instead of bronzy green.

* *Odontriorchis palliatus* (Temminck)

BRAZILIAN KITE

Falco palliatus, Pl. Col., livr. 23, pl. 204, 1822 (Rio Peruhype, southern Bahia).

Range of the species.—México to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical northern and northwestern Colombia (Cinto, Masinga, Bonda; La Peña, Los Pendales; río Juradó, Tadó, Baudó).

Additional records.—Caracolicito; El Paraíso; Gualilo above Bucaramanga 1600 m.

O. p. guianensis Swann (Monogr. Accip., p. 159, 1922) may be a recognizable race. If so, Colombian birds would belong with it.

* **Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus** (Temminck)

HOOK-BILLED KITE

Falco uncinatus, Pl. Col., livr. 18, pl. 103, 104, 115, 1822 (Rio de Janeiro).

Range of the species.—México to Argentina. The Lesser Antilles Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to the upper Subtropical and occasionally lower Temperate Zones. Not recorded from the Pacific coast. (Bonda, Chirúa, Mamatoco, Riofrio, Maicao; Ponedera, Palmar de Candelaria, Los Pendales; Fúquene; Medellín, Palestina [Caldas], Laguneta 2700 m., La Plata; Riofrio [Valle], El Tambo; Morelia; Leticia). [*México to Argentina.*]

Additional records.—Munchique 2000 m.

* **Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus** (Latham)

DOUBLE-TOOTHED HAWK

Falco bidentatus, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 38, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México, south to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, the lower Cauca Valley, the Pacific coast, the Caquetá region, and Vaupés (Cantillito, Las Vegas, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Riofrio, Caracolicito, Pueblo Viejo; río Juradó, Dabeiba, Bagadó, Cisneros, río Baudó, Nuquí, Santa Cecilia; Ricaurte, La Guayacana; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Cuduyari, near Mitú). [*Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Minas Geraes and Bolivia.*]

* **Ictinia plumbea** (Gmelin)

PLUMBEOUS KITE

Falco plumbeus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 283, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones. Not recorded from Nariño or the upper Magdalena Valley. (Bonda, Cincinatti, Valparaiso, Riofrio, Manaure; Remedios; Cali, El Tambo, río Juradó, Concordia, río Baudó, Nuquí, Munchique; Villavicencio; Morelia; Leticia).

Additional records.—La Paila, Popayán, Totoró 2570 m.; Caracolicito; Peralonso, Quenane.

Rostrhamus sociabilis sociabilis (Vieillot)

EVERGLADE KITE

Herpetotheres sociabilis, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 18, p. 318, 1817 (Corrientes and Río de la Plata, Argentina).

Range of the species.—Florida south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical northern Colombia. Usually Tropical, rarely lower Temperate Zone. The Caquetá region. (Bonda, Riofrio, Ciénaga sight, Aracataca sight; Barranquilla, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, To-cahagua, Guájaro; Remedios; Valle de La Calera 2800 m.; Tres Es-quinas). [*Eastern Panamá southward.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

Helicolestes hamatus (Temminck)

SLENDER-BILLED KITE

Falco hamatus, Pl. Col., livr. 11, pl. 61, 1821 (Pará, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Dutch Guiana, eastern Perú, northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Colombia by both Oliveira-Pinto and Dugand. I can find no actual locality, but the bird very likely occurs in Amazonian Colombia, as stated by Dugand.

* **Accipiter bicolor bicolor** (Vieillot)

FOUR-BANDED SPARROW HAWK

Sparvius bicolor, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 10, p. 325, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Yucatán to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern and northwestern Colombia. The Cauca Valley. The Magdalena Valley, Meta and Caquetá regions (Bonda, Onaca, La Tigrera, Riofrio, Caracolicito; Los Penda-les, Santa Cruz, Remedios, Purificación; Popayán; Juradó; Quenane; Florencia). [*Yucatán to the Guianas and Amazonia.*]

Accipiter pectoralis (Bonaparte) probably occurs in Amazonian Colombia, as stated by Dugand. The range of this species is little known. According to Peters it extends from the Guianas to south-eastern Brazil and eastern Ecuador. It has been recently recorded from southern Venezuela (Mt. Auyan-tepui and Cerro Yapacana).

The adults of *Accipiter pectoralis* bear a close resemblance in color to the adults of *Spizaetus ornatus*, having a blackish crown and mustachial streak and rufous sides of the head, of the neck, and of the chest. They are easily distinguishable, however, by their smaller size (wing 263-271, tail 192-200 mm.) and by not having the tarsi feathered to the toes.

* **Accipiter superciliosus exitiosus** Bangs and Penard

FONTAINIER'S HAWK

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 7, p. 45, 1920 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Northern and Pacific Colombia. Tropical and Sub-

tropical Zones (Las Nubes; Remedios, Puerto Valdivia; Juradó, Tadó, Isarabacoas. [*Costa Rica, Panamá.*])

* **Accipiter superciliosus superciliosus** (Linnaeus)

EYEBROWED HAWK

Falco superciliosus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 128, 1766 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Quenane, San Martín; Morelia). [*Venezuela and the Guianas southward to southeastern Brazil.*]

* **Accipiter collaris** Sclater

SEMI-COLLARED HAWK

Ibis, 1860, p. 148, pl. 6 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Andes of Mérida, Venezuela, Colombia, and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known in Colombia from "Bogotá" collections, and the upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast ("Bogotá"; La Costa 600 m., río Munchique 1080-1350 m.).

Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck)

GREY-BELLIED HAWK

Falco poliogaster, Pl. Col., livr. 45, pl. 264, 1824 (Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Distribution in South America spotty. Recorded from Colombia, British Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina (Misiones), and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Bonda, in the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta district.

* **Accipiter erythronemius salvini** (Ridgway)

SALVIN'S GREY-BACKED HAWK

Nisus salvini, Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv. Terr., 2, p. 121, 1876 (Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Guatemala and Nicaragua. Colombia south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Sierra de Santa Marta, upper Tropical to Temperate Zones (Cincinnati 1200 m., Cerro de Caracas 2700 m.). [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.*]

* **Accipiter erythronemius ventralis** Sclater

SCLATER'S GREY-BACKED HAWK

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 303 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Western,

Central, and Eastern Andes (Fómeque, Choachi, Usme 2690 m., Sabana de Bogotá, Subachoque, Andalucía 900 m.; Remedios, Toche, Medellín, Barro Blanco, Retiro, Puracé; Concordia, San Antonio, Munchique, El Tambo). [*Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

* **Heterospizias meridionalis meridionalis** (Latham)

RED-WINGED HAWK

Falco meridionalis, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 36, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Panamá to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Guajira Peninsula, the Santa Marta region, Atlántico, the Magdalena Valley, and the Eastern Llanos. Tropical Zone. (Maicao; Mamatoco, Bonda, Fundación, Riofrio sight; El Paraíso sight, Galapa, La Peña, Arroyo de Piedras, Los Pendales; Aguachica; Villavieja; Peralonso, Quenane, Apiay). [*Eastern Panamá to Bolivia and Brazil except Rio Grande do Sul.*]

* **Buteo melanoleucus meridensis** (1) (Swann)

NORTHERN BUZZARD-EAGLE

Geranoaetus melanoleucus meridensis, Syn. Accip., ed. 2, p. 68, 1922 (Nevada, 3000 m., Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes and southern section of the Central Andes (above Quetame 1600-1700 m., mountains east of Suesca, near Machetá [east slope 2300 m.], Choachi 1970 m.; Puracé 2600 m., Quintana 3000 m.; sight records from above Subachoque and other parts of the Bogotá region). [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.*]

* **Buteo albicaudatus hyospodius** Gurney

COLOMBIAN WHITE-TAILED HAWK

Ibis, 1876, p. 73, pl. 3 (Medellín, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southwestern United States south to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. Recorded from Tierra Nueva, Perijá Mts., Medellín, San Pedro, ? Santa Elena, río Timbio and San Francisco (Cauca). [*Texas to Ecuador and Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo, Pisoje; Boquerón above Melgar 1200 m.

(1) Placed in the genus *Geranoaetus* in Peters' Check-List Bds. World, vol. I, p. 227, 1931. I have followed Wetmore (Auk, 1933, p. 212).

* **Buteo albicaudatus colonus** Berlepsch

CURAÇAO WHITE-TAILED HAWK

Journ. f. Orn., 40, p. 91, 1892 (Curaçao, Dutch West Indies).

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone. The Eastern Llanos, the Santa Marta region, and the Guajira Peninsula (Bonda, La Tigrera sight, Arroyo de Arenas sight, between Riohacha and El Pájaro sight, Maicao, Nazaret; Barrigón, Quenane, Pachaquiario). [Venezuela, the Guianas, Marajó Island, Brazil, Trinidad; Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao].

Additional records.—Rondón sight, Apiay.

Buteo poecilochrous Gurney

GURNEY'S RED-BACKED BUZZARD

Ibis, 1879, p. 176 (Yauyacu, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia to Chile and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the río Patía and the upper Cauca Valley (El Bordo 900 m., Municipio de El Tambo, upper río Patía 2000 m., Pavas, Paloverde).

Additional records.—Corrales, upper Patía. In a recent letter to Prof. Dugand, Lehmann reports specimens from Chipayá, 1330 m., west of Jamundí, eastern foothills of the Western Andes in the upper Cauca Valley.

Buteo polyosoma polyosoma (Quoy and Gaimard)

RED-BACKED BUZZARD

Falco polyosoma, Voy. Uranie, Zool., pt. 1, p. 92, pl. 14, 1824 (Falkland Islands).

Range of the species.—Western and southern South America. The Island of Juan Fernández and the Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Santa Isabel 3150 m., Quintana, Peña Blanca [west slope of Central Andes], and El Tambo 1790 m. [*Range of the species except the coasts of Ecuador and northern Perú and Juan Fernández.*]

Buteo albonotatus abbreviatus Cabanis

SOUTHERN ZONE-TAILED HAWK

In Schomburgk's Reise Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 739, 1848 (Pomeroon River, British Guiana).

Range of the species.—Southern United States, south to the Pearl Islands, Dutch Guiana, and Marajó Island.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta district. The Llanos del Meta and the Caquetá region. (Bonda, Mamatoco; Llanos del Meta; Morelia). [*The Pearl Islands and Northern South America.*]

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte

SWAINSON'S HAWK

Geogr. and Comp. List, p. 3, 1838, (Near the Columbia River)

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada, south in winter to southern Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from La Herrera, Sabana de Bogotá, in November.

Additional records.—Mosquera (December 2), Torca (February 1); Popayán (December 12).

* **Buteo platypterus platypterus (Vieillot)**

BROAD-WINGED HAWK

Sparvius platypterus, Tabl. Encyc. Méth., 3, p. 1273, 1823 (Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Canada and the United States, and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from October (12) to April (28). Mostly Subtropical Zone. Not recorded from Atlántico or the Caquetá region. (Cinto, Mamatoco, Bonda, Minca, Valparaiso, La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo; Fusagasugá, El Roble, San Miguel 2800 m.; La Frijolera, Puerto Valdivia, Santa Elena, Laguneta, Salento, Toche, río Toche; río Juradó, Concordia, La Selva, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia, San Antonio, Guavas, Munchique; río Perlasiví, Mayasquer 2340 m.; Villavicencio). [*Breeds in Canada and the United States, winters from Illinois and Delaware southward to Venezuela, Perú, occidental in Amazonas and Matto Grosso, Brazil.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo (March 10), Popayán (November 15, January 9, February 13, March 14, 23); Choachi (November 20), La Calera (January 16), Gachancipá (November 11).

* **Buteo magnirostris insidiatrix (Bangs and Penard)**

SANTA MARTA LARGE-BILLED HAWK

Rupornis magnirostris insidiatrix, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 52, p. 36, 1918 (Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—From México south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast of Colombia to the Pacific, turning southward west of the Western Andes to the headwaters of the Atrato and Baudó Rivers (Carraipia, Maicao, Riohacha, Dibulla, Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Minca, Punta Caimán, Trojas de Cataca, Tierra Nueva, Fundación; Codazzi, Ayacucho, Puerto Sagoc; Aguada de Pablo, Megua, El Paraíso sight, Palmar de Varela, Los Pendales; Guamalito, Turbo, Dabeiba, río Atrato, Río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Nuquí, Pizarro). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

* **Buteo magnirostris magnirostris (Gmelin)**

LARGE-BILLED HAWK

Falco magnirostris, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 282, 1788 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones east of the Eastern Andes from Boyacá to Amazonas. The upper Magdalena Valley to its headwaters, northward on the east slope of the Central Andes to the vicinity of Honda, and the west slope of the Eastern Andes north to the vicinity of Bucaramanga (Los Monos near Bucaramanga, La Cruz, Virolín, Guaduas, Carmen de Apicalá; Moscopán, La Palma, La Candelá, Buenavista, San Agustín, Villavieja, Toche 2100 m., Ibagué, Chichoral, Honda, 30 miles west of Honda, Remedios ? this race; Villavicencio; Tres Esquinas; Leticia, Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas, Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Melgar, Fusagasugá, Arbeláez, Cambao; Peralonso, Quenane, río Ocoa; Belén, Caquetá.

* **Buteo magnirostris ecuadoriensis** (Swann)

ECUADOR LARGE-BILLED HAWK

Rupornis magnirostris ecuadoriensis, Syn. List Accip., ed. 2, p. 91, 1922 (Vaquerio = ? Vaqueria, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of Nariño (except headwaters of the Putumayo) north to the middle río San Juan, the west slope of the Central Andes to the lower Cauca Valley at Puerto Valdivia, and the east slope of the same range near Medellín and Santa Elena (Retiro, Puerto Valdivia, Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Laguneta 2250 m., Salento, Riofrio, La Manuelita, Miraflores; Concordia, Noanamá, Lomitas, Cali, Guengué, Florida, Popayán, El Tambo, Munchique; Ricaurte, Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Pisajé, La Paila, Cartago, Palestina 1600 m.

* **Buteo leucorrhous** (Quoy and Gaimard)

WHITE-RUMPED HAWK

Falco leucorrhous, Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool., pt. 1, p. 91, pl. 13, 1824 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Colombia south to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone. Recorded from El Libano 1800 m. in the Santa Marta Mts., Toche 2250 m. in the Central Andes, and Munchique 1710 m. in the Western Andes.

Additional records.—Choachi [east slope of the Eastern Andes, 1970 m.]; Moscopán.

* **Buteo brachyurus** Vieillot

SHORT-TAILED BUZZARD

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 4, p. 477, 1816 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Florida and Central America south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta Mts. and the three ranges of the Andes. Tropical to Temperate Zones. (Bonda, Palenque, Minca; Arbeláez; Santa Elena 2700 m., Quindío Pass 3480 m.; El Tambo, Munchique).

Additional records.—Crucero, Totoró 2570 m.

Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus (Temminck)

ONE-BANDED BUZZARD HAWK

Falco unicinctus, Pl. Col., livr. 53, pl. 313, 1824 (Boa Vista, rio Paranahyba, Minas Geraes, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern United States, south to Argentina and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast in La Guajira and Atlántico (Maicao; Molinero, Sabanalarga, Baranoa, Ponedera). [*South America east of the Andes.*]

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi (Audubon)

HARRIS'S HAWK

Buteo harrisi, Bds. Amer., folio ed., 4, pl. 392, 1837 (Between Bayou Sara and Natchez, Mississippi).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Tropical Zone of the Cauca Valley and the upper Patia Valley (La Manuelita, La Paila, between Cartago and Ansermanuevo sight). [*Southern United States to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Patía, El Tambo, Popayán.

* **Asturina nitida nitida** (Latham)

SHINING GOSHAWK

Falco nitidus, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 41, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From the southwestern United States, south to Bolivia and Brazil. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caribbean coast, the lower Magdalena Valley, Tolima (?), and the Eastern Llanos. Tropical Zone. (Bonda, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Dibulla, Riofrio, Fundación, Caracolíto; Remolino, El Paraíso sight, La Peña, Los Pendales; "Tolima"; Villavicencio, Apiay, Quenane, Puerto López, Barrigón). [*Panamá and Trinidad to southern Brazil.*]

Dugand reports that the Tolima record refers to an old mounted specimen in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá. Such specimens are often incorrectly labeled, and the locality is therefore doubtful. No other specimen has yet been positively recorded from the upper Magdalena Valley.

* **Leucopternis albicollis costaricensis** Sclater

COSTA RICAN WHITE HAWK

Bull. Brit. Orn., Cl., 39, p. 76, 1919 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Perú and Matto Grosso and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Northwestern Tropical Colombia and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (rio Juradó; Guaicaramo). [*Honduras to Panamá.*]

A specimen shot by Dugand and Borrero at Los Pendales, Atlán-

tico, but which was lost, probably belongs to this race. (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 570, 1947).

* **Leucopternis albicollis albicollis** (Latham)

WHITE-COLLARED HAWK

Falco albicollis, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 36, 1790 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Floresia, Morelia). [*Venezuela and Trinidad to Amazonia, westward to Perú, and southward to Maranhão.*]

* **Leucopternis melanops** (Latham)

BLACK-FACED HAWK

Falco melanops, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 37, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and the Guianas to northern Brazil and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Morelia, Caquetá.

* **Leucopternis semiplumbea** Lawrence

SEMI-PLUMBEOUS HAWK

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 288, 1861 (Panama R. R., Caribbean slope)

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Pacific coast and the middle Magdalena Valley (rio Salaquí, rio Juradó, rio Jurubidá, rio Baudó, Juntas de Tamaná, Cisneros, Bagadó, Remedios).

Colombian specimens have either one or two tail bands.

* **Leucopternis schistacea plumbea** Salvin

PLUMBEOUS HAWK

Ibis, 1872, p. 240, pl. 8 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador, and east of the Andes to Perú and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes (Bagadó, Sipi, La Costa 720 mm., La Guayacana, Barbacoas). [*Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

Leucopternis schistacea schistacea (Sundevall)

SLATE-COLORED HAWK

Asturina schistacea, Ofv. K. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 7, p. 132, note, 1850 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to Perú and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Barrigón, Apiay, Leticia). [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

Leucopternis princeps zimmeri Friedmann

ZIMMER'S HAWK

Auk, 1935, no. 1, p. 30 (San José de Sumaco, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Panamá, Colombia, and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A rare species recorded from the west slope of the Eastern Andes (Landázuri) and the vicinity of the Pacific coast (Chocó). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—A specimen taken by K. von Sneider at La Guayacana, Nariño, has been reported recently by Lehmann to Prof. Dugand.

* **Hypomorphnus urubitinga urubitinga** (Gmelin)

BRAZILIAN EAGLE

Falco urubitinga, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 265, 1788 (Brazil, probably Pernambuco).

Range of the species.—México south to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Guajira Peninsula, the Caribbean coast, the lower Magdalena Valley, and the west coast south to the Rio Baudó. The Llanos del Meta and Amazonas. Tropical Zone. (Maicao, Riohacha, rio Calancala, Nahuange, Don Diego, Fundación, Ciénaga Grande sight; El Paraiso sight, La Peña, Arroyo de Piedras, Los Pendales; Atrato, rio Juradó, rio Jampavadó, rio Salaquí, Monguído, Alto el Buey 1200 m., Baudó; Puerto López [Meta]; Leticia, Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Panamá to Ecuador, Perú and southern Brazil.*]

Buteogallus anthracinus cancrivorus (Clark)

ANTILLEAN BLACK HAWK

Urubitinga anthracina cancrivora, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 63, 1905 (St. Vincent).

Range of the species.—Southwestern United States south to northern South America.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region (Bonda, Riofrio, Playa Concha, Cinto, Riohacha, Arroyo de Arenas, Valencia sight; Galezamba). [*Lesser Antilles, Trinidad, coast of Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito 250 m.

Buteogallus (anthracinus) subtilis (Thayer and Bangs)

GORGONA BLACK HAWK

Urubitinga subtilis, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 94, 1905 (Gorgona Island).

Range of the species.—Pacific slope of El Salvador south to western Ecuador. The Pearl Islands, Gorgona Island.

COLOMBIA.—Gorgona Island and ? Pacific coast.

Swann records *Buteogallus aequinoctialis* (Gmelin) from Colombia, but I do not know on what authority. The Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum does the same. Peters gives the range for the species as the Atlantic coast of South America from the Orinoco delta south to Paraná. Oliveira-Pinto does the same extending the range to northeastern Argentina.

* **Busarellus nigricollis nigricollis** (Latham)

BLACK-COLLARED HAWK

Falco nigricollis, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 35, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México to Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Marshes of the Tropical Zone. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the lower Magdalena, the lower Atrato, and the Amazon River (Riohacha, rio Calancala, Mamatoco, Bonda, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca, Sevilla, Riofrio, Fundación; El Paraiso sight, Barranóa, La Peña, Calamar; rio Truandó, rio Atrato; Isla Ronda, Amazonas). [*Range of the species except Argentina and Paraguay.*]

* **Urubitornis solitaria solitaria** (Tschudi)

SOLITARY EAGLE

Circaetus solitarius, Arch. f. Naturg., 10, Bd. 1, p. 264, 1844 (Chanchamayo, Perú).

Range of the species.—México and Central America through western South America to Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta district and the Western Andes (Agua Dulce 750-900 m.; Munchique 2000 m.).

A subspecies has been recently described from México.

* **Morphnus guianensis** (Daudin)

GUIANA CRESTED EAGLE

Falco guianensis, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 78, 1800 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Honduras south to Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. La Guajira, the Perijá Mts., northwestern Colombia; Llanos del Meta, and the Caquetá region (Carralpia; Sierra de Perijá; rio Salaquí, Juradó, Baudó Mts. sight; Caño Quenane sight, Remolino [Meta] sight; Belén).

Morphnus taeniatus Gurney is known from eastern Ecuador and is recorded by Griscom from Permé, Darién. Lehmann (Caldasia, no. 7, pp. 165-179, 1943) believes this bird to be but a color phase of *guianensis* and records a specimen agreeing with the description of "*taeniatus*" from the rio Salaquí, Chocó.

Harpia harpyja (Linnaeus)

HARPY EAGLE

Vultur harpyja, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 86, 1758 (México).*Range of the species.*—México to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Chocó, Llanos del Meta, Tolima, Santander and Amazonas (río Salaquí, Baudó Mts. [sight, von Sneider]; upper Magdalena Valley in Tolima, Contratación; Cabuyaro, Puerto López [Meta]; between Leticia and Loretoyacu sight).

* **Oroaëtus isidori** (Des Murs)

DES MUR'S CRESTED EAGLE

Falco isidori, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 175 bis ("Bogotá").*Range of the species.*—Western Venezuela and Colombia south to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Western, Central, and Eastern Andes. Santa Marta Mts., Tropical to Temperate Zones (Las Nubes, Bonda, above Riofrío 150-450 m.; "Bogotá"; Moscopán, Paramillo Trail 3300 m., Munchique). Additional records.—"Cordillera Oriental".

Spizastur melanoleucus (Vieillot)

BLACK AND WHITE CRESTED EAGLE

Buteo melanoleucus, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 4, p. 482, 1816 (Guiana).*Range of the species.*—México to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—From the plains east of the Eastern Andes to the eastern slope of the Central Andes (Near Villavicencio; Monte Elias 1700 m., Sierra de Perijá, Casacará; Villa-Gómez, río Menciopá 1700 m.; Moscopán 2900 m. sight).

* **Spizaëtus ornatus** (Daudin)

MAUDUYT'S HAWK EAGLE

Falco ornatus, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 77, 1800 (Cayenne).*Range of the species.*—México to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia, southward on the Pacific coast to the río Anchicayá. The Caquetá region. (Bonda; Los Pendales; Remedios, Puerto Valdivia; río Juradó, río Salaquí, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Atrato, río Baudó, río Anchicayá; Morelia).

Spizaëtus tyrannus (Wied)

TYRANT HAWK EAGLE

Falco tyrannus, Reise Bras., 1, p. 360, 1820 (Quartel dos Arcos, rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil).*Range of the species.*—México to southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of Santa Marta, the lower Cauca Valley, the Chocó region, and the east base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Bonda; Puerto Valdivia).

Additional records.—Serranía de Baudó, río Salagui; Acacias.

* **Circus cyaneus hudsonius** (Linnaeus)

MARSH HAWK

Falco hudsonius, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 128, 1766 (Hudson Bay, Canada).

Range of the species.—Europe, Asia, northern Africa, and northernmost South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident, November to March (Sabana de Bogotá; Medellín; río Atrato, río Jurubidá). [*Breeds from Alaska and Canada south to Texas. Winters from the United States southward to Colombia.*]

Additional records.—Popayán (November 11, December 29); Subachoque (November 23, December 15).

Circus cinereus Vieillot

CINEREOUS HARRIER

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 4, p. 454, 1816 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Western and southern South America south to Tierra del Fuego. Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca (Anolaima 1728 m., Albán, Fúquene 2580 m.).

Additional records.—Sibaté 2615 m.

* **Circus buffoni** (Gmelin)

LONG-WINGED HARRIER

Falco buffoni, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 277, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern South America to the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Eastern Llanos and the Cauca Valley (Aplay, Peralonso, Quenane; Riofrio [Valle]).

Additional records.—Rondón, Arauca, sight.

Geranospiza caerulescens caerulescens (Vieillot)

GREY CRANE-HAWK

Sparvius caerulescens, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 10, p. 318, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Northwestern México to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta region, Atlántico, the arid tropical upper Magdalena Valley, and Meta (Riohacha, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gairaca, Fundación; El Paraíso sight, Molinero, Los Pendales; Villavieja; Aplay). [*Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.*]

* *Geranospiza caerulescens balzarensis* Sclater

BALZAR CRANE-HAWK

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 45, 1918 (Balzar Mts., Guayas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes (rio Sa-laqui, rio Baudó). [*Eastern Darién to western Ecuador and Puna Island.*]

Additional records.—Rio Juradó.

Family PANDIONIDAE — THE OSPREY

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (Gmelin)

OSPREY

Falco carolinensis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 263, 1788 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Virtually world-wide.

COLOMBIA.—? Migrant. Recorded virtually throughout the Tropical Zone during most months of the year (January, March, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December). (Bonda, Puerto Colombia, Galerazamba, rio Magdalena, El Paraiso, Puerto Giraldo, Laguna de Guájaro, Calamar, Magangué, Pinillos, between El Banco and Tamalameque, rio Fusagasugá west of Melgar; rio Juradó; Leticia, rio Amazonas between Leticia and Loretoyacu). [*Breeds from Alaska and Newfoundland southward to western Mexico and the Gulf States. Winters from the southern United States southward to Perú and Argentina.*]

All the above records are sight records with the exception of Bonda, Puerto Giraldo, rio Juradó, and Leticia. These specimens were taken in September, October, and January.

Additional records.—Floridablanca near Bucaramanga (November 30).

The Fish Hawk or Osprey is a large, long-winged hawk of a dark brown color above and mostly pure white below. The neck and head are white, the latter with a broad, dusky stripe through the eye and ear coverts. It feeds entirely on fish, hovering high over the water and plunging after its prey, which it seizes in its talons. The under surface of the feet and toes is covered with very rough, pointed scales. Wing ♂ 462-500 mm., ♀ 488-512 mm.

Family FALCONIDAE — THE FALCONS AND CARACARAS

Key

N. B.—Figures given in parentheses are wing measurements from Swann's Monogr. Bds. Prey. Those which do not appear in parentheses are from other published sources, or in most cases they are extreme measurements taken from Colombian specimens by Professor Dugand.

- A. Under parts plain or very nearly so..... a
 B. Under parts barred at least on breast..... b (after No. 8)
 C. Under parts neither plain nor barred..... c (after No. 14)
- a. Plumage mostly black..... 1
 Plumage not mostly black..... 2
1. Belly and thighs white; bare skin of face and throat red in life (♂ 318-335, ♀ 347-360)..
 Belly and thighs black; bare skin of face yellow or orange in life; wing 300-325..... *Daptrius americanus*
Daptrius ater
2. Under parts white..... 3
 Under parts buffy to ochraceous..... 6
3. Wing under 180 mm.; forehead and cheeks yellowish buffy; wing ♂ 140-145, ♀ 150-164)..... *Gampsonyx swainsonii*
 Wing over 200 mm..... 4
4. Crown and neck buffy or creamy white, a large patch of black from lores through eyes and sides of head to nape (♂ 260-265, ♀ 270-285)..... *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
 Crown slate grey or blackish..... 5
5. Collar on hindneck white; wing 215-260; tail 215-265 mm..... *Micrastur semitorquatus*
 No collar on hindneck; wing 225-(248); tail under 210 mm..... *Micrastur mirandollei*
6. Crown differently colored from back..... 7
 Crown same color as back..... 8
7. Crown slaty blue; tail rufous with a terminal or subterminal band of black; wing 170-203 mm..... *Falco sparverius* ♂
 Crown and neck buffy white; a large patch of black from lores through eye and sides of head to nape (♂ 260-265, ♀ 270-285).... *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
 Head entirely buffy white except a narrow brown streak behind the eye (♂ 280-300, ♀ 300-310)..... *Milvago chimachima*
8. Wing 215-260 mm..... *Micrastur semitorquatus*
 (imm.)
 Wing under 200 mm. (♂ 160-170), ♀ (171)-182 *Micrastur ruficollis* (imm.)
- b. Wing over 300 mm..... 9
 Wing under 300 mm..... 10
9. Belly and thighs black; cere and skin of face red to orange in life (♂ 360), ♀ (378)-395. *Polyborus cheriway*
 Belly and thighs white or creamy buffy barred with black; a black patch from bill through cheeks (♂ 329-333, ♀ 355-374)..... *Falco peregrinus*
10. Belly and thighs buffy or ochraceous; a blackish mustachial streak; wing ♂ 226-(260), ♀ 245-(280)..... *Falco femoralis*
 Belly and thighs chestnut; cheeks black like

- head..... 11
 Under parts white or buffy, barred with black,
 grey or brown..... 12
11. Upper breast chestnut, lower breast feathers
 black broadly tipped and spotted with
 rufous buff; wing ♂ (240), ♀ 275-280..... *Falco deiroleucus*
 Entire breast black finely barred with white
 or pale rusty; wing ♂ (185)-207, ♀ (212)-
 232 *Falco albigularis*
12. Ground color of under parts white, barring
 black, grey or brown..... 13
 Ground color of under parts buffy, barring
 black or dark brown..... 14
13. Tail 215-265 mm. long, with 4 to 6 bands; wing
 215-260..... *Micrastur semitorquatus*
 (imm.)
 Tail 160-185 mm. long, with 2 to 4 bands; wing
 ♂ (160-170), ♀ (171)-182..... *Micrastur ruficollis*
 Tail 120-150 mm. long, with 1 band; wing
 (167)-178 *Micrastur plumbeus* (1)
14. Wing 215-260 mm.; tail 215-265 mm.; barring
 of under parts heavy..... *Micrastur semitorquatus*
 (imm.)
 Wing ♂ (160-170), ♀ (171)-182; tail 160-185
 mm.; barring of under parts sparse..... *Micrastur ruficollis* (imm.)
- c. Under parts scalloped at least on upper and
 lower breast; wing 225-(248)..... *Micrastur mirandollei*
 (imm.)
 Under parts not scalloped..... 15
15. Wing over 320 mm..... 16
 Wing under 320 mm..... 19
16. Lower plumage black broadly striped with
 white; under wing coverts, thighs, and tail
 coverts white; wing 363-(392)..... *Phalcobaenus carunculatus*
 Lower plumage different from above..... 17
17. Central tail feathers plain brown, tipped
 white; wing 363-(392)..... *Phalcobaenus carunculatus*
 (imm.)
 Central tail feathers barred..... 18
18. Breast and belly brown, feathers more or less
 edged or streaked with paler; tarsus over
 70 mm..... *Polyborus cheriway* (imm.)
 Breast and belly creamy or buffy streaked with
 dark brown; tarsus under 70 mm..... *Falco peregrinus* (imm.)
19. Tail two-thirds buffy with many brown bars;
 wing ♂ (280-300), ♀ (300-310)..... *Milvago chimachima*
 (imm.)
 Tail brown or black with 2 to many whitish,

(1) Occasionally a second narrow band concealed under the tail coverts.

- grey or buffy bars..... 20
 Tail rufous, barred with black or only with a
 terminal or subterminal band of black..... 23
20. Tail with more than 5 narrow bars; wing ♂
 226-(260), ♀ 245-(280)..... *Falco femoralis* (imm.)
 Tail with 5 bars or less..... 21
21. Wing ♂ (240), ♀ 275-280; breast feathers
 blackish or dark brown margined and spot-
 ted with ochraceous or white..... *Falco deiroleucus* (imm.)
 Wing under 225 mm.; breast and belly streaked
 with dusky..... 22
22. Upper parts slaty bluish grey, wing (184-192). *Falco columbarius* ♂ (1)
 Upper parts brown, wing (205-218)..... *Falco columbarius* ♀
23. Wing coverts slaty blue spotted with black;
 back rufous like the tail; wing 170-203.... *Falco sparverius* ♂
 Wing coverts, back and tail rufous with many
 black bars; wing 180-210..... *Falco sparverius* ♀

* **Herpetotheres cachinnans cachinnans** (Linnaeus)

GUIANA LAUGHING HAWK

Falco cachinnans, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 90, 1758 (Surinam)

Range of the species.—Southern México to Argentina and Bolivia.
 COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone (Don Diego, Nahuange, Bonda, Fun-
 dación; El Paraíso sight, Puerto Giraldo, La Peña, Los Pendales; Re-
 medios, Honda, Villavieja, La Candela; Alto Bonito, La Selva 2100 m.,
 San José, Barbacoas; Riofrio [Valle]; El Cauca; Barrigón, Villavi-
 encio). [Eastern Panamá to western Ecuador and Brazil north of
 the Amazon.]

Additional records.—Gaira; Coyaima; La Paila; Apiay, Caño Suria.

* **Micrastur semitorquatus naso** (Lesson)

COLLARED HARRIER-HAWK

Carnifex naso, Écho du Monde Savant, (6), 2, col. 1085, 1842
 (Realejo, Nicaragua).

Range of the species.—México to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical northern and northwestern Colombia and
 down the west coast to the rio Munchique (Dibulla, Nahuange, Bonda,
 Mamatoco, Cincinnati, Riofrio, Fundación, Tubará sight, Los Pendales;
 rio Juradó, Santa Cecilia). [México to Venezuela].

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Serranía del Darién; rio Mur-
 chique.

(1) Immature males of *Falco columbarius* resemble the adult female in the color
 of the upper parts.

* **Micrastur mirandollei extimus** Griscom

WESTERN MIRANDOLLE'S HARRIER-HAWK

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., p. 418, 1937 (Permé, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to the Guianas, Perú, and Brazil.COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western Colombia southward to the Baudó region (rio Juradó, rio Baudó 360 m., rio Jurubidá). [*Eastern Panamá to Costa Rica.*]

This hawk, usually regarded as a very rare species, appears to be not infrequent in the Chocó region of Colombia.

* **Micrastur mirandollei mirandollei** (Schlegel)

MIRANDOLLE'S HARRIER-HAWK

Astur mirandollei, Mus. Pays-Bas, 2, Astures, p. 27, 1862 (Surinam).COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Quenane; Morelia). [*Range of the species east of Eastern Andes.*]**Micrastur ruficollis zonothorax** (Cabanis)

BARRED HARRIER-HAWK

Climacocercus zonothorax, Journ. f. Orn., 13, p. 406, 1865 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).*Range of the species.*—México to Argentina.COLOMBIA.—Confined to the Santa Marta region, Tropical and Subtropical Zones 600-2400 m. (Cincinnati, Sierra Nevada 2400 m., Las Vegas, San Lorenzo, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, Valparaíso, El Líbano). [*Northern Venezuela.*]* **Micrastur ruficollis interstes** Bangs

CASSIN'S BARRED HAWK

Auk, 24, p. 289, 1907 (La Estrella de Cartago, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes, Nariño, and the west slope of the Central Andes (Dabeiba, La Vieja, Alto del Buey, Nóvita, Silencio, San José, Lomitas, San Antonio Munchique 1530 m., Ricaurte; Salento 1950 m.). [*Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Serranía del Darién, Panamá border.

* **Micrastur p'umbeus** Sclater

PLUMBEOUS HAWK

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 44, 1918 (Carondelet, Esmeraldas, Ecuador). Ibis, 1918, pl. 8.

Range of the species.—Western Ecuador and western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from one specimen taken on the rio Mun-

chique 900 m. and three from La Guayacana 600-700 m.

A very rare and not well understood species of which but a few specimens are known.

* **Daptrius ater** Vieillot

YELLOW-THROATED CARACARA

Analyse, p. 68, 1816 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—The lower Orinoco and eastern Colombia south to Amazonia and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward (Medina 575 m., Villavicencio, Aplay; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Mitú, río Vaupés; Leticia).

* **Daptrius americanus americanus** (Boddaert)

RED-THROATED CARACARA

Falco americanus, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 25, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Guatemala south to central Perú and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Not recorded from Nariño. (Tucurínca; Los Pendales sight; Remedios, Nechi, Puerto Valdivia, Medellín; Turbo, río Truandó, río Salaquí, río Juradó, Alto del Buey 1350 m.; Morelia; Maipures sight; between Leticia and Loretoyacu sight). [*Eastern Panamá and South America.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Aplay, Llanos del Meta.

* **Milvago chimachima cordatus** Bangs and Penard

PANAMÁ CARACARA

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 35, 1918 (San Miguel, Pearl Islands, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Panamá south to Tierra del Fuego. Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. Not recorded from Caquetá or Nariño or west of the Western Andes except in the upper Dagua Valley (Riohacha, Valencia, Bonda; Barranquilla, Santo Tomás, La Peña, Molinero, Luruaco, Calamar; Bucaramanga; Honda, Chicoral, Coyaima, Villavieja, La Palma, El Isno, San Agustín; La Manuelita, Cali, San Antonio, El Tambo 1800 m., Mojarras; Barrigón). [*Panamá, Venezuela, the Guianas.*]

Additional records.—Gaira; above Espinal [upper Dagua Valley 1000 m.], Popayán; Fusagasugá; Peralonso, Quenane, Rondón.

Milvago chimachima chimachima (Vieillot)

YELLOW-HEADED CARACARA

Polyborus chimachima, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 259, 1816 (Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—The only Colombian record is of birds seen by J. I. Borrero between Leticia and Loretoyacu, Amazonas. [*Northeastern Perú to eastern Brazil, southern Argentina and Bolivia.*]

* **Phalcobaenus megalopterus carunculatus** Des Murs

COLOMBIAN MOUNTAIN CARACARA

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1853, p. 154 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western and southern South America to Chile, and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Páramo Zone of southwestern Colombia (Cumbal 3150 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

* **Polyborus cheriway cheriway** (Jacquin)

NORTHERN CARACARA

Falco cheriway, Beytr. Gesch. Vog. ,p. 17, pl. 4, 1784 (Aruba and the coast of Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern United States to Perú, the Guianas, and Trinidad. Accidental in northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones (Fundación, Bonda, Santa Marta, Punta Caimán, Valencia; La Peña, Megua, Los Pendales, El Paraíso sight, Palmar de Varela; Bucaramanga, río Negro, Sabana de Bogotá, Villavieja; Coconuco 3000 m., La Manuelita; Popayán, El Tambo, Munchique; Cumbal 3150 m.; Apiay, Peralonso). [*Panamá to Perú, Venezuela, and the Guianas.*]

Additional records.—La Paila.

* **Gampsonyx swainsonii leonae** Chubb

NICARAGUAN PEARL KITE

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 39, p. 22, 1918 (León, Nicaragua).

Range of the species.—Western Nicaragua; northern Colombia to British Guiana. Central and eastern Brazil to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region. Tropical Zone. (Mamatoco, Bonda, Gaira, Santa Marta, Punta Caimán, Riofrio, Fundación, Valencia, Dibulla; El Paraíso sight, La Peña, Galapa). [*Nicaragua across northern South America to the Guianas. Margarita Island*]

Additional records.—Maicao, Riohacha, Caracolcito.

Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte

DUCK HAWK

Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, p. 4 (Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey).

Range of the species.—Europe, Asia, Africa, East Indies, North and South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident, October (20) to March. Recorded from Bonda, Baranoa, Barranquilla sight, and the Sabana de Bogotá. Malpelo Island (sight record). [*Breeds from Alaska and Canada to*

Texas and South Carolina. South in winter occasionally as far as Chile, Brazil, and Argentina.]

Additional records.—La Herrera 2550 m. (December 13).

There are sight records of *Falco peregrinus cassini* Sharpe (Puracé, June; rio Patia, *ex* Lehmann), a species which might migrate from southern South America. Specimens should be taken before this southern form is formally placed on the Colombian list.

Falco deiroleucus Temminck

ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON

Pl. Col., livr. 59, pl. 348, 1825 (Ilha de São Francisco, Santa Catharina, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Found locally from México to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Magdalena Valley and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Purificación, La Esperanza [Magdalena]; Moscopán; Guaicaramo).

* **Falco albigularis albigularis** Daudin

WHITE-BREASTED BAT FALCON

Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 131, 1800 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México south to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia, Magdalena Valley, and the Pacific coast. East of the Andes recorded from Meta, Vaupés, and Caquetá. (Bonda, Minca, Mamatoco, La Concepción, Cincinatti, Riofrio, Caracolcito; Los Pendales; Nechi, Honda, La Palma, La Candela; La Manuelita, La Paila, Jamundí; El Placer [headwaters of rio Anchicayá], La Guayacana; Quenane, San Martin; Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Cuduyari, Mitú, Yurupari). [*Southern Mexico to Bolivia.*]

* **Falco femoralis femoralis** Temminck (1)

APLOMADO FALCON

Pl. Col., livr. 58, pl. 121, livr. 21, p. 343, 1822 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southwestern United States to Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the upper rio Patia, the Cauca Valley and northern Colombia from the Sinú eastward to the Santa Marta region, the arid tropical upper Magdalena Valley, and Meta. (Mamatoco, Riofrio; Aguachica, Palmar de Varela, El Paraiso sight, Lórica,

(1) This is *Falco fusco-caerulescens* of authors. See Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 92, p. 292, 1943.

Turbaco; Cali; Corrales [río Patía]; Villavieja; Apiay, Quenane). [*Colombia to Tierra del Fuego.*]

Additional records.—Popayán, Cartago.

* *Falco columbarius columbarius* Linnaeus

PIGEON HAWK

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 90, 1758 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Europe, north Africa, Asia, North America, and northwestern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident, October to May, one record July 15. Tropical to Temperate Zone in the Santa Marta region, the lower and middle Magdalena Valley, the southern end of the Central Andes, and the west slope of the Western Andes in Caldas. (Riohacha, Mendiguaca, Bonda, El Paraíso sight; Sabana de Bogotá, La Calera, Fusagasugá; Laguna de San Rafael 3480 m.; Palestina 1600-1800 m., middle Cauca Valley). [*Breeds in eastern Canada and the northern United States west to the eastern border of the Great Plains.*]

Additional records.—Popayán (December 27); Suba (February 20).

* *Falco sparverius isabellinus* Swainson

ISABELLINE KESTREL

Anim. in Menag., p. 281, 1837 (British Guiana).

Range of the species.—From Alaska and Canada to Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast and the Orinoco region (Cartagena, Turbaco, La Peña, Los Pendales, El Paraíso sight, Megua; Caracolicito, Fundación Aracataca, Ciénaga, Gaira, Mamatoco, Palomino, San Miguel, Pueblo Viejo, Macotama, Taquina, La Concepción, Valencia, Manaure, Maicao; Maipures sight). [*Upper Orinoco region of Venezuela.*]

* *Falco sparverius intermedius* (Cory)

COLOMBIAN KESTREL

Cerchneis sparveria intermedia, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 325, 1915 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones. The Llanos del Meta, the Eastern Andes (except at their northern end), the upper Magdalena Valley, and the eastern slope of the Central Andes ("Bogotá", La Herrera, La Holanda, El Peñón 2800 m., Anolaima, Tena, Tenasucá, Fusagasugá, Coyaima, Villavieja, Andalucia; Honda, Plains of Tolima, Toche, Barro Blanco, San Agustín, Buenavista, La Candela; Cáqueza, Villavicencio, Barrigón; Morelia ? this race).

Additional records.—Silvania near Fusagasugá, San Miguel 2800 m., Suba, Soatá; Peralonso.

A single female from Morelia, Caquetá, cannot be satisfactorily allocated.

Falco sparverius ochraceus (Cory)

VENEZUELAN KESTREL

Cerchneis sparverius ochracea, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 298, 1915 (Colón, Táchira, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes at their northern end (Páramo de Tamá, the Cúcuta region, Gramalote, between Puerto Santander and the Venezuelan boundary). [*Northern and western Venezuela.*]

* *Falco sparverius caucae* Chapman

CAUCA KESTREL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 375, 1915 (La Manuelita, 1050 m., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper and lower Cauca Valley north to La Frijolera, the Pacific coast and Nariño, the west slope of the Central Andes north to Dept. Antioquia. Tropical to Temperate Zones (La Frijolera, La Manuelita, Laguneta 3000 m., Salento, Quintana; Guavas, El Tambo, Cali, Popayán, La Florida, Noanamá, La Selva, Santa Cecilia; Cumbal 3150 m.).

Additional records.—Pisoje, Quilichao, La Paila, Cartago, Palestina 1600 m.; El Salado [west slope of Western Andes west of Cali.]

The North American form *Falco s. sparverius* may possibly occur in winter in Colombia.

Order GALLIFORMES

Family CRACIDAE—THE CURASSOWS, GUANS AND CHACHALACAS

Key

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Plumage black glossed with blue, purplish, greenish or bronzy except for belly, or crown or wing coverts | a |
| B. Plumage mainly brown, chestnut or olive..... | b (after No. 13) |
| a. Crown, nape and sides of upper neck white; greater wing coverts and streaks on breast white | <i>Pipile cumanensis</i> |
| Crown black, or more or less barred with white. | 1 |
| 1. A long, narrow wattle hanging from lower throat | <i>Aburria aburri</i> |
| No wattle hanging from neck..... | 2 |
| 2. With a large, bony casque on the forehead... .. | <i>Pauri pauri</i> |
| With no bony casque, but head crested..... | 3 |
| 3. Upper parts not barred with white (except sometimes on wing coverts or tail) | 4 |
| Upper parts barred with white..... | 13 |
| 4. Feathers of crown not curled..... | 5 |

- Feathers of crown elongated, curled at their tips 6
5. Belly and tip of tail white..... *Mitu salvini*
Belly and tip of tail chestnut or rufous..... *Mitu tomentosa*
6. Crest uniform black; belly white..... 7
Crest black, more or less (sometimes indistinctly) barred or spotted with white; belly white, buffy or rufous..... 10
7. Tail all black..... 8
Tail tipped with white..... 9
8. Lores naked; base of bill yellow to orange-red *Crax alector* ♂
Lores naked; base of bill red..... *Crax globulosa* ♂
Lores feathered; base of bill yellow..... *Crax rubra* ♂
9. Lores naked or scarcely feathered; base of bill yellow..... *Crax daubentoni* ♂
Lores thickly feathered; base of bill slaty bluish to greenish..... *Crax alberti* ♂
10. Tail tipped with white..... 11
Tail not tipped with white..... 12
11. Breast and sides black, feathers of upper abdomen and thighs with narrow white tips; belly white..... *Crax annulata* ♂
Breast, sides and thighs black barred with white or buffy; belly white or buffy..... *Crax daubentoni* ♀
12. Belly and under tail coverts ochraceous rufous *Crax globulosa* ♀
Belly and under tail coverts white..... *Crax alector* ♀
13. Below broadly barred black and white (or buffy) from chin to lower breast; belly and flanks immaculate buffy..... *Crax annulata* ♀
Throat and upper breast blackish, lower breast rufous or chestnut, barred black at sides, fading to ochraceous and buff on belly..... *Crax alberti* ♀
- b. Breast plain, or vermiculated or mottled..... 14
Breast streaked or spotted..... 17
14. Tail barred; crest black and white, its feathers curled at their tips..... *Crax rubra* ♀
Tail unbarred, plain, or vermiculated or pale tipped 15
15. Long crest black, recumbent; tail and entire back vermiculated rufous and black; bill red..... *Nothocrax urumutum*
No long black crest..... 16
16. Outer primary narrow at tip; upper breast olive, in contrast to rufous under parts; tail plain..... *Chamaepetes goudotii*
Outer primary normal; upper breast dull brown, shading to paler greyish-brown or greyish-buff on belly; tail pale tipped..... *Ortalis garrula*

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 17. Feathers of breast edged all around with greyish giving a scaled appearance..... | 18 |
| Feathers of breast edged at sides only with white giving a streaked appearance..... | 19 |
| 18. Outer tail feathers rufous..... | <i>Ortalis guttata</i> |
| Outer tail feathers bronzy black..... | <i>Penelope montagnii</i> |
| 19. Tail feathers with dull rufous tips..... | <i>Penelope argyrotis</i> |
| Tail feathers without contrasting tips..... | 20 |
| 20. Feathers of upper mantle edged greyish..... | <i>Penelope jacquacu</i> |
| Feathers of mantle without pale edges..... | 21 |
| 21. Rump and lower back bronzy, the same color as the mantle..... | <i>Penelope ortonii</i> |
| Rump dull rufous in contrast to the mantle... | 22 |
| 22. Inner remiges bronze green; wing 330-390 mm. | <i>Penelope purpurascens</i> |
| Inner remiges coppery auburn; wing 295-320 mm. | <i>aequatorialis</i> |
| | <i>Penelope purpurascens</i> |
| | <i>perspicax</i> |

Nothocrax urumutum (Spix)

NOCTURNAL CURASSOW

Crax urumutum, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 49, pl. 62, 1825 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The rio Negro and rio Purús to southern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Leticia, Amazonas.

Additional records.—Reported numerous along the upper rio Guainía by the botanist Dr. Richard Evans Schultes.

Mitu salvini (Reinhardt)

SALVIN'S RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW

Mitua salvini, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 31, p. 5, 1879 (Eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known in Colombia from Umbria, Putumayo (Conover Coll.) and a captive specimen from La Unión, Huila, which probably was taken at some point east of there in the Caquetá region east of the Andes, where this species is very likely to be found.

Mitu tomentosa (Spix)

LESSER RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW

Crax tomentosa, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 49, pl. 63, 1825 (Barcellos, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, westward to the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions and eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Chafuray on the rio Ariari. A living specimen in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá was captured in the Eastern Llanos.

Pauxi pauxi gilliardi Wetmore and Phelps

HELMETED CURASSOW

Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 33, (5), p. 142, 1943 (Tierra Nueva, Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Known from the vicinity of Caracas west to Mérida, the Perijá Mts. on the Colombia-Venezuela boundary and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Sierra de Perijá, Subtropical Zone (Tierra Nueva). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Crax alector Linnaeus

CRESTED CURASSOW

Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 269, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to the Rio Negro, southern Venezuela to the eastern base of the Colombian Andes. Tropical Zone.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá" collections; Buenavista [Meta]; Maipures sight).

Crax globulosa Spix

WATTLED CURASSOW

Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 50, pls. 65 (♂), 66 (♀), 1825 (Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Upper Amazonia from southern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and western Brazil to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Isla Mocagua, Amazon River, Colombia-Perú border.

Crax carunculata Temminck, Pig. et Gall., 3, pp. 44, 690, 1815 ("Brésil"), may be an earlier name for this species. See Ogilvie-Grant (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 22, p. 481 footnote, 1893), Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Bds. Amer., 1, no. 1, p. 126 footnotes 1, 2, 1942), and Dugand and Borrero (Caldasia, 4, no. 18, p. 278, 1946). Birds of both sexes seen by Borrero in the Leticia territory have the basal half of the bill bright red, including the knob and wattles of the males. According to Dugand (*in lit.*) the red of the bill still shows in the Mocagua specimens three years after having been killed, but it is gradually turning dull yellowish.

Crax alberti Fraser

PRINCE ALBERT'S WATTLED CURASSOW

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 18, p. 246, pl. 27, "1850", 1852 (no type locality).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá" collections, the Santa Marta region, the middle and lower Magdalena Valley and the lower Cauca Valley. Tropical Zone. (Don Diego, Bonda, La Tigrera, Cincinnati, Riofrío, Naranjo, Aracataca, San Lorenzo up to 1200 m.; east of Plato, vicinity of Cartagena; Puerto Valdivia; west of Honda 600 m., "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Volador, El Real [río Nechí], lower Cauca (Carriker *in lit.*); río La Miel [captive birds].

Crax daubentoni Gray

DAUBENTON'S WATTLED CURASSOW

List Bds. Brit. Mus., 5, (Gallinae), p. 15, 1867 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Tropical Zone of northern Venezuela from La Guaira south to the Apure and westward to northeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Isla Charo [río Arauca], and Tibú, Catatumbo lowlands.

* **Crax annulata** Todd

ANNULATED CURASSOW

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 170, 1915 (Don Diego, Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Humid Tropical Zone of the northern Santa Marta region (Don Diego).

* **Crax rubra rubra** Linnaeus

MEXICAN CURASSOW

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 157, 1758 (Western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México to western Ecuador, Cozumel Island off Yucatán.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south to the Baudó Mountains (río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Bagadó). [México to western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Río Juradó, Sautatá.

* **Penelope purpurascens aequatorialis** Salvadori and Festa

EQUATORIAL GUAN

Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, no. 368, p. 38, 1900 (Río Peripa, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México to western Ecuador and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Chocó and the Pacific coast regions of Colombia. Not yet recorded from Nariño. Tropical Zone (río Juradó, Chocó, Alto del Buey 1260 m., río Jurubidá, río Mechengue 720 m.). [Nicaragua to western Ecuador.]

Penelope [purpurascens] perspicax Bangs

CAUCA GUAN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, p. 187, 1911 (San Luis, Bitaco Valley, Western Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes, both slopes, and the west slope of the Central Andes (Pavas

1320 m., San Luis, Bitaco Valley, San Antonio, Munchique, río Mechenque, Clementina; Salento, Miraflores 1950 m.).

The status of this bird is uncertain as it and *aequatorialis* seem to inhabit more or less the same country in western Colombia. It differs from *aequatorialis* by smaller size and auburn inner remiges.

* **Penelope purpurascens brunnescens** Hellmayr and Conover
BROWNISH GUAN

Auk, 49, p. 333, 1932 (Río Cogollo, Perijá, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta region, south in the Magdalena Valley to its headwaters. The Catatumbo basin. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Don Diego, Bonda, Minca, Las Tinajas, Caracolcito, Valencia, sight, Loma Larga sight; río Ité ? this form, Remedios, La Candeia 1950 m.; "Bogotá"; Petrólea, Tibú). [*Extreme northwestern Venezuela.*]

According to Dugand (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 575, 1947) this form probably occurs at Los Pendales and Santa Cruz, Atlántico.

Penelope jacquacu jacquacu Spix
SPIX'S GUAN

Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 52, pl. 68, 1825 (Coary, south bank of the río Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to northern Bolivia and Río Negro, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of Colombia east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio, Gualcaramo, río Upia; Florencia; Hamacayacu, río Amazonas). [*Eastern Ecuador to western Brazil, eastern Perú, and northern Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Río Ocoa, San Martín; Morelia.

* **Penelope ortonii** Salvin
ORTON'S GUAN

Ibis, 1874, p. 325 (Mindó, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of western Ecuador and western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes from the Baudó Mts. southward (Alto del Buey 1530 m., Baudó, río Jurubidá, San José, río Anchicayá, La Costa, río Mechenge).

* **Penelope montagnii montagnii** (Bonaparte)
MONTAGNE'S GUAN

Ortalida montagnii, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, p. 875. 1856 (El Peñón, above Fusagasugá, Eastern Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, south to Bolivia in the Subtropical and Temperate Zones.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes and the Andes of Nariño. Not recorded from the Western Andes. (Boca del Monte, Páramo de Tamá, Choachí.

"Bogotá", above Subia, El Peñón; Santa Isabel, La Plata 2100 m., Pale-tará, Coconuco, Valle de las Papas, Zancudo, La Leonera 3660 m., Almaguer; "Pasto", Mayasquer, Chiles 3300 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

***Penelope argyrotis mesaeus* Conover**

PAMPLONA GUAN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 58, p. 126, 1945 (Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the northern portion of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Pamplona).

* ***Penelope argyrotis colombiana* Todd**

SANTA MARTA GUAN

Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, p. 213, 1912 (Las Taguas, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region 900-1800 m. (Vista de Nieve, Las Taguas, Chirúa, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, El Libano).

***Ortalis guttata caquetae* Chapman**

CAQUETÁ CHACHALACA

Amer. Mus. Nov., 96, p. 2, 1923 ("La Muralla" = Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Brazil and Bolivia north to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone near the eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Quenane; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

* ***Ortalis guttata columbiana* Hellmayr**

COLOMBIAN CHACHALACA

Abhandl., 2, Kl. Bayr. Akad. Wiss., 22, no. 8, p. 694, 1906 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Alto de La Paz, Andalucia; Honda, Chicoral Toche, Lajas Valley near Villavieja, La Candela, San Agustín).

***Ortalis guttata cauae* Chapman**

CAUCA CHACHALACA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 168, 1914 (Guengué, 20 miles southeast of Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Western and Central Andes above the Cauca River (Santa Elena, La Manuella, La Paila, Guengué, San Antonio, Concordia).

The record from Santa Elena is doubtful, since that locality is on the eastern slope of the Central Andes, at 2700 m.

***Ortalis ruficrissa ruficrissa* Sclater and Salvin**

RUFOUS-VENTED CHACHALACA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 538 (Valledupar, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Extreme northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone, at the east and southeastern side of the Santa Marta Mts. The Guajira Peninsula. Only three specimens known (Maicao, Valledupar, Dibulla).

Carriker says that the species is common, and that he shot several but did not preserve them. He records specimens seen or shot from Badillo, Fonseca, Loma Larga, and Arroyo de Arenas.

Phelps mentions a specimen from north of Cúcuta in the collection of Brother Nicéforo-María which combines characters intermediate between *O. ruficrissa* and *O. ruficauda* Jardine known from Falcón to the Paria Peninsula, Venezuela. A similar example is recorded by Phelps from Mene Grande, Zulía. More specimens must be examined before any conclusions can be reached regarding the status of the birds from this region.

*** *Ortalis garrula garrula* (Humboldt)**

HUMBOLDT'S CHACHALACA

Phasianus garrulus, Obs. Zool. Anat. Comp., 1, livr. 1, p. 4, pl. 1, no. III, figs. 1-6, 1805 (Magdalena River, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—From northern Bolívar and the lower Magdalena Valley to the west base of the Santa Marta Mts., in the Tropical Zone (Bonda, Donjaca, Mamatoco, Trojas de Cataca, Riofrio, Fundación; Cartagena, La Peña, Tocahagua, El Paraiso sight, Boca de Chimí, below El Banco, río Magdalena).

Additional records.—Birds reported by hunters from the lower Sinú Valley in western Bolívar may be referable to this form. No specimens are available.

*** *Ortalis garrula* subsp.**

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone near the Panamá border (río Salagui, río Juradó).

The form from northwestern Colombia is closer to *cinereiceps* Gray than it is to *mira* Griscom. More material will undoubtedly show this to be a new subspecies.

*** *Chamaepetes goudotii sanctae-marthae* Chapman**

SANTA MARTA SICKLE-WINGED GUAN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 141, 1912 (El Libano, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia southward in the Andes to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta Mts., Subtropical Zone 1650-2700 m. (El Libano, Valparaiso, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Las Vegas, Cincinatti, San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas, Mamarongo, San Miguel, Heights of Chirúa, Vista de Nieve).

* *Chamaepetes goudotii goudotii* (Lesson)

GOUDOT'S SICKLE-WINGED GUAN

Ortalia goudotii, Man. d'Orn., 2, p. 217, 1828 (Quindío region, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones, all three ranges, but not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Albán, Choachi, Andalucía; Retiro, Angelópolis, Toche, Quindío Mts., Laguneta 3000 m., La Plata, La Palma, Moscopán, Almaguer; La Selva, Tatamá Mt., Silencio, San Antonio, Munchique, Sabaneta, La Costa, río Mechengue 750 m., río Munchique).

Pipile cumanensis cumanensis (Jacquin)

WHITE-HEADED PIPING GUAN

Crax cumanensis, Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, p. 25, pl. 10, 1784 (Near Cumaná, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America, east of the Andes.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, río Guavio, Puerto López, Maipures; río Ariari, Morelia; Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas, Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Aburria aburri* (Lesson)

BLACK WATTLED GUAN

Penelope aburri, Man. d'Orn., 2, p. 215, 1828 (Muzo, "Bogotá", and the Quindío Andes between Ibagué and Cartago, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes from western Venezuela to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, all three ranges. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Muzo, Andalucía; Quindío Mts. between Ibagué and Cartago, La Candela 2300 m., near San Agustín, La Plata; Frontino, Gallera, La Costa, Mechengue, río Munchique 720 m.).

Family PHASIANIDAE—THE QUAILS AND PARTRIDGES

Key

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Under parts barred or streaked..... | a |
| B. Under parts neither barred nor streaked..... | b |
| | |
| a. Head with some elongated feathers forming a thin crest..... | <i>Colinus cristatus</i> |
| Head with short crest, or with no distinct crest | 1 |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Lower parts barred..... | 2 | |
| Lower parts streaked..... | 3 | |
| 2. Bars coarse, black and white; wing under 125 mm. | | <i>Rhynchortyx cinctus</i> ♀ |
| Bars fine (in a few cases not distinct), buff bordered with black or brown; wing over 125 mm..... | | <i>Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus</i> or <i>O. g. buckleyi</i> . |
| 3. Throat black..... | | <i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i> |
| Chin white, throat black..... | | <i>Odontophorus strophium</i> |
| b. Wing under 125 mm.; throat grey to whitish... | | <i>Rhynchortyx cinctus</i> ♂ |
| Wing over 130 mm..... | 4 | |
| 4. Throat black..... | | <i>Odontophorus erythrops</i> |
| Throat rufous-chestnut..... | | <i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i> |
| Throat greyish or greyish-buff to rufescent... | | <i>Odontophorus gujanensis medius</i> |

* ***Colinus cristatus decoratus*** (Todd) CALAMAR CRESTED QUAIL

Eupsychortyx decoratus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 6, 1917 (Calamar, Bolivar, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala to the Guianas and northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the río Sinú to the lower Magdalena Valley and the southwest base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Punta Zapote; Turbaco, Cartagena, Luruaco, La Peña, Sabanalarga, Usiacuri, Baranoa, Galapa, Juanmina, Barranquilla, Sabanilla, Malambo, Santo Tomás, Palmar de Varela, El Paraíso, Ponedera, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar; Fundación, Aracataca, Riofrio, Sevillano).

* ***Colinus cristatus littoralis*** (Todd) SANTA MARTA CRESTED QUAIL

Eupsychortyx littoralis, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 6, 1917 (Mamatoco, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Tropical Zone at the northwest base of the Santa Marta Mts. around the town of Santa Marta as far south as Donjaca (Mamatoco, Cacagualito 450 m., Bonda, Gaira, Donjaca).

* ***Colinus cristatus cristatus*** (Linnaeus) CRESTED QUAIL

Tetrao cristatus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 277, 1766 (Curaçao).

COLOMBIA.—La Guajira and the eastern base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Riohacha, Fonseca). [Northwestern Venezuela, Aruba, Curaçao.] Additional records.—Maicao.

* **Colinus cristatus leucotis** (Gould) WHITE-EARED CRESTED QUAIL

Ortyx leucotis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 11, p. 133, "1843", 1844 (Honda, Tolima, Colombia, ex Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper and middle Magdalena Valley up to about 2200 m., northward to Aguachica and the lower Lebrija Valley (Toche 2100 m., El Edén, Chicoral, Honda, Mariquita, Purificación, Villavieja, Girardot, Guaduas, Fusagasugá, Anolaima, Alto de La Paz, Soatá 2045 m., Peña Blanca ? this race, San Gil, El Tambor).

Additional records.—Arbeláez, Melgar, Tocaima.

The Peña Blanca [2800 m.] record is probably referable to *C. c. bogotensis*.

* **Colinus cristatus bogotensis** Dugand BOGOTÁ CRESTED QUAIL

Caldasia, 2, no. 7, p. 194, June 30, 1943 (Suba 2600 m., 10 kilometers north of Bogotá, Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Boyacá (Suba, between Gachancipá and Suesca, El Carmen 2980 m., Boitá 2600 m., Subachoque 2663 m., Cordillera de Subia 2600 m.; 25 km. west of Leiva 2500 m. [Boyacá], near Lago de Tota 3015 m.).

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó 2600 m., Guasca, Tunja.

* **Colinus cristatus badius** CONOVER CAUCA CRESTED QUAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 51, p. 53, 1938 (El Tambo, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones, the Cauca Valley, and the western slope of the Western Andes in the upper rio Dagua, the Munchique region and the upper rio Patía ("Medellín", Ansermanuevo, Dagua, Yumbo, Cali, El Tambo, La Sierra, Popayán, Munchique 1800 m.; rio Munchique, rio Patía).

* **Colinus cristatus parvicristatus** (Gould) SHORT-CRESTED QUAIL

Ortyx parvicristatus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 11, p. 106, 1843 (Fómeque, Cundinamarca, Colombia, ex Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Meta. The Llanos del Meta. (Palmar, "Bogotá", Fómeque, Quetame, below Choachi, Villavicencio, Apiay, Peralonso, Quenane).

According to Dugand (Caldasia, 2, no. 7, p. 204, 1943) *Colinus c. barnesi* Gilliard probably occurs in Arauca along the Venezuelan border.

* **Odontophorus gujanensis marmoratus** (Gould)

MARBLED PARTRIDGE

Ortyx marmoratus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 11, p. 107, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southwestern Costa Rica to Matto Grosso, Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Panamá border to the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys, eastward around the Perijá Mts. to the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Murindó; Puerto Valdivia, Remedios; "Bogotá", El Tambor, Palmar). [*Eastern Panamá, northwestern Venezuela.*]

The species is reported by Dugand from Los Pendales and Santa Cruz, Atlántico, but no specimens have been taken.

Odontophorus gujanensis buckleyi Chubb

BUCKLEY'S PARTRIDGE

Ibis, 1919, p. 27 (Sarayacu, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Buenavista; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú, western Brazil.*]

Odontophorus gujanensis medius Chapman

DUIDA PARTRIDGE

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 3, 1929 (Caño Seco, Mount Duida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the río Vaupés region (Mitú). [*Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil and the upper Río Negro and Río Vaupés regions.*]

* **Odontophorus erythrops parambae** Rothschild

PARAMBA PARTRIDGE

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 6, 1897 (Paramba, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Honduras to southwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes (Frontino, Baudó Mts., Bagadó, Naranjito, río Dagua, La Costa, río Mechengue, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Juradó, río Anchicayá.

* **Odontophorus atrifrons atrifrons** Allen

BLACK-FRONTED PARTRIDGE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 127, 1900 (Valparaiso, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta Mts. between 1200 and 2700 m. (Valparaíso, Cincinatti, Cerro de Caracas, Heights of Chirúa, Vista de Nieve, San Lorenzo).

Odontophorus atrifrons variegatus Todd VARIEGATED PARTRIDGE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 116, 1919 (La Pica, Norte de Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone in the northern portion of the Eastern Andes, western slope (La Pica, Ramírez).

* **Odontophorus hyperythrus** Gould CHESTNUT-THROATED PARTRIDGE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, p. 223, "1857", 1858 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Eastern, Central and Western Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Andalucía; Santa Elena, Angelópolis, Laguneta 2700 m., La Candela, La Plata, Moscopán; Concordia, La Selva, Lomitas, San Antonio, La Costa 810 m., Cocal, Munchique, rio Munchique).

* **Odontophorus strophium** (Gould) GORGETED PARTRIDGE

Ortyx strophium, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 11, p. 134, "1843", 1844 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Bogotá region ("Bogotá", Subia).

* **Rhynchortyx cinctus australis** Chapman SOUTHERN LONG-LEGGED COLIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 365, 1915 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Honduras south to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the San Juan and upper Atrato Valleys and the Pacific coast (Juradó, Nuquí, Alto del Buey 1350 m., Baudó Mts., Andágueda, Bagadó, Sipí; Barbacoas). [Northwestern Ecuador.]

Family OPISTHOCOMIDAE — THE HOATZIN

* **Opisthocomus hoazin** (Müller) HOATZIN

Phasianus hoazin, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 125, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and the basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon Rivers, southward to Goyaz and central Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, Barrigón; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). Additional records.—Pachaquiaro, Peralonso, Puerto López [Meta].

A curassow-like bird, bronzy brown marked with white above, buff below, streaked brown, with a conspicuous crest of long, thin feathers and a bare blue face. It frequents trees along watercourses and swamps. The young have a well developed claw on the first and second finger of the wing by means of which they climb about.

Order GRUIFORMES

Family ARAMIDAE — THE COURLANS OR LIMPKINS

* *Aramus guarauna guarauna* (Linnaeus) SOUTHERN LIMPKIN

Scolopax guarauna, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 242, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From southern Georgia southward to Argentina and Bolivia. The Greater Antilles. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (río Juradó; Tocahagua, La Peña, Cabica, El Paraíso sight; Fundación, Aracataca, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Orihueca, Sevillano, Trojas de Catoca, Ciénaga, Gaira, Bonda; La Esperanza near Codazzi). [Eastern Panamá and South America, Trinidad.]

A bird of the swamps, solitary in habits and flying heavily and awkwardly. It is rail-like in build, but larger and apparently intermediate between the rails and the cranes. The bill is long, compressed, slightly decurved at the tip. The plumage is brown, streaked with white around the neck.

Family PSOPHIIDAE — THE TRUMPETERS

* *Psophia crepitans crepitans* Linnaeus COMMON TRUMPETER

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 154, 1758 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Venezuela to northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Villavicencio, río Ocoa, San Martín, and río Ariari. [The Guianas, southern Venezuela and the lower Amazon Valley to the Río Negro.]

Trumpeters are long-legged, long-necked birds which can be distinguished by their fowl-like head and beak. Their plumage is mostly blackish with greenish or purplish iridescence on the foreneck and chest. The innermost wing feathers are elongated and soft, ashy grey or bluish grey in the two races represented in Colombia. The birds frequent forest marshes near rivers, are gregarious in habits, and they fly very sluggishly over short distances.

Psophia crepitans napensis Sclater and Salvin

NAPO TRUMPETER

Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 162, 1873 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region and Amazonas (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Hamacayacu). [*Eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú to western Brazil.*]

Family RALLIDAE — THE RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS

Key

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Flanks barred..... | a |
| B. Flanks unbarred..... | b |
| a. Upper parts streaked..... | 1 |
| Upper parts unstreaked..... | 4 |
| 1. Upper parts with white streaking..... | 2 |
| Upper parts without white streaking..... | 3 |
| 2. Breast and belly streaked and barred..... | <i>Pardirallus maculatus</i> |
| Breast and sides of belly grey..... | <i>Porzana carolina</i> |
| Breast pale buff, belly white..... | <i>Porzana flaviventer</i> |
| 3. Breast isabelline..... | <i>Rallus longirostris</i> |
| Breast grey; bill slender, about 40-45 mm. long | <i>Rallus semiplumbeus</i> |
| Breast blue-grey; bill thick, about 25 mm. long | <i>Porzana albicollis</i> |
| 4. Breast dark grey..... | 5 |
| Breast not dark grey..... | 6 |
| 5. Mantle olive-grey; wing over 155 mm..... | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> |
| Mantle chestnut; wing about 150 mm..... | <i>Porphyriops melanops</i> |
| Mantle olive; wing about 100 mm..... | <i>Neocrex erythrops</i> |
| 6. Crown slate-grey; collar on hind neck rufous. | <i>Laterallus exilis</i> |
| Crown rufous; belly barred rufous and black. | <i>Laterallus fasciatus</i> |
| Crown olive-brown; belly barred black and white | <i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> |
| b. Toes webbed..... | 7 |
| Toes unwebbed..... | 9 |
| 7. Inner secondaries without white; frontal shield white to pale yellow..... | <i>Fulica ardesiaca</i> |
| Inner secondaries edged with white; frontal shield chocolate to chestnut..... | 8 |
| 8. Middle toe with claw 90-96 mm..... | <i>Fulica americana columbiana</i> |
| Middle toe with claw 108-118 mm..... | <i>Fulica americana peruviana</i> |
| 9. Lower parts some shade of brown..... | 10 |
| Lower parts other than brown..... | 14 |
| 10. Wing over 150 mm..... | 11 |
| Wing under 150 mm..... | 12 |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 11. Upper mantle blue grey..... | <i>Aramides axillaris</i> |
| Upper mantle olive green or brownish olive.... | <i>Aramides cajanea</i> |
| Upper mantle dull maroon..... | <i>Aramides wolffi</i> |
| 12. Forecrown the same color as back..... | <i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i> |
| Forecrown differently colored from the back.. | 13 |
| 13. Breast rufous, belly wood-brown..... | <i>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</i> |
| Breast and belly uniform rusty..... | <i>Laterallus viridis</i> |
| 14. Head, neck and under parts purplish blue,
shading to black on abdomen; remaining
upper parts olive-green..... | <i>Porphyryla martinica</i> |
| Different from above..... | 15 |
| 15. Under parts bluish white; upper parts greenish
blue | <i>Porphyryla flavirostris</i> |
| Under parts slate grey; upper parts olive..... | <i>Rallus nigricans</i> |

* **Rallus nigricans** Vieillot

BLACKISH RAIL

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., 28, p. 560, 1819 (Paraguay and Rio de la Plata).

Range of the species.—Eastern Brazil, Paraguay and northeastern Argentina. Eastern Perú north to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known with certainty only from the upper Cauca Valley ("Bogotá"; "Medellín"; Riofrio, La Manuelita, Timba Valley, Popayán, El Tambo, Munchique).

Additional records.—Pisajé.

Rallus longirostris phelpsi Wetmore

PHELPS' RAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54, p. 203, 1941 (Laguna de Tucacas, Puerto López, La Guajira, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The United States southward to Santa Catharina, Brazil, and northwestern Ecuador. The West Indies and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—La Guajira Peninsula and probably westward along the northern coast of Colombia (Riohacha, Bahia Portete and Laguna de Tucacas). [*Paraguaná Peninsula, Venezuela.*]

* **Rallus semiplumbeus** Sclater

BOGOTÁ RAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 31 (Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and ? Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone. Known with certainty only from the Sabana de Bogotá between 2550-2670 m. (Bogotá, Cota, río Muña, Subachoque, Tibabuyes).

The Ecuador record is based on a single immature bird from Sigsig.

Rallus limicola aequatorialis Sharpe was recorded many years ago from "Bogotá" (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 23, p. 18, 1894) The record based on a juvenile must refer to *Rallus semiplumbeus*.

Pardirallus maculatus maculatus Bonaparte

SPOTTED RAIL

Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 48, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Cuba, Honduras, southward through Central America and over the greater part of tropical South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Argentina and western Perú. Trinidad and Tobago.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá" and the upper Cauca Valley (Popayán). [*Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela to Argentina, Western Perú.*]

Amaurolimnas concolor castaneus (Pucheran)

CONTINENTAL UNIFORM CRAKE

Rallus castaneus, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 279, 1851 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—Jamaica (extinct ?); México south to Bolivia and São Paulo, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá" and Barbacoas. [*Range of the species except Jamaica.*]

*** Aramides axillaris Lawrence**

RUFIOUS-CROWNED WOOD RAIL

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 13, p. 107, 1863 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México, south to western Ecuador and British Guiana. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical northern and western Colombia (Chirúa; Barranquilla, Cartagena; Nuquí). Rare and local everywhere.

Dugand reports that he has been unable so far to meet with this rail at the type locality or elsewhere in Atlántico (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 477, 1947).

*** Aramides cajanea cajanea (Müller)**

CAYENNE WOOD RAIL

Fulica cajanea, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 119, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from all parts of the Tropical Zone, but on the west coast south only to the Baudó Mts. (Mamatoco, La Tigra, Minca, Trojas de Cataca, Fundación, Aracataca; La Peña, Remedios, Honda, Villavieja; Riofrio, Cali, Turbo, río Salaquí, río Juradó, río Atrato, Alto del Buey 900 m.; Buenavista [Meta]; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas). [*Costa Rica southward.*]

Additional records.—Morales [Cauca], Cajibío.

*** Aramides wolffi Berlepsch and Taczanowski**

WOLF'S WOOD RAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 576 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia, western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts. southward (Nóvita, río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Alto del Buey 900 m.).

* **Anurolimnas castaneiceps** (Sclater and Salvin)

CHESTNUT-HEADED CRAKE

Porzana castaneiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 453 (Río Napo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador. COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Morelia, Caquetá.

Porzana carolina (Linnaeus)

SORA RAIL

Rallus carolina, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 153, 1758 (Hudson Bay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in eastern Canada and the United States, south in winter to Perú and eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Taken during October (12), November, February, April, and May (3). (Fundación, Ciénaga; Aguada de Pablo, La Peña; Sabana de Bogotá; Medellín, Antioquia).

Porzana albicollis typhoea Peters

NORTHERN WHITE-THROATED RAIL

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 13, p. 66, 1932 (Riofrío, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and Colombia south to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Riofrío, Magdalena. [*The Guianas, Trinidad, and Venezuela.*]

Porzana flaviventer bangsi Darlington

BANG'S RAIL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 372, 1931 (Ciénaga, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Greater Antilles. El Salvador south to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (Gamarra, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Ciénaga).

Porzana flaviventer flaviventer (Boddaert)

YELLOW-BREASTED RAIL

Rallus flaviventer, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 52, 1783 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Juanchito marshes near Cali. [*The Guianas, Venezuela, and eastern Brazil southward to Paraguay and Argentina.*]

Laterallus exilis (Temminck)

TEMMINCK'S CRAKE

Rallus exilis, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 87, pl. 523, 1831 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Honduras and Trinidad south to western Ecuador (Esmeraldas) and eastern Perú on the west and Pará and the rio Solimões on the east.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from La Peña, Laguna de Guájaro, Saisaima 1230 m., the vicinity of Villavicencio, and Caucaya [rio Putumayo]. Sight record from Manati.

In the collections of the Academy is a specimen of *Laterallus jamaicensis* marked "Bogotá". It is an old mount and useless for comparative purposes. It is quite possible that this species occurs in Colombia, for it is known from North and Central America and the West Indies, reappearing in Perú and Chile. In Colombia it could be either a resident or a migrant from eastern North America (*L. jamaicensis pygmaeus*). The North American bird has a wing of 70-77 mm. (Friedmann). The "Bogotá" bird measures 78 mm. The supposed Colombian bird differs from one specimen of *L. j. jamaicensis*, 3 of *L. j. pygmaeus*, and 6 of *L. j. coturniculus* by having the inner webs of the primaries marked with large white spots. The only previous "record" for Colombia is a bird from "Nouvelle Grenade" mentioned by Schlegel (Mus. Pays Bas, V, p. 36, 1865).

This tiny rail has the head and under parts grey, the belly barred with white, the upper mantle sepia brown and the rest of the upper surface blackish, barred and dotted with white.

A specimen with definite locality from Colombia is much to be desired, if this very secretive bird exists there.

Laterallus melanophaius albigularis (Lawrence)

WHITE-THROATED CRAKE

Corethrura albigularis, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 302, 1861 (Panamá R. R., Atlantic slope).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region up to about 1500 m., the lower Magdalena and the Cauca Valley and western Colombia south to Nariño (Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, La Concepción, Mamatoco, Fundación, Ciénaga; Aguada de Pablo, La Peña; rio Ité, Remedios; San Antonio, Sipí, Munchique, Barbacoas). [*Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Palestina 1600 m.

*** Laterallus melanophaius oenops** (Sclater and Salvin)

ECUADORIAN CRAKE

Porzana oenops, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 161 (Sarayacu, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Caquetá region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and western Brazil.*]

Laterallus fasciatus (Sclater and Salvin)

HAUXWELL'S CRAKE

Porzana fasciata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1867", 1868, p. 981 (Pebas, Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to northwestern Brazil and northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—"Bogotá" and the Caquetá region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Laterallus viridis viridis (Müller)

CAYENNE CRAKE

Rallus viridis, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 120, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to southeastern Brazil, Matto Grosso, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio). [*Range of the species east of the Eastern Andes.*]

Laterallus viridis brunnescens Todd

BROWNISH-BACKED CRAKE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 45, p. 216, 1932 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", El Tambor; Remedios, río Ité).

Friedmann (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 475, 1947) records *brunnescens* from Villavicencio because a specimen from there has the dorsum more brownish than in a series from Brazil. In view of the fact, however, that only very few specimens have been examined, it seems best, for the time being at least, to follow the generally accepted range of the two forms, particularly as the specimen examined by Friedmann does not entirely agree with the description of *brunnescens*. It is possible that birds from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes represent an intermediate population.

Neorex erythrops colombianus Bangs

COLOMBIAN CRAKE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 171, 1898 (Palomina = Palomino, 5000 ft., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela south to Perú and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta Mts., the Western Andes and Nariño. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Heights of Chirúa, Palomino; San Antonio above Cali; Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Neocrex erythrops olivascens Chubb

VENEZUELAN CRAKE

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 33, 1917 (Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes (Laguna de Fúquene). [*Venezuela to Paraguay and Argentina.*]**Porphyriops melanops bogotensis** Chapman

BOGOTÁ LITTLE WATER HEN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 169, 1914 (Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Colombia southward to Chile and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Bogotá region and Boyacá, Eastern Andes (Sabana de Bogotá, Tibabuyes, Chia, Anolaima, Lago de Tota 3015 m.).

Additional records.—Laguna de Fúquene.

Gallinula chloropus pauxilla Bangs

LESSER GALLINULE

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 5, p. 96, 1915 (Guabinas, río Cauca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From California and southern Canada southward to Chile and Argentina. The West Indies.COLOMBIA.—The Cauca Valley and the lower Magdalena Valley. Occasional on the Bogotá tableland. (Timba, Cali, Guabinas, Antioquia; Tocahagua, La Peña, Manatí, Ciénaga; Gachancipá, Sabana de Bogotá). [*Western Ecuador, western Perú.*]

Additional records.—Juanchito, río Cauca.

* **Porphyryla martinica** (Linnaeus)

PURPLE GALLINULE

Fulica martinica, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 259, 1766 (Martinique, West Indies).*Range of the species.*—Southern United States, south to Bolivia and Argentina. The West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the Tropical Zone in swampy localities including Gorgona Island, but not yet recorded from Nariño. Occasional on the Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m. (Mamatoco, Trojas de Cataca, Ciénaga, Fundación, Barranquilla, Aguada de Pablo, Manatí, La Peña, Turbaco; Medellín; Lake Paturia, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, Villavieja; Timba, Popayán; río Sinú; río Atrato, Tadó; Florencia, Morelia, Belén; Loretoyacu).

* **Porphyryla flavirostris** (Gmelin)

LITTLE GALLINULE

Fulica flavirostris, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 600, 1789 (Cayenne).*Range of the species.*—The Guianas and eastern Brazil west to

Matto Grosso, Paraguay, and Bolivia, Southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The only record is a female from Florencia, Caquetá.

* **Fulica americana columbiana** Chapman

COLOMBIAN COOT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 170, 1914 (La Herrera, Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Canada south to Chile and Argentina. The West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes and the southern portion of the Central Andes (Lago de Tota 3015 m., La Herrera 2550 m., La Holanda, "Bogotá"; Laguna San Rafael 3480 m., Páramo de Puracé).

Fulica americana peruviana Morrison

PERUVIAN COOT

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 59, p. 56, 1938 (Lake Junín, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of Nariño and Cauca (Cumbal 3600 m.; Laguna San Rafael 3480 m.). [*Ecuador southward to Bolivia, Chile and northwestern Argentina.*]

This form and *F. a. columbiana* have both been taken at the Laguna San Rafael on the Páramo de Puracé. The specimen of *peruviana* might have been a wanderer, north of its usual range. If collecting should show that these regularly occur together, they would have to be regarded as belonging to different species.

Fulica ardesiaca Tschudi

SLATE-COLORED COOT

Arch. Naturg., 9, (1), p. 389, 1843 (Lake Junín, Perú).

Range of the species.—Temperate and Puna Zones of the Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Andes.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Temperate Zone in Nariño (Cumbal 3600 m.).

Family HELIORNITHIDAE—THE SUN GREBES

* **Helicornis fulica** (Boddaert)

SUN GREBE

Colymbus fulica, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 54, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México south to Bolivia and Argentina. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Ocaña, Medellín, río Baudó, Barbaças, and Villavicencio.

A small, coot-like bird which frequents quiet forest streams and shaded swamps, and may be distinguished from any other bird by the partially webbed toes which are barred black and yellow. Uncommon and local throughout its range.

Family EURYPYGIDAE—THE SUN BITTERNS

* *Eurypyga helias major* Hartlaub

GREATER SUN BITTERN

Journ. f. Orn., 1, p. 37, 1853 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes. Not recorded from the Santa Marta region. (Juradó, río Salagui; Nechi; Los Pendales [captive birds]; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio, río Ocoa sight, Apiay sight, Puerto Barrigón sight, Pachaquiario sight; Morelia). [*México to western and eastern Ecuador.*]

A small heron-like bird with moderately long neck and legs, and beautifully marked wings, which are variegated chestnut, buff, grey, black, and white.

Morelia birds approach the nominate form in size.

* *Eurypyga helias helias* (Pallas)

COMMON SUN BITTERN

Ardea helias, Neue Nord. Beytr., 2, p. 48, pl. 3, 1781 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—Amazonian Colombia (Mocagua). [*The Guianas, the Orinoco region southward to Goyaz, eastern Perú, and Bolivia.*]

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family JACANIDAE—THE JACANAS

Key

- A. Above and below greenish black, or wing coverts black washed with purplish brown..... *Jacana jacana hypomelaena*
- B. Back and wing coverts maroon or purplish brown *Jacana jacana melanopygia*
- C. Back and wing coverts chestnut..... *Jacana jacana intermedia*
and *J. j. peruviana*
- D. Above greyish brown or bronzy brown, hindneck blackish; below buffy or whitish..... *Jacana jacana (imm.)*

* *Jacana jacana hypomelaena* (Gray)

BLACK JACANA

Parra hypomelaena, Gen. Birds, 3, p. 589, pl. CLIX, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Veraguas, Panamá to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Northern Colombia from the lower Atrato River eastward to the Santa Marta region, the Ranchería Valley, and south up the Magdalena Valley (lower río Atrato; Montería; Cartagena, Puerto

Colombia, Sabanillita, La Playa, Barranquilla, Tocahagua, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, Delta of the Magdalena River, Calamar; Fundación. Riofrio, Ciénaga, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Riohacha, rio Ranchería; Nechi, Cuturú, Lake Paturia, Puerto Berrio, Coyaima, Villavieja, "Bogotá". [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Jacanas are small, short-tailed aquatic birds having a superficial resemblance to the rails. They frequent open marshes, running about on floating vegetation by means of their greatly elongated, slender toes with extremely long, straight, pointed claws. They have a red, fleshy shield on the forehead, and a sharp spur on the wings. The wing quills are dull greenish yellow.

* *Jacana jacana melanopygia* (Sclater) MAROON-BACKED JACANA

Parra melanopygia, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 283 (Santa Marta, error).

COLOMBIA.—The Cauca Valley (Riofrio, Guabinas, Cali, Jamundí, Timba). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Laguna de Mediacanoa, La Paila, Quilichao.

Maroon-backed birds apparently referable to *melanopygia* are sometimes found within the range of *hypomelaena* in the lower Magdalena Valley, whereas the entirely black form (*hypomelaena*) has not yet been reported from the Cauca Valley.

Jacana jacana intermedia (Sclater) VENEZUELAN JACANA

Parra intermedia, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 282 (Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Caquetá, the Eastern Llanos, and Norte de Santander (Valle de Cúcuta, La Floresta, near the ríos Táchira, Zulía, Pamplonita; rio Ocoa, Caño Quenane, Caño Gramalote, Villavicencio; Morelia, Belén). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Rondón, Arauca.

Jacana jacana peruviana Zimmer PERUVIAN JACANA

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 17, p. 253, 1930 (Masisea, lower rio Ucayali, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Along the Amazon River (Leticia and Loretoyacu). [*The lower Ucayali and upper Amazon River.*]

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE — THE OYSTER-CATCHERS

Haematopus ostralegus palliatus Temminck

AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER

Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, 2, p. 532, 1820 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—World wide.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Riohacha; Chocó coast). [Virginia to Brazil, coast of the Caribbean and the Pacific coast from Tehuantepec to Colombia.]

Oyster-catchers may be told from other "shore-birds" by their compressed, blade-like bill, ending squarely in a chisel-like edge. The bill is bright red (in life) in the adults, brownish in the young birds.

Birds from the Pacific coast show a tendency toward *H. o. pitanay* Murphy.

Family CHARADRIIDAE — THE PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS

Key

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| A. Upper parts spotted..... | 1 | |
| B. Upper parts unspotted..... | 4 | |
| 1. Under surface black..... | 2 | |
| Under surface pale brownish grey or greyish white, slightly streaked or mottled..... | 3 | |
| 2. Hind toe present but very small; wing 178-200 mm.; bill 27-32 mm..... | | <i>Squatarola squatarola</i>
(breeding) |
| Hind toe wanting; wing 159-185 mm.; bill 20-24 mm. | | <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
(breeding) |
| 3. Axillars blackish; hind toe present but very small | | <i>Squatarola squatarola</i>
(winter) |
| Axillars brownish grey; hind toe wanting..... | | <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
(winter) |
| 4. Wing over 190 mm..... | 5 | |
| Wing under 190 mm..... | 6 | |
| 5. Breast black; tarsus about 70-80 mm..... | | <i>Belonopterus cayennensis</i> |
| Breast grey; tarsus about 55 mm..... | | <i>Ptiloscelys resplendens</i> |
| 6. With two bands across chest; rump orange-rufous | | <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> |
| With a single band across chest; rump not orange-rufous | 7 | |
| 7. Shoulder spurred; tail white broadly tipped with black; wing 132-152 mm..... | | <i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i> |
| Shoulder not spurred; central tail feathers same color as back; wing under 130 mm..... | 8 | |
| 8. Bill stout. 19-22 mm.; wing 106-121 mm..... | | <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> |
| Bill under 19 mm..... | 9 | |
| 9. A white collar around hindneck; bill short, thick, 10-14 mm.; wing 114-127 mm..... | | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> |
| No white collar around hindneck; bill slender, 13-17 mm.; wing 86-103 mm..... | | <i>Charadrius collaris</i> |

* **Belonopterus cayennensis cayennensis** (Gmelin)

CAYENNE LAPWING

Parra cayennensis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 706, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Colombia and the Guianas south to Argentina and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Open country, Tropical and Subtropical Zones, occasionally lower Temperate Zone. Not recorded from Nariño or the Caquetá region. (Fundación, Aracataca, Ciénaga, Sevillano; Riohacha and between Valencia and Camperucho sight; Cartagena, La Peña, Guájaro, Nechí, Lake Paturia, Puerto Berrio; La Cruz, Laguna de La Herrera 2550 m., El Roble 2430 m.; Plains of Tolima, Villavieja; Retiro, Antioquia, Medellín, Sonsón, La Ceja sight, Salento, Cartago, La Paila, La Manuelita; río Atrato, Frontino, Concordia, La Selva, Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cali, Jamundí, El Tambo, Cajibío, Popayán; Barrigón, Quenane, Laguna de Falote, San Martín). [*Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil north and south of the Amazon.*]

Hellmayr and Conover (Bds. Amer., 13, pt. 1, no. 3, p. 35, footnote 1, 1948) reject the name *chilensis* for this species.

Hoploxypterus cayanus (Latham)

ANDEAN LAPWING

Charadrius cayanus, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 749, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and the Guianas south to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos and the Caquetá region (Llanos del Meta, Puerto López; Morelia).

Ptiloscelys resplendens (Tschudi)

CAYENNE PLOVER

Charadrius resplendens, Arch. für Naturg., 9, bd. 1, p. 388, 1843 (Andes of Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward through the Andes to northern Chile and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Accidental. Recorded once from the lower Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes (Laguna de La Herrera 2550 m., June 1).

Additional records.—Lehmann, in a recent letter to Dugand, reports having observed several individuals on the highlands of Nariño in July (Ipiates 2920 m., Cumbal 3000 m., Guachucal 3130 m.).

Squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus)

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

Tringa squatarola, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 149, 1758 (Sweden).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the Arctic region of Europe, Asia and America. Winters in Africa, India, the East Indies, Australia, the southern United States, the West Indies, and South America to Perú and Chile, Argentina, and São Paulo, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Probably winter resident. Recorded from the Eastern

and the Central Andes and the Pacific coast (Laguna de La Herrera 2550 m., September 25; Medellín; "Chocó Bay" [Buenaventura Bay]).

Pluvialis dominica dominica (Müller)

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER

Charadrius dominicus, Natursyst., suppl. p. 116, 1776 (Hispaniola).

Range of the species.—America and Asia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during September (22), October, November, December (22) from Medellín, Sabana de Bogotá, "Magdalena", Cali, Popayán, Buenavista (Nariño), Tumaco, and Leticia. [*Breeds in arctic North America, migrates south to Bolivia and Argentina.*]

* **Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus** Bonaparte

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 98, 1825 (New Jersey).

Range of the species.—Europe, Africa, Asia, and America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during July (28), August, September, October, and January (16) from the Santa Marta region, and the Pacific coast (Don Diego, Buritaca, Santa Marta, Gaira, Ciénaga, Sevillano; Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Tumaco). [*Breeds in arctic North America, south in winter to the Galápagos Islands, Chile, Argentina and southern Brazil.*]

* **Charadrius collaris** Vieillot

AZARA'S COLLARED PLOVER

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 27, p. 136, 1818 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Tropical America from México to Argentina and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the lower Magdalena, the Cauca Valley, the Llanos del Meta and the Caquetá region (Don Diego, Santa Marta, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Sevillano, Ciénaga, Fundación; La Peña, El Paraíso sight; "Bogotá"; Cali, Jamundi; río Guatiquía, Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

* **Charadrius vociferus vociferus** Linnaeus

KILLDEER

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 150, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Southern Canada to northern South America. Resident races in Perú and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during December (2), February and March from the Western Andes, the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys, and the Eastern Andes (Santa Cecilia; Medellín; Villavieja sight; Sabana de Bogotá, Cajicá, Cucunubá). [*Breeds in Temperate North America, south in winter to northern South America.*]

* *Charadrius wilsonia beldingi* (Ridgway)

BELDING'S PLOVER

Pagolla wilsonia beldingi, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, no. 50, pt. 8, pp. 108, 112, 1919 (La Paz, lower California).

Range of the species.—United States south to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Resident on the Pacific coast (Nuquí, Pizarro). [Lower California to Perú.]

* *Charadrius wilsonia cinnamominus* (Ridgway)

CARIBBEAN PLOVER

Pagolla wilsonia cinnamomina, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, no. 50, pt. 8 pp. 108, 113, 1919 (Sabanilla [= Salgar], Atlántico, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Resident on the Caribbean coast (Buritaca, Ciénaga, Punta Caimán, Sabanilla [= Salgar], Galerazamba). [Colombia to French Guiana; the Grenadines and Dutch Caribbean Islands.]

Family SCOLOPACIDAE—THE CURLEWS, TURNSTONES, SNIPES
AND SANDPIPERS

Key

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Bill over 50 mm..... | a |
| B. Bill under 50 mm..... | b |
| a. Shaft of outer primary pure white..... | 1 |
| Shaft of outer primary not pure white..... | 4 |
| 1. Bill arched, 77-96 mm. long..... | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> |
| Bill straight, 52-80 mm. long..... | 2 |
| 2. Terminal portion of bill pitted..... | <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> |
| Terminal portion of bill not pitted..... | 3 |
| 3. Primaries conspicuously white basally; legs
and feet greyish..... | <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i> |
| Primaries black basally; legs and feet yellow.. | <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> |
| 4. Belly barred | 5 |
| Belly unbarred | 6 |
| 5. Outer tail feathers barred..... | <i>Chubbia jamesoni</i> |
| Outer tail feathers plain brown..... | <i>Chubbia imperialis</i> |
| 6. Bill over 75 mm..... | <i>Capella nobilis</i> |
| Bill under 75 mm..... | 7 |
| 7. Outer tail feathers about 6 mm. wide..... | <i>Capella gallinago</i> |
| Outer tail feathers about 3 mm. wide..... | <i>Capella paraguaiæ</i> |

b. Outer tail feathers barred.....	8	
Outer tail feathers unbarred.....	11	
8. Wing 149 mm. or over.....	9	
Wing under 149 mm.....	10	
9. Tail longer than outstretched feet; bill 26-32 mm.....		<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Tail shorter than outstretched feet; bill 30-40 mm.....		<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
10. Wing 121-142 mm.....		<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Wing 89-109 mm.....		<i>Actitis macularia</i>
11. Wing over 110 mm.....	12	
Wing under 110 mm.....	18	
12. Bill over 32 mm.....	13	
Bill under 32 mm.....	14	
13. Wing 160-180 mm.....		<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>
Wing 116-137 mm.....		<i>Micropalama himantopus</i>
14. Inner web of primaries marbled.....		<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>
Inner web of primaries not marbled.....	15	
15. With no hind toe.....		<i>Crocethia alba</i>
With a hind toe.....	16	
16. Outer tail feathers with a black or dark brown subterminal band; bill wedge-shaped.....		<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Outer tail feathers without band.....	17	
17. Middle toe 21-26 mm.; culmen 24-30 mm.....		<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Middle toe 16-19 mm.; culmen 20-24 mm.....		<i>Calidris bairdii</i>
18. Tip of bill not expanded.....		<i>Calidris minutilla</i>
Tip of bill slightly expanded.....	19	
19. Culmen ♂ 16-20, ♀ 18-22 mm.....		<i>Calidris pusillus</i>
Culmen ♂ 20-25, ♀ 23-28 mm.....		<i>Calidris mauri</i>

* ***Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein)**

UPLAND PLOVER

Tringa longicauda, Allgem. Ueb. Vög., 4, pt. 2, p. 453, 1812 (North America).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada; south in winter to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded during September (8) and October (20) and in the spring during April from the Santa Marta region, the Eastern Andes, the upper Cauca Valley, and the Amazonian region (Sabana de Bogotá, Sibaté, Camas Viejas; Ciénaga, Sevillano; Medellín, Cajibío, Popayán; Tres Esquinas sight; Leticia).

* ***Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus* Latham**

HUDSONIAN CURLEW

Ind. Orn., 2, p. 712, 1790 (Hudson Bay).

Range of the species.—Arctic Europe, Asia, and America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Pacific and Caribbean coasts, (Pizarro [September 15]; Galerazamba [January 16], Riohacha [April 5]). [*Breeds in arctic America, south in winter to Colombia, Brazil, and Chile.*]

* ***Tringa flavipes*** (Gmelin)

LESSER YELLOW-LEGS

Scolopax flavipes, Syst. Nat. 1, pt. 2, p. 659, 1789 (New York).

Range of the species.—Northern Canada; south to northern South America in winter.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from August (22) to April (12) from the Caribbean and the Pacific coasts, the upper Cauca Valley, Nariño, the upper Magdalena Valley, the Eastern Llanos, and the Vaupés region (Ciénaga, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Punta Caimán; La Peña, Galerazamba, Cartagena; Villavieja; Sabana de Bogotá; Medellín, La Manuelita, Popayán; Quibdó, río Juradó, Nuquí; Barbacoas; Quenane; Yurupari).

Additional records.—Quilichao (February 2), Cumbal 3150 m.

* ***Tringa melanoleuca*** (Gmelin)

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS

Scolopax melanoleuca, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 659, 1789 (Château Bay, Labrador).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada south in winter to the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from August to May (4) from the Caribbean coast and the interior up to 3600 m. (Santa Marta, Riohacha, río Ranchería; Sabanilla, Galerazamba, Cartagena; La Cruz, Sabana de Bogotá, Fontibón, Villavieja sight; Medellín; Cali, Popayán; Cumbal 3600 m.).

* ***Tringa solitaria solitaria*** Wilson

SOLITARY SANDPIPER

Amer. Orn., 7, p. 53, pl. 58, fig. 3, 1813 (Pocono Mt., Pennsylvania and highest mountains of New York and Kentucky).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada south to Ecuador and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from August (15) to April (18) from virtually all parts of Colombia up to 2720 m. (Santa Marta, Bonda, Mamatoco, Ciénaga, Fundación, Sevillano; Puerto Berrio, Villavieja, Fusagasugá, Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Guasca 2720 m., Las Balsillas near Bogotá; Barro Blanco 2160 m., Medellín, La Manuelita, Riofrio, San Agustín, Coconuco; Quibdó, Nóvita, San Antonio, Cali, El Tambo, Popayán; Buenavista [Nariño]; Morelia, Tres Esquinas), [*Breeds in Alberta and probably Newfoundland; south in winter from Texas to Ecuador.*]

* *Tringa solitaria cinnamomea* (Brewster)

WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER

Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus, Auk, 7, p. 377, 1890 (San José del Cabo, Lower California).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from Popayán (July 25), La Candela (August 14, September 15), río Zulia (April 6), and the Bogotá region (?). [*Breeds in Alaska and Mackenzie, Canada; south in winter to Ecuador and Argentina.*]

* *Actitis macularia* (Linnaeus)

SPOTTED SANDPIPER

Tringa macularia, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, 1766, p. 249 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada south in winter to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded in winter from all parts of the country up to 3330 m. from August (12) to May (8). One July record from the Sabana de Bogotá. (Riohacha, Valledupar, Fundación, Riofrio, Ciénaga, Bonda, Donjaca, Buritaca, La Concepción; La Peña, Galerazamba, Salento, Medellín, Cuturú, Honda; Cali, Jampavadó, Nóvita, Nuquí, San José, Dagua, río Timbio; Chiles 3330 m., Ricaurte, Barbacoas; Ocaña, Lago de Tota 3015 m., Puente de Suba, Sabana de Bogotá, Fontibón, Fusagasugá, Melgar, Villavieja; Morelia; Yurupari; San Felipe).

Additional records.—Pizarro (September 15).

* *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus* (Brewster)

WESTERN WILLET

Symphemia semipalmata inornata, Auk, 4, p. 145, 1887 (Larimer County, Colorado).

Range of the species.—Western North America to eastern Canada and the West Indies (breeding), south in winter to Perú, the Galápagos Islands, and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Cartagena, Galerazamba [January 16], Donjaca [September 15], Riohacha [April 4]; Pizarro [September 12]). [*Breeds in western North America; winters from California to Perú and the Galápagos Islands.*]

Observed (this race ?) by Dugand at Puerto Colombia and Bocas de Ceniza in December and January. Birds taken by Dugand and Borrero at Galerazamba, and by Lehmann at Riohacha are rather small for *inornatus*, but within the range of that subspecies. Their measurements are: 3 ♂, wing 202-205, bill 59-62; 1 ♀, wing 204, bill 59 mm.

The nominate form probably occurs also in winter in Colombia, for it has been taken in Ecuador and on Margarita Island off the coast

of Venezuela. Typical *semipalmatus* has a wing of 200 mm. or less, while *inornatus* has the wing over 200 mm.

* **Heteroscelus incanus** (Gmelin)

WANDERING TATTLER

Scolopax incana, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 658, 1789 (Moorea, Society Islands and Palmerston Island).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska. In winter south to California, Ecuador; the Pacific Islands to New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Malpelo Island (February 8, 9).

Arenaria interpres morinella (Linnaeus)

RUDDY TURNSTONE

Tringa morinella, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 249, 1766 (Coast of Georgia).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the arctic regions of the Old and New World. South in winter to Brazil and Chile, the British Isles, Africa, China, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident on the Caribbean coast. Recorded from Donjaca [September 15], Galerazamba [January 16], and Bocas de Ceniza [May 7]. [*Breeds in arctic North America, south in winter to the West Indies and the coast of Brazil.*]

* **Limnodromus griseus griseus** (Gmelin)

DOWITCHER

Scolopax grisea, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 658, 1789 (Long Island, New York).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska and Canada; south in winter to Peru, Bolivia and the Pacific coast of Asia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from Atlántico and Chocó (Barranquilla; Pizarro, February 18). [*Breeds in arctic America, the west shore of Hudson Bay and Alberta; winters from southern California and Florida to Peru and eastern Brazil.*]

Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus (Say)

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER

Limosa scolopacea, Exped. Rocky Mts., 1, p. 335, 1823 (Council Bluffs, Iowa).

COLOMBIA.—Probably winter resident. Recorded from Medellín. [*Breeds in Alaska and arctic western Canada; in winter from California southward to Jamaica, Cuba, and Argentina. Has been taken in migration on the Asiatic coast.*]

* **Capella gallinago delicata** (Ord)

WILSON'S SNIPE

Scolopax delicata, reprint of Wilson's Amer. Orn., 9, p. 218, 1825 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska and Newfoundland; south in winter to Colombia and Brazil. Europe across Asia to Japan, south in winter to Africa and the East Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from July (24) to March (29) from the Santa Marta region up to 3900 m., the Eastern and Central Andes, and the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys (Taquina, Pueblo Viejo, Sevillano, Ciénaga, Fundación sight, Riofrio, Cincinnati sight; Sabana de Bogotá, Facativá, Las Balsillas near Bogotá, Sibaté, El Verjón 3400-3500 m.; Medellín, Puerto Berrio, Villavieja; Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Popayán; Nóvita). [*American portion of the range.*]

Capella paraguaiae paraguaiae (Vieillot)

BRAZILIAN SNIPE

Scolopax paraguaiae, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 3, p. 356, 1816 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and the Guianas south to Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—? Migrant from the south. Recorded from the Eastern Llanos and the banks of the Orinoco (Laguna de Falote [January], Villavicencio [February 10, March 13, 14], Maipures [April 28]). [*Venezuela and the Guianas south to southern Brazil, Paraguay and Buenos Aires.*]

* **Capella nobilis** (Sclater)

NOBLE SNIPE

Gallinago nobilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 31 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Andes of Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo, occasionally lower Subtropical Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes and Nariño ("Bogotá", Páramo east of Bogotá, Páramo de Choachí 3400 m., Suba 2600 m., Páramo de Chingasa, Chipaque; Medellín, Retiro, Santa Isabel 3870 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., Coconuco, Popayán 1760 m., Valle de las Papas; El Tambo 1530 m.; Cumbal 3600 m.).

Chubbia imperialis (Sclater and Salvin)

IMPERIAL SNIPE

Gallinago imperialis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 419 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known with certainty from the type only. Perhaps not a valid species. Brother Nicéforo-Maria records provisionally three specimens from Páramo de Choachí and Laguna de Siecha. Their identification is not certain.

Chubbia jamesoni jamesoni Bonaparte

JAMESON'S SNIPE

Xylocota jamesoni, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, 41, p. 660, 1855 (High Andes of Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes and the Santa Marta Mountains (Páramo de Guasca 3500 m.; Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Taquina 2100 m., Páramo de Chirugua 4200 m. sight). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

* **Chubbia jamesoni chapmani** Moore

CHAPMAN'S SNIPE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 50, p. 151, 1937 (Santa Isabel, Quindío Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Central Andes (Santa Isabel 3810 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.).

This form needs confirmation. If valid, it is probably restricted to the Central Andes. Moore gives the bills of three Central Andean specimens (no sex) as 90.8-95.3 mm. as against 10 from Ecuador, 78.5-84.0 mm. The wing average of the three Colombian birds is given as 155.7 vs. 149.4 mm., but this greater size is of little value, for a female from Ecuador which I have measured has a wing of no less than 160 mm. Other specimens of which I have measured the bills follow: ♀, Nevado del Tolima, 90 mm.; ♂, Nevado del Tolima 83 mm.; ♀, Pichincha, Ecuador, 76 mm.; ♂, Chimborazo, Ecuador, 83.5 mm.; ♂, Atuen, Perú, 77 mm.; ♂, Llui, Perú, 76.5 mm. Professor Dugand writes me that an unsexed bird from the Páramo de Guasca, Eastern Andes, has a bill of only 70 mm., and in the Academy there is a specimen from the Rivoli Collection with no data, but probably a "Bogotá" bird, which has a bill also of 70 mm. Dr. Todd records a male from Taquina, Santa Marta Mts., with a bill of 86 mm.

The above measurements are not very conclusive, but further specimens may definitively prove that a bird with a bill averaging longer than that of the typical form inhabits the Central Andes.

* **Crocethia alba** (Pallas)

SANDERLING

Trynga alba, Vroeg's Cat., 1764, Adumbr., p. 7 (Coast of the North Sea).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds. Winters from the British Isles, Japan, California, and Virginia southward.

COLOMBIA.—Probably winter resident. Recorded from Pizarro (September 11), and Popayán 1760 m. (October 20).

* **Calidris pusillus** (Linnaeus)

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

Tringa pusilla, Syst., Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 252, 1766 (Santo Domingo).

Range of the species.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia and arctic America. Winters southward to Perú and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during September (18), November, January, and May (4) from the Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Riohacha, Buritaca, Ciénaga, Sabanilla, La Peña, Galerazamba, Cartagena; Pizarro).

* **Calidris mauri** (Cabanis)

WESTERN SANDPIPER

Ereunetes mauri, Journ. für Orn., 4, p. 419, "1856", 1857 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska. Winters south to Perú and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during September (20), October, and January (16) from the Caribbean coast (Buritaca, Punta Caimán, Sabanilla, Galerazamba).

* **Calidris minutilla** (Vieillot)

LEAST SANDPIPER

Tringa minutilla, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34, p. 466, 1819 (Halifax, Nova Scotia).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada, south in winter to Bolivia and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during July (11), August, September, November, January, and April (13) from both coasts and the Cauca and Atrato Valleys (Cartagena, La Peña, Galerazamba, Ciénaga, Don Diego, Punta Caimán, Gaira; Cali, Palmira, Ríofrío, Jamundi; Quibdó, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Nuquí, Pizarro).

* **Calidris bairdii** (Coues)

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER

Actodromas bairdii, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 13, p. 194, 1861 (Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie).

Range of the species.—Breeds in eastern Siberia across arctic America to Greenland. Winters in Argentina and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from Medellín and Popayán. Additional records.—Laguna de San Rafael 3480 m. (October 12).

* **Calidris melanotos** (Vieillot)

PECTORAL SANDPIPER

Tringa melanotos, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34, p. 462, 1819 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in arctic eastern Asia and arctic America. Winters in South America south to Argentina and Chile and Patagonia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from August (2) to November (18) from the Caribbean and Pacific coasts, the Atrato and Cauca Valleys, the Central and Eastern Andes, and the Caquetá region (Ciénaga, La Peña; Quibdó; Medellín; Lago de Tota 3015 m., Gachancipá, Bosa, Fontibón; Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Pizarro (November 18); Popayán (September 19).

* **Micropalama himantopus** (Bonaparte)

STILT SANDPIPER

Tringa himantopus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 2, p. 157, 1826 (Long Branch, New Jersey).

Range of the species.—Breeds in arctic North America. Winters in South America to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from Ciénaga (September 13) and Pizarro (September 11, 18).

Tryngites subruficollis (Vieillot)

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER

Tringa subruficollis, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 34, p. 465, 1819 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in arctic North America. Winters in southern Argentina and Bolivia. Recorded on migration in eastern Siberia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from Remedios, Ciénaga (September 12, 17), Popayán (September 24, 27), La Peña (November 10-12), Engativá near Bogotá (November), and Fusagasugá (April 4).

Additional records.—Popayán (December).

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE — THE AVOCETS AND STILTS

* **Himantopus himantopus mexicanus** (Müller)

AMERICAN STILT

Charadrius mexicanus, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 117, 1776 (México).

Range of the species.—Temperate and Tropical regions of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australasia. Central North America southward to Argentina and Chile. Migratory in the northern portion of the range.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast, the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys, and the Eastern Llanos. One record from the Eastern Andes. (Punta Caimán, Gaira, Sevillano, Ciénaga; Barranquilla, La Playa, Puerto Colombia, Las Flores, Santa Cruz, Loricá; Purificación; Jamundí, Cali; Apiay, Quenane; Laguna de La Herrera 2550 m. [*Oregon and Nebraska south to Bolivia and Brazil.*])

Distinguishable from any other "shore bird" by its very long, coral-colored legs (tarsus 95-119 mm.) and black and white plumage.

Family PHALAROPODIDAE — THE PHALAROPES

* **Steganopus tricolor** Vieillot

WILSON'S PHALAROPE

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 32, p. 136, 1819 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the interior of Temperate North America, west of the Mississippi; south in winter to the Falkland Is., Argentina, and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. The only records are from Pizarro, September 18, and Popayán 1760 m., October 20.

Distinguished from other "shore birds" by its toes, which are fringed with narrow and rather lobed webs, and by its dense breast feathers and undercoating of down similar to those of ducks.

Family BURHINIDAE — THE THICK-KNEES

Burhinus bistriatus vocifer (L'Herminier)

NOISY THICK-KNEE

Aedincnemus vocifer, Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, pl. 84 and text, 1837 (Maturin, Monagas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern México, Hispaniola, southward to British Guiana and northwestern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from Atlántico to the Guajira Peninsula; the upper Magdalena Valley and the Eastern Llanos (Ciénaga, northeast of Camperucho sight, Riohacha sight, La Guajira sight, Maicao; Barranquilla, Arroyo de Piedras, Tocahagua; Villavieja; "Bogotá"; Cumaral, Caño Grande, Quenane, Pachaquiario, Peralonso). [*Margarita I., Venezuela, British Guiana and northwestern Brazil.*]

Distinguishable from other "shore birds" by its large size and thick bill. Wing 230-250 mm.; tarsus over 100 mm.

Family STERCORARIIDAE — THE SKUAS AND JAEGER

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck)

POMARINE JAEGER

Lestris pomarinus, Man. d'Orn., 1815, p. 514 (Arctic regions of Europe).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the circumpolar regions. Winters south to Perú and the Gulf of México, and Africa, Australia and the Indian Ocean.

COLOMBIA.—Found in winter off the Chocó coast.

Can be distinguished from the other "gull like" birds by its wedge-shaped tail.

Family LARIDAE — THE GULLS AND TERNS

Key

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Culmen distinctly decurved at tip..... | a |
| B. Culmen not distinctly decurved at tip..... | b |
| a. Tail forked | 1 |
| Tail not forked..... | 2 |
| 1. Wing 390-435 mm..... | <i>Creagrus furcatus</i> |
| Wing 260-290 mm..... | <i>Xema sabini</i> |
| 2. Under surface grey..... | <i>Larus modestus</i> |
| Under surface white..... | <i>Larus atricilla</i> |
| b. Entire plumage white; iris blue; bill black..... | <i>Gygis alba</i> |
| Entire plumage not white..... | 3 |

- | | | |
|---|----|----------------------------------|
| 3. Entire body plumage dark chocolate-brown or blackish brown | 4 | |
| Above pale to dark grey, or greyish brown; below black or white..... | 5 | |
| 4. Crown white or greyish white; tail rounded; wing 260-292 mm..... | | <i>Anoüs stolidus</i> (1) |
| Similar, but wing 224-240 mm..... | | <i>Anoüs minutus</i> |
| 5. Wing over 230 mm..... | 6 | |
| Wing under 230 mm..... | 12 | |
| 6. Bill black, tip yellow or whitish; wing 259-302 mm..... | | <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> |
| Bill other than above..... | 7 | |
| 7. Primaries outwardly black or blackish brown..... | 8 | |
| Primaries outwardly grey..... | 9 | |
| 8. Bill and feet yellow; wing 296-314 mm..... | | <i>Phaethusa simplex</i> |
| Bill and feet black; wing 250-263 mm..... | | <i>Sterna anaethetus</i> (2) |
| 9. Bill lemon-yellow; hind part of tarsus yellow; wing 250-320 mm..... | | <i>Thalasseus eurygnathus</i> |
| Bill not yellow..... | 10 | |
| 10. Wing 235-275 mm.; bill and feet orange-vermilion (summer), blackish (winter)..... | | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> |
| Wing over 300 mm.; bill reddish orange; feet black..... | 11 | |
| 11. Wing 333-394 mm.; tail forked for about 1/2 its length or more, the outermost rectrices slender and attenuated..... | | <i>Thalasseus maximus</i> |
| Wing 398-440 mm.; tail forked for between 1/5 and 1/3 its length, the outermost rectrices not slender | | <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> |
| 12. Whole head and under parts blackish grey or sooty black; wing 190-215 mm. (3)..... | | <i>Chlidonias nigra</i> (summer) |
| Under parts white..... | 13 | |
| 13. Primaries with no white on inner webs; bill black; wing 190-215 mm..... | | <i>Chlidonias nigra</i> (winter) |
| Inner webs of primaries edged with white; bill yellow | 14 | |
| 14. Wing 160-180 mm., outer webs of two (sometimes three) outer primaries black; feet yellow | | <i>Sterna albifrons</i> |
| Wing 185-190 mm., outer webs of four outer primaries black; feet olivaceous..... | | <i>Sterna superciliaris</i> |

(1) The young of *Sterna fuscata*, two forms of which probably occur off the coasts of Colombia, superficially resemble *Anoüs* but can be immediately distinguished by their forked tail.

(2) The adult of *Sterna fuscata* rather resembles *anaethetus* but can be distinguished by its chocolate-brown, rather than greyish brown, back.

(3) Under parts of *Chlidonias nigra* mixed with white in transition plumage.

Larus modestus Tschudi

GREY GULL

Arch. f. Naturg., 9, Bd. 1, p. 389, 1843 (Lurin, south of Lima, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Chile, Breeds along the coast of Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Accidental along the Pacific coast.

* **Larus atricilla** Linnaeus

LAUGHING GULL

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 136, 1758 (Bahama Islands).

Range of the species.—Atlantic coast of the United States, south in winter to Brazil and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident from September to April on the Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Buritaca, Trojas de Cataca, Ciénaga Grande, Bocas de Ceniza, Salgar, Puerto Colombia, Galerazamba, Cartagena; Pizarro).

Birds in breeding plumage (head dark sooty grey) have been recently observed by Prof. Dugand at Puerto Colombia (April 23 to 25, May 1, 2).

* **Creagrus furcatus** (Nébox)

SWALLOW-TAILED GULL

Larus furcatus, Voy. Vénus, Atlas, Zool., Ois., pl. 10, 1842 (Galápagos Islands).

Range of the species.—Resident and breeding in the Galápagos Archipelago and Malpelo Island.

COLOMBIA.—Breeds on Malpelo Island.

Xema sabini sabini (Sabine)

SABINE'S GULL

Larus sabini, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 12, pt. 2, p. 522, pl. 29, 1819 (Sabine Islands, west coast of Greenland).

Range of the species.—Breeds in circumpolar regions. Winters off the Pacific coast of America to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—? Winter resident. Pacific coast. [*Breeds in arctic America, except the extreme west.*]

Chlidonias nigra surinamensis (Gmelin)

BLACK TERN

Sterna surinamensis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 604, 1789 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Europe eastward to western Siberia, and in North America southward to California and Tennessee. Winters in Africa and South America southward to the Guianas and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Trosas de Cataca, Tierra Nueva, Ciénaga Grande, October 10-12; Cabo Marzo). [*American range of the species.*]

* **Phaetusa simplex simplex** (Gmelin)

LARGE-BILLED TERN

Sterna simplex, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 606, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Seacoast and larger rivers of northern South America from Colombia and the Guianas southward to Bolivia and Buenos Aires.

COLOMBIA.—Rivers of the Atlantic drainage only. The Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, and the larger rivers of the Orinocan and Amazonian basins. Occasional on the Sabana de Bogotá. (Trosas de Cataca, Punta Caimán; Barranquilla, La Playa, Puerto Colombia, Guájaro; Puerto Berrio; Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Laguna de Fúquene; Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Mocagua, Loretoyacu, Leticia). [*Colombia, western Ecuador, eastern Perú; Venezuela, the Guianas to Pernambuco.*]

Additional records.—Puerto López (Meta), Pachaquiario.

Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas)

CASPIAN TERN

Sterna caspia, Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petropol., 14, pt. 1, p. 582, pl. 22, 1770 (Caspian Sea).

Range of the species.—Breeds locally in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, and North America. Winters in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and northern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded during December (13), January, February, April, and May (31). Caribbean coast and the lower Magdalena River. (Barranquilla, Bocas de Ceniza, Pestagua Island [in the delta of the Magdalena], Isla Rondón, Puerto Giraldo. Sight records from Cartagena, Galerazamba, Puerto Colombia, Salgar, El Paraíso, Ciénaga Grande).

The Barranquilla, Isla Rondón, and Pestagua records are of birds banded in July at Gull Island, Georgian Bay, Ontario; Shoe Island, Michigan, and St. James, Michigan. The latter, banded July 21, 1924, was recovered at Pestagua 13 years and 5 months later, on December 13, 1937.

Sterna hirundo hirundo Linnaeus

COMMON TERN

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 137, 1758 (Sweden).

Range of the species.—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Winters in Perú and northern Brazil, the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the China Sea.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Caribbean and Pacific coasts (Puerto Colombia, November 22; Bahía Octavia, March 7. Sight records from Cartagena, Galerazamba, Bocas de Ceniza, and the lower río Magdalena between Remolino and Ponedera). [*Europe,*

western Asia; southward in winter to South America and the Indian Ocean.]

The Puerto Colombia record is of a bird banded in June at Tern Island, Massachusetts.

***Sterna anaethetus nelsoni* Ridgway**

BRIDLED TERN

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washington, no. 50, pt. 8, p. 487 (in key), p. 514, 1919 (Sihuatanejo, Guerrero, México).

Range of the species.—Warmer parts of the Pacific, Indian, Atlantic Oceans, the Caribbean, Red and China Seas.

COLOMBIA.—The west coast (Octavia Rocks). [*West coast of México to Colombia, breeding place unknown.*]

***Sterna superciliaris* Vieillot**

YELLOW-BILLED TERN

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 32, p. 176, 1819 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Rivers of South America east of the Andes southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The rivers east of the Eastern Andes (río Guatiquía, Villavicencio; Loretoyacu).

***Sterna albifrons antillarum* (Lesson)**

LEAST TERN

Sternula antillarum, Compl. Oeuv. Buffon, 20, p. 256, 1847 (Guadeloupe Island, West Indies).

Range of the species.—Europe, Asia, Africa, the East Indies, Australia and North America.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the mouth of the Magdalena River in May (Bocas de Ceniza). [*Breeds from Massachusetts to the West Indies and Venezuela, south in winter to northeastern Brazil.*]

Sight records from Barranquilla and Puerto Giraldo (January 22).

***Thalasseus maximus maximus* (Boddaert)**

ROYAL TERN

Sterna maxima, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 58, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern United States to Perú and Argentina. The west coast of Africa.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Caribbean and Pacific coasts during October (3), March, and April (13). (Riohacha, Ciénaga, Ciénaga Grande, Puerto Colombia, Turbo; Octavia Bay. Sight records from Bocas de Ceniza, Barranquilla, and Buenaventura). [*Breeds on the west coast of México and Lower California. South in winter to Argentina.*]

The Ciénaga Grande and Turbo records are of birds banded in July at Charleston and Cape Romain, South Carolina.

Thalasseus eurygnathus (Saunders)

CAYENNE TERN

Sterna eurygnatha, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 654, fig. 1 (Santa Catharina, Brazil).

Range of the species.—South America south to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta littoral (Buritaca). Doubtful sight records from Bocas de Ceniza, Galerazamba, and the lower Magdalena River between Remolino and Ponedera.

Todd and Carriker point out that the single specimen from Buritaca seems much too small for this species, having a wing only 250 mm. long (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 181, 1922).

Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus (Cabot)

CABOT'S TERN

Sterna acuflavida, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 257, "1847", 1848 (Tancah, Yucatán).

Range of the species.—Europe and western Asia, southern United States, Central America, south in winter to the Cape of Good Hope, western India and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Cartagena in February. [*American range of the species*.]

Anoüs stolidus ridgwayi Anthony

SOCORRO NODDY

Auk, 15, p. 36, 1898 (Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group).

Range of the species.—Caribbean Sea to the South Atlantic, Gulf of Guinea, Red Sea and Indian and Pacific Oceans.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Malpelo Island. [*West coast of México to Colombia*.]

* **Anoüs minutus diamesus** (Heller and Snodgrass)

COCOS BLACK NODDY

Micranous diamesus, Condor, 3, 1901, p. 76 (Cocos Island).

Range of the species.—Tropical Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Tropical South Atlantic.

COLOMBIA.—Malpelo Island. [*Pacific coast of Central America to Colombia*.]

Gygis alba subsp.

FAIRY TERN

Range of the species.—Pacific, Indian, and South Atlantic Oceans.

COLOMBIA.—Casual ? Malpelo Island (Murphy says, "Farther off shore, as at Malpelo and Cocos Islands, there are one or more tropical Pacific birds, such as *Gygis alba*." [Ocean. Bds. South Amer., 1, p. 102, 1936]). Not secured either by Murphy or the Vanderbilt expedition to Malpelo.

Family RYNCHOPIDAE — THE SKIMMERS

Rynchops nigra cinerascens Spix

DUSKY-TAILED SKIMMER

Avium Spec. Nov. Brasil, pt. 2, p. 80, pl. 102, 1825 (Rio Amazonas, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern United States south to Argentina, the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caribbean coast, the lower Atrato, the Magdalena River, the Cúcuta region, the río Meta and the río Caquetá (Sautatá; Magdalena River south to Girardot, Guájaro sight, above Ponedera sight, above Magangué sight, Dique near Paturia; río Ranchería near Riohacha; Apiay, Laguna de Falote, río Meta near Puerto López; Tres Esquinas sight). [*Venezuela and Colombia southward to the Amazon Valley, Bolivia, and the Straits of Magellan.*]

From any gull or tern-like bird the Skimmer can be told by its blade-like bill in which the lower mandible is very much longer than the upper. The bill is red, black-tipped. The forehead, face, and all under parts of the body are white, the upper parts and wings are black or dusky brown.

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE — THE PIGEONS AND DOVES

Key

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| A. Terminal portion of outermost primary conspicuously narrowed | a | |
| B. Terminal portion of outermost primary about as wide as that of second primary..... | b | |
| a. Wings spotted | 1 | |
| Wings plain | 4 | |
| 1. Plumage mostly grey..... | 2 | |
| Plumage mostly brown..... | 3 | |
| 2. Chest chestnut | | <i>Claravis mondetoura</i> ♂ |
| Chest grey | | <i>Claravis pretiosa</i> ♂ |
| 3. Tail feathers with pale tips..... | | <i>Claravis mondetoura</i> ♀ |
| Tail feathers without pale tips..... | | <i>Claravis pretiosa</i> ♀ |
| 4. Rump and upper tail coverts shining purple.. | | <i>Osculatia saphirina</i> |
| Rump and upper tail coverts brown or greyish | 5 | |
| 5. Belly and flanks brownish..... | 6 | |
| Belly and flanks whitish..... | 7 | |
| 6. Chest dark vinaceous..... | | <i>Leptotila conoveri</i> |
| Chest lavender-grey | | <i>Leptotila cassinii</i> |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 7. Above greyish-olive | <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> |
| Above rufescent or olive-brown..... | 8 |
| 8. Nape and hindneck vinaceous; sides of head
rufescent..... | <i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> |
| Nape and hindneck grey..... | 9 |
| 9. Tail rufescent, about same color as back..... | <i>Leptotila pallida</i> |
| Tail olive-brown, darker than back..... | <i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i> |
| b. Wings spotted or barred..... | 10 |
| Wings unmarked | 16 |
| 10. Wing over 100 mm..... | 11 |
| Wing under 100 mm..... | 13 |
| 11. Lower surface vinous..... | <i>Zenaida auriculata</i> |
| Lower surface barred..... | 12 |
| 12. Forehead cinnamon | <i>Geotrygon goldmani</i> (imm.) |
| Forehead vinous-grey | <i>Geotrygon frenata</i> (imm.) |
| 13. Breast scaled | 14 |
| Breast unscaled | 15 |
| 14. Upper surface barred with black..... | <i>Scardafella squammata</i> |
| Upper surface plain, or scarcely spotted..... | <i>Columbigallina passerina</i> |
| 15. Wing under 80 mm.; no black on under wing
coverts | <i>Columbigallina minuta</i> |
| Wing 80 mm. or more; under wing coverts
partly or entirely black..... | <i>Columbigallina talpacoti</i> |
| 16. With a well marked streak below the eye..... | 17 |
| With no streak below the eye..... | 20 |
| 17. Streak black | 18 |
| Streak white or buffy..... | 19 |
| 18. Under parts blue-grey; crown cinnamon..... | <i>Geotrygon goldmani</i> |
| Under parts and crown cinnamon..... | <i>Geotrygon linearis</i> |
| Under parts sandy, vinaceous grey; crown dark
blue-grey..... | <i>Geotrygon frenata</i> |
| 19. Back cinnamon glossed with purple..... | <i>Geotrygon montana</i> ♂ |
| Back bronzy green..... | <i>Geotrygon veraguensis</i> |
| 20. Tail grey | 21 |
| Tail not grey..... | 23 |
| 21. With a broad white wing bar..... | <i>Columba corensis</i> |
| With no wing bar..... | 22 |
| 22. With a white collar on hindneck..... | <i>Columba fasciata</i> |
| Without a white collar on hindneck..... | <i>Columba cayennensis</i> |
| 23. Tail rufous | <i>Geotrygon violacea</i> |
| Tail not rufous..... | 24 |
| 24. Chest scaled purple-green and white..... | <i>Columba speciosa</i> |
| Chest unscaled | 25 |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 25. Lower surface buffy | <i>Geotrygon montana</i> ♀ |
| Lower surface vinaceous..... | 26 |
| 26. Throat grey, breast tinged grey..... | <i>Columba goodsoni</i> |
| Entire under parts vinaceous..... | 27 |
| 27. Wings bronzy; bill 14-16 mm..... | <i>Columba plumbea</i> |
| Wings liver brown; bill 11-13 mm..... | <i>Columba subvinacea</i> |

* ***Columba speciosa* Gmelin**

SCALED PIGEON

Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 783, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded on the west south to the headwaters of the río San Juan; eastward through the middle and lower Magdalena Valley, the Santa Marta region, the Eastern Llanos to the Orinoco, southward to the Caquetá (río Juradó, río Jampavadó, Bagadó, Noanamá, Nóvita; west of Honda, Remedios, Jesús del Río [lower Magdalena]; Río frio, Las Taguas, Aguadulce, Cincinnati, Minca, between La Tigrera and Minca sight, Bonda; Buenavista, Villavicencio; Maipures; Belén, Tres Esquinas sight).

***Columba corensis* Jacquin**

BARE-EYED PIGEON

Beytr. Gesch. Vögel, p. 31, 1784 (Coro, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Colombia, Venezuela and the islands of Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire.

COLOMBIA.—Arid coast region of Santa Marta and La Guajira Peninsula ("Barranquilla"; Taganga, Gaira, Donjaca, Ciénaga, Sevillano, Riohacha, Fonseca).

According to Dugand this species does not occur near Barranquilla or elsewhere in the Department of Atlántico. It is sometimes found as a cage bird in the Barranquilla market, where it is brought from Santa Marta and the Guajira region (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 590, 1947).

* ***Columba fasciata albilinea* Bonaparte**

WHITE-NAPE PIGEON

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 39, no. 24, p. 1108, 1854 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southwestern Canada to northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Temperate and Subtropical (rarely Tropical) Zones of the Andes and the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from the western slope of the Western Andes. (San Sebastián, El Mamón, La Concepción, San Miguel, Palomino, Mt. Rancho, Macotama, Cerro de Caracas, Mamarongo, Taquina, San Lorenzo, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Vegas; Cachiri, Sabana de Bogotá; Barro Blanco, Santa Elena, Toche, El Isno, San Agustín, La Candela, Valle de las Papas, La Sierra, Almaguer, Miraflores, Salento, Laguneta, Retiro; Paramillo, San Antonio, La Florida, Cerro Munchique; Ricaurte, Chiles 3600 m., Mayasquer; Morelia 450 m.). [Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.]

Additional records.—Above Soatá 2600 m., Subachoque, Choachi, San Miguel 2800 m.; San Marcos 2900 m., Cajibío, Popayán, Crucero.

* ***Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa* Chubb**

PALE-VENTED RUFOUS PIGEON

Ibis, 1910, p. 60 (Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México south to southern Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, the lower Magdalena and lower Cauca Valleys, westward to the mouth of the Atrato (Dibulla, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Fundación, Valencia; Santo Tomás, El Paraíso sight, Baranoa, La Peña, Los Pendales, Tocahagua, El Banco; Guaduas; "Medellín"; Turbo, lower Atrato). [*México through Central America to northern Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago.*]

* ***Columba cayennensis cayennensis* Bonnaterre**

RUFOUS PIGEON

Tabl. Enc. Méth. Orn., 1, livr. 51, p. 234, 1792 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, Apiay, río Ocoa, Caño Quenane, Puerto López, south of Restrepo, Pavitas, Peralonso; Maipures; Morelia, Tres Esquinas sight; San Felipe; Loretoyacu, Leticia). [*South America east of the Andes southward to the north bank of the Amazon.*]

* ***Columba cayennensis tamboensis* Conover**

CAUCA RUFOUS PIGEON

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 20, p. 477, 1938 (El Tambo, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Cauca Valley and the valley of the río Patía. Probably the upper Magdalena Valley. (below Miraflores; Riofrio, San Antonio, Cali, El Tambo, Chisquío, Munchique, Mojarras, río Patía).

Additional records.—La Paila, Cajibío, Popayán; Girardot (this race?).

* ***Columba cayennensis occidentalis* Sztolcman**

WESTERN RUFOUS PIGEON

Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 201, 1926 (Yaguachi, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—A specimen from Pizarro, Chocó coast, adds this form to the Colombian avifauna. [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Columba goodsoni** Hartert

GOODSON'S PIGEON

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 12, p. 42, 1902 (San Javier, Pambilar, and Carondelet, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Western Colombia from the Baudó Mountains southward, in the Tropical Zone (Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, Noanamá, Malaguita, Buenaventura; Barbacoas).

Additional records.—Below Ricaurte 1000 m.

* **Columba subvinacea berlepschi** Hartert

BERLEPSCH'S RUDDY PIGEON

Nov. Zool., 5, p. 504, 1898 (Paramba, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes. Recorded from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (above Nóvita 750 m., Buenaventura, Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* **Columba subvinacea anolaimae** Chubb

ANOLAIMA RUDDY PIGEON

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 17, 1917 (Anolaima, Cundinamarca, west slope of the Eastern Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys north to about 9° N. (Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Anolaima, San Juan de Rioseco, Buenavista [Huila]; Remedios, río Ité; La Frijolera, Salento, La Candela, Moscopán; San Antonio).

Additional records.—Tijeras 2800 m.; Landázuri.

* **Columba subvinacea ogilvie-granti** Chubb

GRANT'S RUDDY PIGEON

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 5, 1917 (Guayabamba, northern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

Columba subvinacea purpureotincta Ridgway

PURPLE-TINTED RUDDY PIGEON

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 594 (footnote), 1888 (Demerara, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco River and ? the Vaupés (Maipures; ? Yuruparí). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, and the lower Amazon.*]

* *Columba plumbea bogotensis* (Berlepsch and Leverkühn)

ANDEAN PLUMBEOUS PIGEON

Chloroenas plumbea subsp. bogotensis, Ornis, 6, p. 32, 1890 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Eastern Andes. The Caquetá region. (Medellín, Remedios; El Cauca, Las Ventanas, Aguadita 1950 m., "Bogotá", Choachi 1970 m., Buenavista [Meta]; Belén, Florencia, Tres Esquinas).

* *Columba plumbea chapmani* (Ridgway)

CHAPMAN'S PLUMBEOUS PIGEON

Aenoenas plumbea chapmani, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 7, p. 325, 1916 (Guala, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (Santa Cecilia, La Selva 2100 m., Jiménez, río Munchique, río Mechenque, Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Zenaida auriculata pantheria* (1) Bonaparte

CINNAMON-BELLIED EARED DOVE

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 3, p. 97, 1855 ("Santa Martha", Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Colombia and Venezuela southward to Chile and northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes (Sabana de Bogotá, Tunja 2820 m., vicinity of Ocaña, Peñablanca; and very doubtfully from the Santa Marta Mountains). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Calera, Sopó, Bosa, Techo, Subachoque, San Miguel 2800 m., above Soatá 2600 m.

* *Zenaida auriculata stenura* Bonaparte

NARROW-TAILED EARED DOVE

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 3, p. 98, 1855 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Magdalena Valley, the Caribbean coast, eastward to the Guajira Peninsula and the Eastern Llanos

(1) *Zenaida* = *Zenaidura* of Peters' "Check List".

(Villavieja, Plains of Tolima, Honda, Remedios; Sasaima, Arbeláez, Fusagasugá 1750 m.; Antioquia; Los Pendales, El Paraíso; Maicao; La Argentina Vieja). [*Southern Lesser Antilles, Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana, Venezuela north of the Orinoco, northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Picaleña; Tocaima; Yurimena, Rondón.

Zenaida auriculata antioquiae Chapman ANTIOQUIA EARED DOVE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 207, 1917 (Barro Blanco, 2160 m., Antioquia, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate northern portion of the Central Andes in Antioquia (Barro Blanco, Retiro 2400 m., La Ceja, "Medellín").

* **Zenaida auriculata caucae** Chapman CAUCA EARED DOVE

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 31, p. 1, 1922 (Cali, "Cauca" [= Valle], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the upper Cauca Valley, the upper Patía and the Dagua Valleys and tropical Nariño. A single female from the latter locality does not entirely agree with Cauca Valley birds. (La Manuelita, Coconuco 2700 m.; Espinal 1200 m., Atuncela, Cali, Timba, Munchique, El Tambo; Mojarras; La Guayacana).

Additional records.—Cartago, La Paila, Popayán, río Patía 600 m.

* **Zenaida auriculata vulcania** de Schauensee NARIÑO EARED DOVE

Not. Naturae, no. 144, p. 2, October 13, 1944 (Cumbal, 3150 m., Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the high mountains of Nariño (Cumbal 3150-3330 m., Chiles 3330 m.).

* **Scardafella squammata ridgwayi** Richmond RIDGWAY'S SCALED DOVE

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 660, 1896 (Margarita Island, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—From Arizona and Texas south through Central America to Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the Guajira Peninsula. The Llanos of Arauca. (Riohacha, Valencia, Dibulla, Gaira, near Sevillano, Ciénaga). [*Venezuela southward to the Orinoco and Caura River, Trinidad, Cayenne.*]

Additional records.—Maicao; Rondón (Arauca).

*** *Columbigallina passerina albivitta* (Bonaparte)**

CARTAGENA GROUND DOVE

Chamaepelia albivitta, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 1, p. 21, 1855 ("Bogotá", error = Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and California, southward through the West Indies and Central America to Ecuador and northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Arid littoral of the Caribbean from Cartagena eastward and the east slope of the Eastern Andes (Cartagena, Barranquilla, La Playa, Megua, El Paraíso sight, Los Pendales; Minca 660 m., Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Santa Marta, Sevillano, Riofrio, Dibulla, Riohacha; "Bogotá"; Cúcuta; ? Quetame). [*Northern Venezuela and islands off the coast. Trinidad.*]

Additional records.—Maicao.

***Columbigallina passerina parvula* (Todd)**

LESSER GROUND DOVE

Chaemepelia passerina parvula, Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, p. 544, 1913 (Honda, upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the middle and upper Magdalena Valley and west slope of the Eastern Andes (Bucaramanga, Sasaima, Guaduas, Fusagasugá 1750 m., above Aguadita 2100 m., Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, Neiva sight).

Additional records.—Soatá 2045 m.

*** *Columbigallina passerina nana* (Todd)**

CAUCA GROUND DOVE

Chaemepelia passerina nana, Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, p. 546, 1913 (Jiménez, río Dagua, western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Arid portions of the upper Dagua, upper Cauca and upper Patia Valleys (Jiménez, Dagua, Munchique, río Patia, Mojarras; La Manuelita).

***Columbigallina minuta elaeodes* (Todd)**

NORTHERN PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND DOVE

Chaemepelia minuta elaeodes, Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, p. 578, 1913 (Buenos Aires, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Northwestern Colombia eastward to Ocaña and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Dabeiba; Ocaña, Herradura, "Bogotá", Villavicencio). [*Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

Birds from Meta and Caquetá are intermediate between this race and the next.

* **Columbigallina minuta minuta** (Linnaeus)

PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND DOVE

Columba minuta, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 285, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Choachi", Apiay, road between Apiay and Puerto López, Quenane, Peralonso; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad southward to Bolivia and southern Brazil.*]

* **Columbigallina talpacoti rufipennis** (Bonaparte)

RED-WINGED TALPACOTI DOVE

Chamaepelia rufipennis, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 1, p. 22, 1855 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Virtually throughout Tropical and lower Subtropical Colombia with the exception of the west coast south of Juradó, the Cauca Valley, Nariño, and the extreme south (Cartagena, Los Pendales, La Peña, El Paraíso sight, Calamar, Fundación, Riofrío, Ciénaga, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Masinga Vieja, Buritaca, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, La Concepción; Ocaña, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Guayabal, "Bogotá", Alto de La Paz, Sasaima; Malena, Medellín, Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, San Agustín; Juradó; Villavicencio, Yurimena; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*México and Central America to Colombia, northern Venezuela and Trinidad.*]

Additional records.—Tibacuy, Fusagasugá, Aguadita 1900 m., To-caima.

* **Columbigallina talpacoti cauae** (Chapman)

CAUCA TALPACOTI DOVE

Chaemepelia rufipennis cauae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 367, 1915 (La Manuelita, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Cauca Valley from Cartago southward, and the upper Patia Valley (Riofrío, La Manuelita, below Miraflores, Palmira, Cali, Jamundí, El Tambo, rio Patia, rio Timbio, Mojarras).

Additional records.—Cartago, La Paila, Popayán.

Hellmayr and Conover are not altogether convinced as to the validity of this race, but in series it is easily distinguishable from *rufipennis*. The males are less vinaceous, more brown above, and the females are very much greyer, less vinaceous below, than birds from other parts of Colombia.

Columbigallina talpacoti talpacoti (Temminck)

TALPACOTI DOVE

Columba talpacoti, Les Pigeons, 1, Columbignallines, p. 22, 1811 (Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme southern Colombia (Leticia, Amazonas). [*The Guianas, eastern Perú, eastern Bolivia, and Brazil to Paraguay and northern Argentina.*]

* *Claravis pretiosa* (Ferrari-Perez)

CINEREOUS DOVE

Peristera pretiosa, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 175, 1886 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, México).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Argentina. West of the Andes south to northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone throughout the country (Minca, Caca-gualito, Mamatoco, Bonda, La Tigrera, Loma Larga, Fonseca, Valencia, Riofrio; Los Pendales; Enconosa, Guayabal; Remedios; Puerto Vaidivia, La Paila; río Juradó, Dabeiba, Nuquí, Noanamá, Santa Cecilia, Cisneros, Munchique, Mojarras; Ricaurte; Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Peralonso (Meta).

* *Claravis mondetoura mondetoura* (Bonaparte)

MADAME MONDÉTOUR'S DOVE

Peristera mondetoura, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 42, p. 765, 1856, (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America to Venezuela and western South America to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones. Recorded from the Dept. of Magdalena, and the Eastern and Western Andes (Riofrio [Magdalena]; "Bogotá", Usaquén 2600 m., Las Ventanas; Munchique). [*Costa Rica to Venezuela and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo.

* *Leptotila cassinii cassinii* (Lawrence) (1)

CASSIN'S DOVE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19, p. 94, 1867 (Panamá Railroad).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. From the Panamá border southward to the Baudó Mts. and eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (Opón, Puerto Berrio; Turbo, río Truandó, río Salquí, río Juradó, río Jampavadó, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, Nuquí). [*Panamá.*]

* *Leptotila conoveri* Bond and de Schauensee

CONOVER'S DOVE

Not. Naturae, no. 122, p. 1, May 1943 (Toche, east slope of the Central Andes, 2040 m., Dept. of Tolima, Colombia).

(1) The generic name of these doves was spelled *Leptoptila* by the authors whose names appear in parentheses.

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Central Andes and from the region about the headwaters of the Magdalena River (Toche, El Isno, San Agustín).

* **Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi** (Bonaparte)

VERREAUX'S WHITE-FRONTED DOVE

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 3, p. 99, 1855 ("Nouvelle Grenade" = Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Subtropical Zones, the Santa Marta region, the Caribbean coast southward up the Magdalena Valley and westward across northern Colombia to the Panamá border (Minca, Bonda, Santa Marta, Don Diego, "Sierra Nevada" 600 m., La Tigrera, Riofrio, Dibulla sight; Remolino, La Playa, Megua, La Peña, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Algodonal, Puerto Berrío, Chicoral, Honda, Villavieja; Ocaña, "Bogotá", El Carmen, Alto de la Paz, Andalucía 900 m.; La Candela, El Isno, Puerto Valdivia, Retiro, Medellín; Peque; río Sinú; Turbo, río Truandó). [*Nicaragua southward to northern Colombia and eastward through Venezuela to Trinidad.*]

Additional records.—Riohacha; below Fusagasugá, Silvania, Arbe-láez, Tocaima, below Soatá 1500 m.

* **Leptotila verreauxi decolor** (Salvin)

SALVIN'S WHITE-FRONTED DOVE

Novit. Zool., 2, p. 21, 1895 (Cajabamba, Viña, and Chusgón, northern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Western Andes — west slope at Dagua and Gallera — and west slope of the Central Andes from Salento southward through the upper Cauca Valley to the río Patía and Nariño (Mayasquer; río Timbío 1200 m., Mojarras, El Tambo, Munchique, Gallera, San Antonio, Dagua; Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., Miraflores). [*Western Ecuador, and Perú to the northern Marañón.*]

Additional records.—Popayán, Crucero, Cajibío.

Leptotila plumbeiceps plumbeiceps (Sclater and Salvin)

BONAPARTE'S GREY-HEADED DOVE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 59 (Vera Paz, Guatemala).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México south through Central America to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the middle and upper Cauca Valley, and the western slope of the Western Andes (Riofrio, Guengué, río Zapata, Timba, Munchique, Lomitas, Dagua). [*México to Colombia, except Coiba Island and the Cape Mala region of Panamá.*]

Additional records.—La Paila, Popayán.

- * **Leptotila pallida** (Berlepsch and Taczanowski) PALLID DOVE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 575 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes from the upper río San Juan southward (Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, San José, Barbacoas).

- * **Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus** Chapman
PALE BREASTED GREY-FRONTED DOVE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 369, 1915 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Colombia and Venezuela southward to Uruguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso (Meta), Rondón (Arauca).

- * **Leptotila rufaxilla dubusi** (Bonaparte)
DU BUS' GREY-FRONTED DOVE

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 3, p. 99, 1855 (Río Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of eastern Colombia from Caquetá to the Orinoco (Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures). [*Eastern and southern Venezuela to eastern Perú and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Belén (Caquetá).

- * **Osculatia saphirina purpurata** Salvin PURPLE QUAIL DOVE

Ibis, 1878, p. 448 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western South America from Colombia to southeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes from the upper río Atrato southward (Nóvita Trail, La Vieja, río Atrato, La Costa, río Munchique, río Mechengue; Buenavista, Nariño). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

- * **Geotrygon montana montana** (Linnaeus) (1)
RUDDY QUAIL DOVE

Columba montana, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 163, 1758 (Jamaica).

Range of the species.—From southern México and the West Indies southward to southern Brazil and Bolivia.

(1) *Geotrygon* = *Oreopeleia* of Peters' "Check List", and Hellmayr & Conover's vol. 13, pt. 1.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones. Recorded virtually throughout the country with the exception of Nariño (Bonda, Don Diego, Donama, La Tigrera, Las Vegas, Loma Larga sight, Valledupar sight; "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Andalucía 2100 m.; Puerto Valdivia, La Candela; Juradó, río Jampavadó, Santa Cecilia, San Antonio, Lomitas, El Tambo, Munchique; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas). [*Range of the species except the Lesser Antilles.*]

Additional records.—Cajibío, Popayán, Timbio.

Geotrygon violacea albiventer Lawrence

WHITE BELLIED VIOLACEOUS QUAIL DOVE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17, p. 108, 1865 (Lion Hill, Panamá R. R.).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to northern Colombia, Venezuela and through eastern South America to southern Brazil and eastern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Probably across Tropical northern Colombia, but recorded only from the Santa Marta region (Cacagualito, Don Diego). [*Nicaragua to extreme western Venezuela.*]

* **Geotrygon veraguensis** Lawrence

VERAGUA QUAIL DOVE

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 349, 1867 (Veraguas, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes and eastward to the lower Cauca (río Juradó, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Pizarro, Malaguita, Noanamá, Andágueda, San José; Barbacoas; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia).

In Mr. Conover's collection is a specimen of this bird which Mr. von Sneider says he secured at Umbria, Putumayo. Both Mr. Conover and I feel that some mistake in labeling must have occurred as it seems highly improbable that this species should occur east of the Andes.

* **Geotrygon goldmani** Nelson

MT. PIRRI QUAIL DOVE

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 2, 1912 (Mt. Pirri, 1500 m., Darién, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Eastern Darién to extreme northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—A single immature female from Juradó, Chocó, is the only Colombian record of this very rare dove. Otherwise it is known from Cana, Mt. Pirri, and Mt. Sapo, all in Darién, eastern Panamá.

* **Geotrygon linearis infusca** Bangs

DUSKY WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 108, 1900 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Venezuela and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region 600-2100 m. (Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción, Valparaiso, El Libano, San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Cincinatti, Las Taguas).

* *Geotrygon linearis linearis* (Prévost)

COLOMBIAN WHITE-FACED QUAIL DOVE

Columbi-Gallina linearis, in Knip, Les Pigeons, 2, livr. 2, p. 104, 1843 (Province of Santa Fé de Bogotá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones, from the lower Cauca eastward to the Magdalena Valley, the Eastern Andes and the Venezuela boundary (Páramo de Tamá, Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Andalucía 1500-2100 m.; Santa Elena 2700 m., Puerto Valdivia 180 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Aguadita.

* *Geotrygon frenata bourcierii* Bonaparte

BOURCIER'S QUAIL DOVE

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 40, no. 3, p. 101, 1855 (Valley of Lloa, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western South America, in the Subtropical Zone of the Andes southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the rio San Juan and the Central Andes (Pueblorrico, Silencio, San Antonio, La Florida, Munchique, La Costa 870 m., Gallera, Cocal, Guavas, Ricaurte; Almaguer, Quintana, Miraflores, Laguneta 2400 m., El Roble near Salento, Toche, La Candela). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Totoró 2570 m., Pisojé.

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Family PSITTACIDAE—THE MACAWS, PAROQUETS AND PARROTS

Key

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Tail pointed, graduated, over 90 mm. long..... | a |
| B. Tail square or rounded, if pointed or graduated,
90 mm. long or less..... | b (after No. 17) |
| a. Facial region bare..... | 1 |
| Facial region feathered, but region round the
eye often naked..... | 6 |
| 1. Under parts yellow..... | <i>Ara ararauna</i> |
| Under parts red..... | 2 |
| Under parts green..... | 3 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Middle wing coverts yellow..... | <i>Ara macao</i> |
| Middle wing coverts green..... | <i>Ara chloroptera</i> |
| 3. Wing over 300 mm..... | 4 |
| Wing under 300 mm..... | 5 |
| 4. Wing over 400 mm.; tail over 430 mm..... | <i>Ara ambigua</i> |
| Wing under 375 mm.; tail under 430 mm..... | <i>Ara militaris</i> |
| 5. Forehead chestnut-brown; under wing coverts red; belly green..... | <i>Ara severa</i> |
| Forehead blue; under wing coverts green to yellowish; lower belly with a red patch.... | <i>Ara manilata</i> |
| 6. No barring on feathers of breast..... | 7 |
| Feathers of breast barred or scalloped..... | 16 |
| 7. With red about head..... | 8 |
| With no red about head..... | 10 |
| 8. Wing under 150 mm.; under surface of tail chestnut or bay; ear coverts reddish brown | <i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i> |
| Wing over 150 mm.; under surface of tail yellowish or golden olive..... | 9 |
| 9. Under wing coverts yellow, more or less tinged with red | <i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i> |
| Under wing coverts green to yellowish green. | <i>Aratinga wagleri</i> |
| 10. With no yellow stripe below the eye..... | 11 |
| With a yellow stripe below the eye extending to ear coverts..... | 15 |
| 11. Wing over 150 mm..... | 12 |
| Wing under 150 mm..... | 13 |
| 12. Crown dull bluish; lateral tail feathers basally red on inner webs..... | <i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i> |
| Crown green; no red on tail feathers..... | <i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>
(imm.) |
| 13. Inner primaries white, greater wing coverts yellow | <i>Brotoyeris versicoloris</i> |
| Inner primaries and greater wing coverts green or blue | 14 |
| 14. Under surface of tail yellowish; crown dull blue, sides of head brownish..... | <i>Aratinga pertinax</i> |
| Under surface of tail blackish; crown and sides of head greyish-brown (feather tips dull bluish or greenish in certain lights)..... | <i>Aratinga weddellii</i> |
| 15. Forehead broadly yellow..... | <i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i> |
| Point of forehead ferruginous..... | <i>Leptosittaca branickii</i> |
| 16. A red or brown-red patch on lower back and rump; breast feathers scalloped with sandy | <i>Pyrrhura picta</i> |
| Lower back and rump green; breast feathers barred | 17 |

17. Ear coverts brownish red; tail brownish red above and below; breast feathers vinaceous with paler terminal bars..... *Pyrrhura calliptera*
 Ear coverts green or basally brownish red; under surface of tail mostly black; breast feathers green or dusky barred with sandy or buffy *Pyrrhura melanura* (1)
- b. With no red anywhere in plumage, including tail 18
 With red or reddish somewhere in plumage (red of tail sometimes concealed under the tail coverts 33
18. Breast creamy white; thighs yellow; top of head black (adults) or brown with green edges (imm.) *Pionites melanocephala*
 Breast green..... 19
19. Wing over 90 mm..... 20
 Wing under 90 mm..... 27
20. Chin green..... 21
 Chin rusty or orange..... 26
21. Tail 80-90 mm.; inner wing quills white, greater wing coverts yellow..... *Brotogeris versicolurus*
 Tail under 80 mm..... 22
22. Back and sides of body green barred with black, shoulders black..... *Bolborhynchus lineola*
 No black bars on back or sides of body..... 23
23. Forehead yellow..... *Brotogeris st.thoma*
 Forehead green..... 24
24. Wing 140-160 mm., secondaries and greater wing coverts green, conspicuously edged with yellowish green..... *Graydidascalus brachyurus*
 Wing under 140 mm..... 25
25. Wing coverts brown with paler tips..... *Touit stictoptera* ♂
 Wing coverts green with blackish medial streaks *Touit stictoptera* ♀
26. Chin dull rusty; forehead narrowly ferruginous; under wing coverts dark green..... *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*
 Chin orange; under wing coverts yellow; wing quills bluish green..... *Brotogeris jugularis*
 Chin orange; under wing coverts bluish green; wing quills blue..... *Brotogeris cyanopectera*
27. Rump blue..... 28
 Rump green to bluish green, brighter than the back 30
28. Ocular ring blue; upper mandible dusky only at base..... *Forpus conspicillatus* ♂
 No blue ocular ring..... 29

(1) Bars of breast very narrow in the nominate race of *Pyrrhura melanura*.

29. Rump and upper wing coverts cerulean blue;
upper mandible pale..... *Forpus passerinus*
spengeli ♂
- Rump and wing coverts deep ultramarine blue;
upper mandible dusky..... *Forpus sclateri* ♂
30. Upper mandible dusky..... *Forpus sclateri* ♀
Upper mandible pale..... 31
31. Upper and under wing coverts mostly turquoise
and ultramarine blue..... *Forpus passerinus viridissi-*
mus ♂ and *F. p. cyano-*
phanes ♂
- With no blue on wing coverts..... 32
32. Orbital ring emerald green..... *Forpus conspicillatus* ♀
Orbital ring not emerald green..... *Forpus passerinus* ♀
33. With a conspicuous red or reddish orange
patch (speculum) on wing quills..... 34
Without wing speculum..... 37
34. Head with yellow markings..... 35
Head without yellow markings..... 36
35. Crown yellow, more or less tinged with blue;
cheeks yellow..... *Amazona amazonica*
Crown (or forecrown only) yellow; cheeks
green or bluish green..... *Amazona ochrocephala*
36. Forehead red..... *Amazona autumnalis*
Forehead green..... *Amazona farinosa*
37. Feathers of hindneck, breast and belly dark
red, terminally blue..... *Deroptyus accipitrinus*
Plumage different from above..... 38
38. Under tail coverts mostly red or pink-red.... 39
Under tail coverts green or yellowish green... 43
39. Head, neck, and often upper breast also, gen-
tian blue in contrast to green belly; bill
blackish with a red patch at base of upper
mandible *Pionus menstruus*
Different from above..... 40
40. Bill mostly red; throat and upper breast blue;
lower plumage olive to brownish olive,
sometimes tinged pink or vinaceous..... *Pionus sordidus*
Bill not red..... 41
41. Forehead and fore part of crown white or
pinkish white; back and wings green; under
parts dull green to dull purplish drab.... *Pionus seniloides*
Plumage other than above..... 42
42. Under parts violet-brown; shoulders dark
brown; under surface of wings deep ultra-
marine blue..... *Pionus fuscus*
Under parts dark blue, more or less variegated
with brown or bronzy green; shoulders
bronzy brown..... *Pionus chalcopterus*

43. Wing over 190 mm..... 44
Wing under 190 mm..... 45
44. Forehead dull red, superciliary stripe light blue; lower back and rump bright red.... *Amazona festiva*
Head entirely green, feathers of hindneck edged with dusky; back and rump green... *Amazona mercenaria*
45. Lower back and rump blue; outermost 5 tail feathers crimson tipped black..... *Touit purpurata* ♂
Same as above, but tail with a terminal green band *Touit purpurata* ♀
No blue on lower back and rump..... 46
46. Shoulders and upper wing coverts brown, the feathers pale tipped..... *Touit stictoptera* ♂
Shoulders not brown..... 47
47. Lateral tail feathers basally yellow, at least on inner webs, and tipped black or blue..... 48
Tail feathers green or blue, or partly red, tipped or not with blue..... 49
48. Wing under 120 mm.; forehead and crown blue to greenish blue; lores and a streak under the eye, red..... *Touit dilectissima*
Wing about 145-150 mm.; whole head yellow (adults) or green tinged with olive (imm.) . *Pionopsitta pyrrhila*
Wing about 165-175 mm.; cheeks yellow, rest of head black (adults) or olive edged with brown (imm.)..... *Pionopsitta barrabandi*
49. Shoulders entirely red..... 50
Shoulders green..... 51
50. Forecrown, cheeks and chin dull rusty red, crown green..... *Hapalopsittaca amazonina*
Forecrown greenish yellow, rest of crown blue or bluish..... *Hapalopsittaca fuertesi*
51. Head green; tail not tipped with blue..... 52
Head not green; ear coverts red in adults; tail tipped with blue..... 53
52. Wing 140-160 mm., secondaries and greater wing coverts conspicuously edged with yellowish green..... *Graydidascalus brachyurus*
Wing under 140 mm., secondaries and wing coverts not edged with yellowish green.... *Touit stictoptera* ♀
53. Cheeks brown; often a broken rose-red collar on foreneck; inner (cubital) edge of wing entirely green..... *Pionopsitta haematotis*
Cheeks pinkish; an olive-yellowish band across foreneck and upper breast; a bright red or yellow patch on inner (cubital) edge of wing *Pionopsitta pulchra*

* *Ara ararauna* (Linnaeus)

BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW

Psittacus ararauna, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 96, 1758 (Pernambuco, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone throughout the country, but not recorded from the Cauca Valley or Nariño (río Juradó, mouth of the río Atrato; Los Pendales, La Peña, Puerto Giraldo, El Paraíso sight; Trojas de Cataca, Tierra Nueva, Orihueca, Tucurínca, between Tucurínca and Sevilla, Fundación, Valencia sight; La Esperanza, El Tambor, Malena, Puerto Niño; Morelia, Tres Esquinas sight; Loretoyacu sight). Additional records.—Caracolicito; Florencia.

* *Ara militaris militaris* (Linnaeus)

MILITARY MACAW

Psittacus militaris, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 139, 1766 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—México and western and southern South America to western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes, but not recorded from Bolívar or Atlántico (Bonda, Las Nubes, Riofrío, Orihueca; Montes de Oca, El Bosque, "Bogotá"; El Banco; Antioquia; río Nercua, Silencio, río Oscuro, Cisneros). [*Colombia to Perú.*]

Additional records.—Magdalena Valley east of Chucurí [Dept. Santander].

* *Ara ambigua ambigua* (Bechstein)

BUFFON'S MACAW

Psittacus ambiguus, in Latham's Allgem. Uebers. Vög., 4, Th. 1, p. 65, 1811 (Northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone, Pacific coast region from the Panamá border southward to the Baudó Mts. (río Nercua, río Juradó, Alto del Buey 1440 m., Nuquí). [*Nicaragua to western Colombia.*]

Ara ambigua guayaquilensis Chapman may occur in western Nariño. Strangely, however, there seems to be no record of *any* Macaw from that department. The southernmost point at which the genus *Ara* has been taken on the west coast of Colombia is Cisneros in the Dagua Valley. Apparently there is a gap in the range of *Ara ambigua* in western Colombia.

* *Ara macao* (Linnaeus)

SCARLET MACAW

Psittacus macao, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 96, 1758 (The Lower Amazon).

Range of the species.—México to northeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, the Llanos del Meta, and the Amazonian region (Cartagena, Los Pendales, El Paraíso sight, Algodonal; "Bogotá"; La Vigía, Quenane; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Yurupari, río Vaupés; Mocagua).

Additional records.—Magdalena Valley east of Chucurí [Dept. Santander].

* ***Ara chloroptera* Gray**

RED, BLUE, AND GREEN MACAW

List Bds. Brit. Mus., Psittacidae, p. 26, 1859 (British Guiana).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá south to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia and the Caquetá (Dibulla, Santa Marta, Tucurín, Sevilla, Fundación, Caracolicito, Camperucho, Valencia sight, Valledupar, Arroyo de Arenas sight, Carraipia; Turbo, río Salagui, río Jurubidá, Sautatá, río Atrato; Puerto Valdivia; Puerto Santander; Florencia).

* ***Ara severa castaneifrons* Lafresnaye**

CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW

Rev. Zool., p. 66, 1847 (Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America from eastern Panamá, to Bolivia and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Not recorded from Nariño or the Santa Marta region (río Nercua, río Atrato, río Baudó; Chalán [Bolívar], Zapote; Salento, La Paila, Riofrio, Cali, La Manuelita, Jamundí, Guengué; Malena; La Javilla; Guaicaramo, Barrigón, río Meta, río Ocoa, Apiay; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Mocagua). [*Colombia to Bolivia.*]

* ***Ara manilata* (Boddaert)**

RED-BELLIED MACAW

Psittacus manilatus, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 52, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to Bahía, Perú and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Llanos del Meta and Putumayo (Apiay, Quenane, río Ocoa, Yurimena; Umbria).

* ***Aratinga acuticaudata haemorrhous* Spix**

BLUE-CROWNED PAROQUET

Av. Bras., 1, p. 29, pl. 13, 1824 (Province of Bahía, Brazil).

Range of the species.—From the Guajira Peninsula in northern Colombia to the Guianas, southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula and the east base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Nazaret, Carraipia, Riohacha, Arroyo de Arenas).

[*Margarita Island, Venezuela. Brazil from Bahia to Matto Grosso.*]

Blake and Taylor (Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus., Zool., 31, no. 21, p. 163, 1947) show that *neoxena* (Cory) is not separable from Brazilian birds.

* *Aratinga wagleri wagleri* (Gray)

WAGLER'S PAROQUET

Conurus wagleri, Gen. Bds., 2, pl. 102, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Perú and eastward to western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. (Atánquez, Palomino, San Miguel, Macotama sight, Valparaíso, La Concepción, Chirúa, San Antonio, Las Taguas, Las Vegas; Airoca, between Ocaña and Bucaramanga, La Pica, "Bogotá"; Chicoral, Natagaima, Villavieja; Medellín, La Manuelita, Miraflores, La Sierra; Alto Bonito, Cisneros, La Elsa [headwaters of río Anchicayá, 950 m.], Cali, Munchique 2520 m., Mojarras, río Patia). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Palla, Quilichao, Popayán, Crucero; río Anchicayá.

Piguet's record of *Conurus finschi* (= *Aratinga leucophthalmus finschi*) from near Jericó, Antioquia, in Mém. Soc. Neuchatel. Sc. Nat., 5, p. 806, 1914, undoubtedly refers to *Aratinga wagleri wagleri*. The Central American *finschi* has never been taken east of western Panamá.

* *Aratinga wagleri transilis* Peters

PETERS' PAROQUET

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 9, p. 111, 1927 (Cuchivano, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—A single specimen from Belén, Caquetá, agrees more or less with the description of this form. More specimens are needed for positive identification. [*Paria Peninsula, northeastern Venezuela.*]

* *Aratinga leucophthalmus callogenys* (Salvadori)

ECUADORIAN WHITE-EYED PAROQUET

Conurus callogenys, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 20, p. 171 (in key), p. 188, 1891 (Jima and Sarayacu, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Panamá. Eastern Colombia to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes northward to the Villavicencio region ("Bogotá", Caño Suria, Villavicencio; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador, north-eastern Perú.*]

Replaced north of Villavicencio by the next race.

Aratinga leucophthalmus nicefori de Schauensee

BROTHER NICÉFORO'S PAROQUET

Not. Naturae, no. 163, p. 2, Jan. 23, 1946 (Guaicaramo, río Guavio, Cundinamarca-Meta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single specimen from Guaicaramo, río Guavio, about 100 km. northeast of Villavicencio.

Aratinga finschi of Central America is regarded as a subspecies of *leucophthalmus* because *nicefori* combines the characters of the two.

* *Aratinga weddellii* (Deville)

WEDDELL'S PAROQUET

Conurus weddellii, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 209, 1851 (Pebas, Perú).

Range of the species.—Western portion of the basin of the Amazon from Colombia south to Bolivia and western Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Belén; Leticia, Loretoyacu).

* *Aratinga pertinax aeruginosus* (Linnaeus)

BROWN-THROATED PAROQUET

Psittacus aeruginosus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 98, 1758 (Calamar, lower Magdalena River, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá and the Dutch West Indies to the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast from the río Sinú eastward into the Guajira Peninsula. Lower and middle Magdalena Valley south to the río Lebrija. The lower Zulia Valley. (Lorica, Montería, Cartagena, La Playa, Barranquilla, Palmar de Varela, Galapa, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, Los Pendales, Calamar, "Varrud", Algodonal, Gamarra, La Gloria, Aguachica, El Tambor; Minca 660 m., Ciénaga, Riofrio, Valencia, Atánques 840 m., Fonseca, Arroyo de Arenas sight, Dibulla, Richacha, Maicao, Nazaret; Puerto Santander). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Aratinga pertinax lehmanni* Dugand

LEHMANN'S PAROQUET

Caldasia, 2, no. 7, p. 191, June 30, 1943 (Caño Quenane, Llanos del Meta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Llanos del Meta eastward to the Orinoco (Villavicencio, río Ocoa, Caño Suria, Caño Quenane; Maipures). [*Southwestern Venezuela, northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Apiay, San Martín, Peralonso, Yurimena.

A bird from Palmar, Boyacá, is probably to be referred to this race.

* *Leptosittaca branickii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann

BRANICKI'S PAROQUET

Ibis, 1894, p. 402, pl. 11 (Maraynioc, 3240 m., Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia. Southern Ecuador and central Perú. Not recorded from northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Temperate Zone of the Central Andes (Laguneta 3000 m., Coconuco 3000 m., Hacienda Jaramillo 3100-3500 m., Santa Ignacia [Tolima]).

* **Ognorhynchus icterotis** (Massena and Souancé)

YELLOW-EARED PAROQUET

Conurus icterotis, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 71, 1854 (Ocaña, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Of local distribution in the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes in the Subtropical and Temperate Zones. Not recorded from Nariño. (Ocaña, "Bogotá"; La Frijolera, Miraflores, Toche, Quindío Trail, La Plata 2350 m., Moscopán, Coconuco 2700 m., San Félix 3000 m. [Dept. Caldas]; Munchique, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., río Timbio 1260 m.).

Pyrrhura picta subandina Todd

SINÚ PAROQUET

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 6, 1917 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to eastern Perú and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Known only from the lower Sinú Valley (Jaraquiel).

Pyrrhura picta caeruleiceps Todd

MAGDALENA PAROQUET

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 30, p. 336, April 14, 1947 (El Cauca [Dept. Magdalena], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the western slope of the Eastern Andes in the Department of Magdalena (Airoca, El Cauca).

Pyrrhura viridicata Todd

SANTA MARTA PAROQUET

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 174, 1913 (San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from three specimens secured on Cerro Quemado, San Lorenzo Mountains between 2100 and 2400 m. Others seen flying east of Taquina, at the foot of the Páramo de Mamarongo, both localities in the Santa Marta Mountains.

* **Pyrrhura melanura chapmani** Bond and de Schauensee

CHAPMAN'S PAROQUET

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 92, p. 156, 1940 (La Plata, Huila, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to the Río Negro, Brazil, and westward to Amazonian Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Central Andes between 1600 and 2800 m. (La Candela, San Agustín, El Isno, Moscopán, La Plata).

Additional records.—Tijeras 2800 m.

***Pyrrhura melanura pacifica* Chapman**

PACIFIC BLACK-TAILED PAROQUET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 382, 1915 (Buenavista, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Buenavista).

* ***Pyrrhura melanura souancei* (Verreaux)** SOUANCÉ'S PAROQUET

Microsittace souancei, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 10, p. 437, pl. 12, 1858 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes in Meta and Caquetá (South of San Martín, 90 km. south of Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Florencia.

***Pyrrhura melanura melanura* (Spix)**

BLACK-TAILED PAROQUET

Aratinga melanurus, Av. Bras., 1, p. 36, pl. 22, 1824 (Tabatinga, rio Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern and southern Colombia (Macacuni; Leticia). [*Upper Orinoco to eastern Perú.*]

* ***Pyrrhura calliptera* (Massena and Souancé)**

BEAUTIFUL PAROQUET

Conurus callipterus, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 72, 1854 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of both slopes of the Eastern Andes (Fusagasugá 1750 m., Subia, Aguadita, El Roble 2430 m., "Bogotá", Guasca, below Páramo de Guasca east slope 2800 m., below Páramo de Choachí east slope 2980 m., Fómeque east slope 2000 m.).

Additional records.—Ramiriquí (Boyacá) 2345 m., Silvania.

* ***Bolborhynchus lineola tigrinus* (Souancé)**

BARRED PAROQUET

Myiopsitta tigrina, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 8, p. 144, 1856 (Andes of Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México to Perú and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes (Salazar, west of Cúcuta, Las Ventanas; Zancudo 2400-2500 m.; El Tambo 1600 m., Munchique 1900 m.). [Venezuela and Colombia to Perú.]

* ***Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*** (Lawrence)

RUFIOUS-FRONTED PAROQUET

Brotogerys ferrugineifrons, Ibis, 1880, p. 238 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the Central Andes, and doubtfully the Eastern Andes. Known only from the type, a "Bogotá" trade-skin, two specimens from Nevado del Tolima 3660 m., and one from the east slope of Páramo del Ruiz.

* ***Forpus passerinus spengeli*** (Hartlaub)

SPENGEL'S PARROTLET

Psittacula spengeli, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 614, pl. 33, fig. 1 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region, west and southwest of the Santa Marta Mts. The extreme lower Magdalena Valley. (Ciénaga, Sevillano, Riofrio, Aracataca, Fundación; Barranquilla, La Playa, Manatí, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, El Paraíso, Ponedera, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Cartagena).

Replaced south and east of the Santa Marta Mountains by the next form.

* ***Forpus passerinus cyanophanes*** (Todd)

RIOHACHA PARROTLET

Psittacula passerina cyanophanes, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 81, 1915 (Riohacha, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone east of the Santa Marta Mountains extending southwestward between this range and the Sierra de Perijá into the valley of the rio Cesare as far as Camperucho (Nazaret, Maicao, Riohacha, Fonseca sight, Badillo sight, Conejo, Valledupar, Valencia, Camperucho).

Forpus passerinus viridissimus (Lafresnaye)

CARACAS PARROTLET

Psittacula viridissima, Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 172 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Norte de Santander in the valley of the rio Zulia (Cúcuta, Aguablanca, La Arenosa, La Javilla, Puerto Santander, rio Peralonso [west of Cúcuta], rio Zulia, Villa Felisa 420 m., 18 km. south of Cúcuta). [Northern and western Venezuela.]

* **Forpus conspicillatus conspicillatus** (Lafresnaye)

SPECTACLED PARROTLET

Psittacula conspicillata, Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 172 (Honda, upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to the Eastern Llanos of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper and middle Magdalena Valley north to the vicinity of Codazzi. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá and Meta. (Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, Mariquita, Ambalema, Espinal, Chicoral, Estación Saldaña, Villavieja; Andalucía, Fusagasugá 1750 m., Guaduas, Villeta, above Sasaima 1600 m., "Bogotá", El Tambor, Gamarra, La Gloria, Aguachica, La Esperanza, near Codazzi; Palmar, Villavicencio, Buenavista, Barrigón, Caño Suria, Llanos de San Martín). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Todd believes birds from Palmar to belong to a new subspecies, but refrains from describing them until more material is available (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 30, p. 338, 1947).

* **Forpus conspicillatus caucae** (Chapman)

CAUCA SPECTACLED PARROTLET

Psittacula conspicillata caucae, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 383, 1915 (Cali, 1050 m., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones in the Cauca, Patia, and upper Dagua Valleys (Riofrío, Yumbo, above Yumbo 1580 m., La Cumbre, below San Antonio, Cali, Dagua, El Tambo, río Patia, Mojarras; below Miraflores, La Manuelita).

Forpus sclateri sclateri (Gray)

SCLATER'S PARROTLET

Psittacula sclateri, List Bds. Brit. Mus., Psittacidae, p. 86, 1859 (Río Javari, Perú).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and the Guianas to southeastern Colombia, eastern Perú, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Morelia, Caquetá. [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

Forpus sclateri eidos Peters

SCHOMBURGK'S PARROTLET

Check List Bds. World, 3, p. 205, 1937 (British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia (río Negro, opposite San Carlos, Venezuela). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela and Brazil in the upper Río Negro and Río Madeira regions.*]

* **Brotozeris versicolurus versicolurus** (Müller)

YELLOW-WINGED PAROQUET

Psittacus versicolurus, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 75, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Dutch Guiana southward to São Paulo, the Amazon Valley to southern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and Perú, and southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Leticia, Amazonas. [*Dutch Guiana to Pará, and through the Amazon Valley to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú.*]

* *Brotogeris cyanoptera* (Pelzeln)

BLUE-WINGED PAROQUET

Sittace cyanoptera "Natterer Cat. MS". Pelzeln, Zur Orn. Bras., p. 260, 1870, in synonymy of *Brotogeris jugularis* (Deville) (Rio Içana, Rio Uaupés, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas ?, Venezuela and eastern Colombia to northwestern Brazil and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Barrigón, Villavicencio, río Ocoa; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures). Additional records.—Mocoa, Rumiaco, Putumayo.

* *Brotogeris jugularis jugularis* (Müller)

TOVI PAROQUET

Psittacus jugularis, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 80, 1776 (Bonda, near Santa Marta, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Southern Mexico to western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and Atrato Valley south to the Baudó Mts., and northern Colombia from the Panamá border to the Perijá Mts. and the Zulia Valley on the Venezuelan border (río Baudó, río Juradó, lower río Atrato; Cartagena, Los Pendales, Santacruz, Puerto Giraldo; Dibulla, Bonda, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Fundación, Caracolito, Conejo, El Bosque, Tierra Nueva, Sierra de Perijá, El Banco, La Gloria, Ayacucho, Bucaramanga, Naranjo, Yacopí, Melgar, Pandi, "Bogotá"; Remedios, Malena, Puerto Berrío, "Medellín", Honda, Espinal, río Coello, Villavieja; río Zulia). [*México and the Pacific slope of Central America, Perijá region of western Venezuela.*]

Birds from the immediate vicinity of Santa Marta differ somewhat from those of the rest of Colombia including the extreme lower Magdalena Valley. The terminal portion of the primary wing coverts is less blue, and, in addition, the side of the head and crown are of a yellower shade of green. Chapman arbitrarily selected Bonda, near Santa Marta, as a type locality. To which of the two types the original specimen belonged is impossible to say without seeing the type specimen, if it still exists. I do not feel it is possible to decide which bird is portrayed on the colored plate (Daubenton, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., pl. 190, fig. 1).

Brotogeris jugularis exsul Todd

EASTERN TOVI PAROQUET

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 129, 1917 (Sierra de Carabobo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Llanos de Casanare in Arauca. [*Northern and west-central Venezuela.*]

Phelps and Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., No. 72, p. 189, 1948) have compared the type and two paratypes of *apurensis* Delacour and find them indistinguishable.

Brotozeris st.thoma st.thoma (Müller)

TUI PAROQUET

Psittacus st.thoma, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 81, 1776 (Brazilian Amazons).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to northeastern Perú, eastward to the rio Tapajoz and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Amazonian region (Leticia, Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador and Perú to the rio Madeira.*]

* **Touit purpurata viridiceps** Chapman

DUIDA PARROTLET

Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 10, 1929 (Sabana Grande, 100 m., southeastern base of Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern Brazil to southeastern Colombia. Southern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region eastward to the rio Negro-rio Guainia region (Tres Esquinas; Macacuni). [*Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Touit dilectissima dilectissima** (Sclater and Salvin)

BLUE-FRONTED PARROTLET

Urochroma dilectissima, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 788, pl. 47 (South of Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Locally distributed. Recorded near Puerto Limón, Costa Rica, and Mt. Pirri, eastern Darién, to western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Western and Eastern Andes (Baudó Mts. 900 m.; Pueblo Nuevo above Ocaña 1720 m.). [*Eastern Panamá to western Venezuela.*]

* **Touit stictoptera stictoptera** (Sclater)

SPOTTED-WINGED PARROTLET

Urochroma stictoptera, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 112, pl. 11 (Fusagasugá, Colombia, *ex* Dugand).

Range of the species.—Eastern Andes of Colombia to eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from the Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá).

Dugand has shown that *Touit emmae* (Salvadori) is the female of *stictoptera*, therefore a synonym of the latter (Caldasia, 3, No. 13, p. 338, 1945).

If the species occurs in southern Colombia, it may belong to the race described by Stresemann from eastern Ecuador, *Touit emmae papilio* (Orn. Monatsbr., 46, p. 116, 1938, Auca Yacu, Oriente, Ecuador) which will be known as *Touit stictoptera papilio*. This race is founded upon a single female.

* **Pionites melanocephala pallida** (Berlepsch)

PALLID CAIQUE

Caica melanocephala pallida, Journ. f. Orn., 37, p. 317, 1889 (Eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, the Guianas to the Río Negro and Río Branco, Brazil, westward to eastern Colombia and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to the Caquetá region (Apiay, Caño Suría, Quenane, Villavicencio; Morelia, Florencia, Belén, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.*]

The typical form, *P. m. melanocephala* (Linnaeus), probably occurs in extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco and the rio Negro.

* **Pionopsitta haematotis coccinicklaris** (Lawrence)

RED-NECKLACED PARROT

Pionius coccinicklaris, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 475, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México to northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia. Recorded from the rio Juradó. [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Pionopsitta pulchra** Berlepsch

BEAUTIFUL PARROT

Orn. Monatsb., 5, p. 175, 1897 (San José, rio Dagua, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Tropical Pacific coast from the upper rio Atrato southward. Occasionally found in the Subtropical Zone. (rio Baudó, rio Jurubidá, Andágueda, La Selva 2100 m., Noanamá, rio San Juan, Malaguita, San José, rio Anchicayá, Barbacoas).

Additional records.—La Guayacana.

* **Pionopsitta barrabandi** (Kuhl)

BARRABAND'S PARROT

Psittacus barrabandi, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 10, p. 61, 1820 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and western Amazonia to Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes from the Caquetá region southward (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu).

* **Pionopsitta pyrilia** (Bonaparte)

BONAPARTE'S PARROT

Psittacula pyrilia, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 807, 1853 ("Rio Acha", error = Sierra Negra, above and southeast of Fonseca, Colombia, proposed by Dugand, Caldasia, 5, no. 21, pp. 182-183, 1948).

Range of the species.—From Darién, eastern Panamá, to north-western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to upper Subtropical Zones. Recorded from the Perijá Mts., both slopes of the Eastern Andes in Santander and Norte de Santander, the west slope in Boyacá and Cundinamarca, the middle Magdalena and lower Cauca Valleys, the northern Central Andes, and the Pacific coast southward to the middle río San Juan (Sierra Negra above Fonseca, Tierranueva 1100-1800 m., Sierra de Perijá, El Tambor, Canta, Naranjo, San Nicolás, Paturia, Muzo, Fusagasugá, Bellavista [lower río Tarra east of Convención], Buenosaires 1800 m. on the road between Abrego and Cúcuta, La Arenosa, Puerto Villamizar 25 m., La Javilla; Remedios, Santa Rosa 600 m., Volador, Puerto Valdivia, Santo Domingo, La Quiebra, Santa Elena 2700 m., "Medellín"; Alto Bonito, Noanamá).

There are no records of the occurrence of this species in the Santa Marta region, and the type locality designated by Bonaparte, "Rio Acha" [= Riohacha] in the arid Caribbean littoral, is a most unlikely one for an inhabitant of humid forests.

* **Hapalopsittaca fuertesi** (Chapman)

FUERTES' PARROT

Pionopsitta fuertesi, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 143, 1912 (Laguneta, 3100 m., "Cauca" [Dept. of Caldas], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Temperate Zone of the Central Andes (Laguneta, Santa Isabel 3600 m.).

* **Hapalopsittaca amazonina amazonina** (Des Murs)

BOGOTÁ PARROT

Psittacus amazoninus, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 207 ("Bogotá", Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from the western slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., above Fusagasugá, Ramirez, La Pica 2500-2700 m.).

* **Graydidascalus brachyurus brachyurus** (Kuhl)

SHORT-TAILED PARROT

Psittacus brachyurus, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 10, p. 72, 1820 (Apayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to eastern Perú, thence down the Amazon Valley to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from Caquetá to the Amazon River (Morelia; Mocagua). [*Upper Amazonia*.]

* **Pionus menstruus menstruus** (Linnaeus) BLUE-HEADED PARROT

Psittacus menstruus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 148, 1766 (Surinam)

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Tropical South America to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Cúcuta [?]; Villavicencio, Buenavista; Morelia; Leticia. [*Range of the species in South America except Colombia and Ecuador west of the Eastern Andes*.])

Additional records.—Apiay, Quenane.

* **Pionus menstruus rubrigularis** Cabanis
NORTHERN BLUE-HEADED PARROT

Journ. für Orn., p. 22, 1881 (Central America).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes up to about 1000 m., including the Santa Marta region (Bonda, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Gaira, Valencia sight, Arroyo de Arenas, Riofrio, Fundación; Los Pendales, Santacruz; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Yeguas, Ambalema; "Bogotá", El Tambor; Guabinas, Cali, Riofrio, Guengué, Jamundí; Alto Bonito, rio Juradó, Nuquí, rio Garrapatas, Santa Cecilia, Noanamá, La Florida, rio Munchique, Barbacoas, La Guayacana), [*Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Carraipia, El Bosque, Conejo, La Cueva, Caracolicito, Airoca, Casacará, Gamarra, Aguachica; Malaguita, Córdoba (Carriker *in lit.*); La Paila; rio Anchicayá.

This subspecies has not been generally recognized, but it is easily separable in series from birds from the more eastern parts of South America. Bangs (Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 2, p. 16, 1900) expressed the differences between the two very clearly. He said, "In this northern form of the blue-headed parrot the rose colored spot on the throat is larger and the blue of the head and neck is duller."

An earlier name for this bird might be *Psittacus cobaltinus* Massena and Souancé (Rev. et Mag. de Zool., p. 74, 1854), one of the co-types of which is in the Academy's collection. This name was given to the immature of *P. sordidus*, with "Bogotá" as the type locality. The bird might have come from either the west or the east slope of the Eastern Andes and unfortunately immature birds cannot be certainly identified as belonging to one race or the other.

* **Pionus sordidus saturatus** Todd COLOMBIAN SORDID PARROT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 81, 1915 (Cincinnati, above Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western South America from Venezuela and Colombia to Peru and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains, 750-1800 m. (San Miguel, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción, Cincinatti, Valparaiso, Minca, Pueblo Viejo, San Sebastián, Las Vegas, "Sierra Nevada 2400 m.").

Pionus sordidus sordidus (Linnaeus)

SORDID PARROT

Psittacus sordidus, Syst., Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 99, 1758 (Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Sierra Negra (Perijá Mts.) near the Venezuelan border (above Villanueva, Tierranueva, Monte Elias). [*The mountains of Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Carriker, in a letter to Dugand, reports having taken the nominate race in the eastern foothills of the Santa Marta Mountains, near La Cueva and Los Gorros. These localities are not far away from the Perijá range, from which they are separated only by a relatively narrow valley.

* **Pionus sordidus corallinus** Bonaparte

CORALLINE PARROT

Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 148, 1854 ("Eastern Colombia", *ex* Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Range not known. ? Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.*]

* **Pionus seniloides** (Massena and Souancé)

MASSENA'S PARROT

Psittacus selinoides (sic), Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 73, 1854 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes southward through Nariño (El Peñón, El Roble, "Bogotá", Ramírez, Cachiri 1900 m.; Toche, La Plata, San Agustín, Moscopán, río San Marcos 2700-2900 m., Coconuco 3000 m., Salento 2100 m., Laguneta 3000 m.; Mayasquer 2340 m.).

* **Pionus chalcopterus chalcopterus** (Fraser)

BRONZE-WINGED PARROT

Psittacus chalcopterus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1840", 1841, p. 59 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western South America from western Venezuela and Colombia to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of all three Andean ranges, but not Nariño (Canta, "Bogotá", El Roble, Andalucía; Envigado, El Edén 2550 m., Toche, Miraflores, La Plata, La Candela, La Palma, San Agustín; Concordia, Alto Bonito, Santa Cecilia, La Selva, La Cumbre, El Tambo, La Costa 600 m., río Munchique, Cerro Munchique, La Florida). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m.; Piendamó, Palestina 1800 m.

* **Pionus chalcopterus cyanescens** de Schauensee

LESSER BRONZE-WINGED PARROT

Not. Naturae, no. 140, p. 4, June 28, 1944 (Ricaurte, 1170 m., Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte, Perlasivi 1350 m., La Guayacana). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

* **Pionus fuscus** (Müller)

DUSKY PARROT

Psittacus fuscus, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 78 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From northeastern Colombia to the Guianas, and the Amazon Valley to the río Madeira and northern Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the west slope of the Sierra de Perijá (Airoca 1200 m.).

* **Amazona autumnalis salvini** (Salvadori)

SALVIN'S PARROT

Chrysotis salvini, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 20, p. 271 (in key), p. 300, pl. 7, fig. 3, 1891 (Lion Hill, Panamá R. R.)

Range of the species.—Southern México to western Ecuador and eastward to the Río Negro, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and Atrato Valley south to the Baudó region, eastward through the Sinú Valley to the lower and middle Magdalena Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí, río Baudó; Jaraquiel, Los Pendales; Remedios, Malena; La Gloria). [*Nicaragua to extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Puerto Aquileo (río Carare).

In Nariño *Amazona autumnalis lilacina* Lesson may occur. *Amazona hecki* Reichenow, described from a cage-bird said to have come from Colombia, is regarded as a synonym of *lilacina*.

Amazona festiva festiva (Linnaeus)

FESTIVE PARROT

Psittacus festivus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 101, 1758 (Brazilian Amazon).

Range of the species.—The middle Orinoco and British Guiana. The Río Negro, Río Branco, and Río Madeira westward to eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Amazonian region (Mitú; Mocagua). [*From the Río Negro and Río Branco westward.*]

Amazona ochrocephala panamensis (Cabanis)

PANAMÁ YELLOW-HEADED PARROT

Chrysotis panamensis, Journ. f. Orn., 22, p. 349, 1874 (Panamá).

Range of the species.—México and the Tres Marias Islands, southward to the mouth of the Amazon, Perú, and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the lower Atrato Valley, the Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, and the Catatumbo basin (Sautatá, río Atrato; Lorica, Los Pendales, Puerto Giraldo, Algodonal, Gamarra, Puerto Berrio, Malena, "Llanos del Tolima", Honda, Villavieja; "Bogotá"; Aracataca, Fundación, Caracolicito, Camperucho, Valencia sight, Fonseca sight, Conejo, Casacará; Petrólea). [*Panamá*.]

* **Amazona ochrocephala nattereri** (Finsch)

NATTERER'S YELLOW-HEADED PARROT

Psittacus nattereri, Journ. f. Orn., 12, "1864", 1865, p. 411 (Cachoeira da Bananeira, río Mamoré, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Morelia and Umbria. [*Eastern Ecuador to Matto Grosso*.]

Amazona ochrocephala ochrocephala (Gmelin)

YELLOW-HEADED PARROT

Psittacus ochrocephalus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 339, 1788 (Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Eastern Llanos and Tres Esquinas, Caquetá ("Bogotá", Palmar, Barrigón, Villavicencio; Tres Esquinas). [*Venezuela, the Guianas, and the middle Amazon*.]

Dugand reports (Caldasia, 4, no. 21, p. 132, 1948) that two birds from Tres Esquinas, Caquetá, are identical to Villavicencio specimens in having no bluish tinge at all on the head. Morelia birds have this tinge very definitely. Probably *nattereri* is found only near the base of the Andes in the Caquetá territory, while typical *ochrocephala* ranges away from the mountains in the same territory.

* **Amazona amazonica amazonica** (Linnaeus)

ORANGE-WINGED PARROT

Psittacus amazonicus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 147, 1766 ("Le pays des Amazones").

Range of the species.—Trinidad and Tobago westward to Colombia and southward to eastern Perú and Matto Grosso, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the río Sinú to the Santa Marta region; the lower and middle Magdalena Valley, the Eastern Llanos and the Amazonian region (Lorica, Puerto Zapote; Los Pendales, La Playa, Puerto Giraldo; Trojas de Cataca, Orihueca, Tucurínca, Fundación; Malena; "Bogotá", Palmar, Barrigón, Apiay, Peralonso, Quenane; Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*Continental South America*.]

* **Amazona mercenaria canipalliata** (Cabanis)

COLOMBIAN PARROT

Chrysotis canipalliata, Journ. f. Orn., 22, p. 105, 1874 (Cauca River, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western South America from Colombia to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to upper Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., and the Western, Central, and Eastern Andes. Unrecorded from Nariño. (Páramo de Chirugua 3300 m., Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, Macotama, San Lorenzo sight; base of Cerro Pintado, base of Cerro Tres Tetras, "Bogotá", Subia, Guaicaramo, Villavicencio; Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta, Salento, El Edén, Almaguer, Coconuco, La Sierra, La Candela, La Palma; Concordia, San Antonio, El Tambo 1700 m., Munchique). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Popayán, Crucero; Aguadita.

* **Amazona farinosa inornata** (Salvadori) PLAIN-COLORED PARROT

Chrysotis inornata, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 20, p. 269 (in key), p. 281, 1891 (Veraguas, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward to Ecuador, Perú, the Amazon Valley, and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley, the Perijá Mountains and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (río Juradó, Murindó, Alto Bonito, río Jurubidá, río San Juan, La Vieja, Malaguita, Córdoba, La Guayaquina; Remedios; El Tambor, Gamarra, Fonseca, Codazzi, Montes de Oca, "Bogotá", Apiay, río Ocoa, río Guatiquia, Barrigón). [Panamá to western Ecuador and western Venezuela.]

* **Amazona farinosa chapmani** Traylor CHAPMAN'S MEALY PARROT

Fieldiana, Zool., 31, no. 24, p. 195, Dec. 30, 1948 (Sarayacu, 350 m., eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Putumayo (Umbria). [Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia and the Amazon Valley.]

A single male from the above locality has a wing of 265 mm., thus apparently belonging to this newly described large form. A series of 14 specimens from the Pacific coast of Colombia (from río Juradó to La Guayaquina), measures 222-241 mm. (ave. 231 mm.), averaging slightly smaller than 6 specimens from the Canal Zone and Darién, which measure 230-246 mm. (ave. 240 mm.). A bird from Barrigón in the Eastern Llanos measured by Chapman has a wing of 247 mm. and belongs with *inornata*. Eight specimens in the Academy's collection from Brazil, Perú, and Bolivia measure 252-265 mm. (ave. 257 mm.). The above series includes a bird from Castanhal, near Belém, Brazil (wing 253 mm.) and one from El Tingo, río Huallaga, Perú (wing 255 mm.).

Deroptyus accipitrinus accipitrinus (Linnaeus)

HAWK-HEADED PARROT

Psittacus accipitrinus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 102, 1758 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and the Guianas to Pará, westward to eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern and southeastern Colombia (Puerto Carreño at the junction of the Meta and Orinoco; Mitú, Vaupés). [*Northern South America east of the Andes, north of the Amazon.*]

Additional records.—Near San José del Guaviare (photograph of a captive bird).

Order CUCULIFORMES

Family CUCULIDAE — THE CUCKOOS AND ANIS

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------|
| A. Plumage black, glossed with steel-blue, purple, greenish or bronzy..... | a | |
| B. Plumage not black..... | b | |
| a. Size large; wing over 180 mm.; tail over 200 mm. | | <i>Crotophaga major</i> |
| Size smaller; wing under 165 mm.; tail under 200 mm. | 1 | |
| 1. Sides of maxilla with several grooves parallel to the culmen..... | | <i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i> |
| Sides of maxilla without grooves..... | | <i>Crotophaga ani</i> |
| b. Tail feathers tipped or edged with white or buffy | 2 | |
| Tail feathers with no white; head crested..... | 13 | |
| 2. Upper parts rufous or rufescent, unmarked... | 3 | |
| Upper parts not rufous or rufescent..... | 6 | |
| 3. Tail over 200 mm. | 4 | |
| Tail under 160 mm..... | 5 | |
| 4. Crown grey; bill red..... | | <i>Piaya melanogaster</i> |
| Crown rufous like the back, or slightly paler; bill yellow-green..... | | <i>Piaya cayana</i> |
| 5. Crown and sides of head rufous like the back. Crown, sides of head and hindneck grey; back rufous | | <i>Piaya minuta</i> |
| | | <i>Coccyzus lansbergi</i> |
| 6. Upper parts greyish brown..... | 7 | |
| Upper parts brown, the feathers streaked or margined | 12 | |
| 7. Throat rufous; belly white..... | | <i>Coccyzus pumilus</i> |
| Lower parts more or less uniform..... | 8 | |
| 8. Primaries rufous on inner webs, browner toward their terminal portion..... | | <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> |
| Primaries not rufous..... | 9 | |
| 9. Under parts greyish white..... | 10 | |
| Under parts buffy..... | 11 | |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 10. Under surface of tail greyish, narrowly tipped white | <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> |
| Under surface of tail black, broadly tipped white | <i>Coccyzus euleri</i> |
| 11. Wing 128-135 mm.; lower mandible mostly yellow | <i>Coccyzus minor</i> |
| Wing 110-127 mm.; lower mandible black..... | <i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i> |
| 12. Throat and chest spotted with brownish black | <i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i> |
| Throat and chest unspotted; crown chestnut, broadly streaked brownish black..... | <i>Tapera naevia</i> |
| Throat and chest unspotted or obsoletely and narrowly barred; crown feathers tipped with buff | <i>Tapera naevia (imm.)</i> |
| 13. With a single, sharply defined, black band across chest; belly and under tail coverts chestnut | <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> |
| Entire under parts irregularly barred black and whitish; belly and under tail coverts blackish | <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> |

* ***Coccyzus pumilus* Strickland**

DWARF CUCKOO

In Jardine's Contr. Orn., p. 28, pl. 83, 1852 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Colombia and the upper Orinoco Valley, Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Magdalena Valley. Occasional on the Bogotá tableland. (Ciénaga, Manatí, Usiacurí sight, Molinero sight, Los Pendales; "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m.).

* ***Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wilson)**

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO

Cuculus erythrophthalma (sic), Amer. Orn., 4, p. 16, pl. 28, fig. 2, 1811 (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada to Kansas and northern Georgia. Migrates in winter south to Trinidad and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from Toche (April 4) and the rio Juradó (November 16). Also recorded from Medellín and "Bogotá". Additional records.—Arbeláez (November 12).

* ***Coccyzus americanus americanus* (Linnaeus)**

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

Cuculus americanus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 111, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada to Lower California and the West Indies. South in winter from Colombia to northern Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. During August (20), September, October, November, December, February, March, April, and May (13). A sight record from Bogotá as late as June 3. Recorded from the

Caribbean coast, the Central and Eastern Andes, and northwestern Colombia. (Bonda, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Fundación; Luruaco, La Peña; Medellín; río Juradó; La Holanda, Puente Andalucía, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Choachi, Villavicencio). [*Eastern North America*.]

Coccyzus euleri (Cabanis)

EULER'S CUCKOO

Coccyzus euleri, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 72, 1873 (Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—British and Dutch Guiana, and the Orinoco Valley southward to São Paulo and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme eastern Colombia along the río Negro (Macacuni).

Coccyzus minor minor (Gmelin)

MANGROVE CUCKOO

Cuculus minor, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 411, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern Florida and México southward through the West Indies and Central America to northern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins, which were probably collected on the plains east of the Eastern Andes. [*Northern South America from eastern Colombia to Trinidad and the Guianas. Tropical Zone*.]

* **Coccyzus melacoryphus** Vieillot

AZARA'S CUCKOO

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 8, p. 271, 1817 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Trinidad southward to Bolivia and Argentina. The Galápagos Islands.

COLOMBIA.—All of Tropical Colombia including Gorgona Island. Up to some 2040 m. in the Cauca Valley (Miraflores). (Bonda; Villavieja; "río Barratoro"; Miraflores, Palmira; Gorgona Island; La Guayacana; Mojarras, El Tambo, Cali, Guabinas, "Los Tambos", Riolima, Dagua, Atuncela, Jiménez, Sipí, Dabeiba; Fómeque; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Caloto, Popayán.

Coccyzus lansbergi Bonaparte

LANSBERG'S CUCKOO

Consp. Av., 1, p. 112, 1850 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá?, Venezuela, Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A rare bird known from few localities. Recorded from "Santa Marta", Ciénaga, Tucurín, Riofrio, and "Bogotá".

* *Piaya cayana mehleri* Bonaparte

CARTAGENA SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Consp. Av., 1, p. 110, 1850 (Cartagena, Colombia, *ex* Todd).

Range of the species.—From México through Central and South America to southern Bolivia and northeastern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of northern Colombia from the río Sinú eastward, and up the Magdalena Valley to western Cundinamarca and eastern Tolima (Puerto Zapote, Cartagena, Los Pendales, Aguada de Pablo, El Paraíso sight, Ponedera; Fundación, Riofrio, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Don Diego, San Francisco, La Concepción, San Sebastián, Valledupar, Maicao; Puerto Berrio, Chicoral; Subia, Alto de La Paz, near Ocaña 2100 m., Guayabal, Cúcuta). [*Northern Venezuela and the Caracas region, see Phelps.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Pedropalo 2010 m., Aguadita, Silvania, Fusagasugá.

* *Piaya cayana thermophila* Sclater

CENTRAL AMERICAN SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 368 (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, México).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia (Punta Ardita, Juradó, río Salaquí, ? Alto Bonito). [*México southward to northwestern Colombia.*]

* *Piaya cayana mesura* (Cabanis and Heine)

BOGOTÁ SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Pyrrhococcyx mesurus, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, heft 1, p. 83 (note), "1862-1863", 1863 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—The east side of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca and Meta southward to the Caquetá region; the west side of the same range at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Quetame, Buenavista, Barrigón; Tres Esquinas, Morelia; Andalucía, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Choachí 1970 m., Aplay, Peralonso.

Piaya cayana cayana (Linnaeus)

CAYENNE SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Cuculus cayanus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 170, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the río Negro, and possibly south to the Amazon (San Felipe, Macacuni; ? Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, and the Amazon Valley from Pará to an undetermined distance westward.*]

We do not have adequate material to positively identify birds from the upper Amazon. Griscom and Greenway who have seen excellent material (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 88, no. 3, p. 151, 1941) regard *obscura* Snethlage as a synonym of *cayana*. They regard birds from eastern and northeastern Perú as intermediate between *cayana* and *boliviana* Stone.

* *Piaya cayana nigricrissa* (Cabanis)

BLACK-VENTED SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Pyrrhococcyx nigricrissa, Journ. f. Orn., 10, p. 169, 1862 (Babahoyo or Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to upper Subtropical Zones of western Colombia (except near the Panamá border) to the east slope of the northern portion of the Central Andes in western Tolima and Antioquia (Río Perlasiví, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, Buenavista, Barba-coas, El Tambo, Cerro Munchique, río Mechengue, San Antonio, San José, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico; Miraflores, Guengué, Río-frio, río Cauca, Laguneta 2700 m., Salento, Angelópolis, Envigado, Santa Elena, Puerto Valdivia, Andes west of Honda, Toche). [*Western Ecuador and Perú.*]

Additional records.—Campobello [Western Andes], río Anchicayá; Timbio, Crucero, Popayán, Pisojé, La Manuelita, La Paila).

* *Piaya melanogaster melanogaster* (Vieillot)

BLACK-BELLIED SQUIRREL CUCKOO

Cuculus melanogaster, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 8, p. 236, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to the Guianas, through Amazonia to the río Madeira and Matto Grosso; eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the Caquetá region southward (Morelia; Leticia). [*Range of the species except eastern Perú.*]

* *Piaya minuta gracilis* (Heine)

WESTERN LITTLE CUCKOO

Coccyzus gracilis, Journ. f. Orn., 11, p. 356, 1863 (Esmeraldas).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to western Ecuador eastward to the Guianas and south to Matto Grosso, Amazonian Perú, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes, occasionally up to 1600 m. (Trojas de Cataca, río Fundación sight, Los Pendales; Sasaima, between Sasaima and Albán 1600 m.; Guamo, Espinal, Honda, Malena, Medellín, La Manuelita; Jamundí, Cali, Río-frio, Santa Cecilia). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Purificación.

* *Piaya minuta minuta* (Vieillot)

LITTLE CUCKOO

Coccyzus minutus, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 8, p. 275, 1817 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures). [*Venezuela, the Guianas to Goyáz, central Brazil and eastern Perú.*]

* *Crotophaga major* Gmelin

GREATER ANI

Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 363, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and Colombia to Trinidad, and through South America, east of the Andes to northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Almost all of Tropical Colombia, rarely Temperate Zone. Not yet recorded from Nariño. (Dibulla, Mamatoco, Trojas de Cataca, Sevillano, Riofrio sight, Tucurínca, Fundación; La Peña, Guájaro, Santo Tomás, El Paraíso sight, Calamar, Algodonal, río Nechí, Medellín, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Paturia, Honda, Villavieja; Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m.; río Atrato, Dabeiba, Pizarro, Noanamá; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia, Mocagua).

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña.

* *Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus

ANI

Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 105, 1758 (Jamaica).

Range of the species.—The Bahamas, and the West Indies south to Ecuador on the west, and east of the Andes to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones throughout the country. Occasionally up to 2700 m. in the lower Temperate Zone. (Palomino, La Concepción, San Antonio, Ciénaga, Sevillano, Fundación; La Playa, Barranquilla, La Peña, El Paraíso sight; Ocaña, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Fómeque, Chipaque, Pacho, Montaña de Esmeralda; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Santa Elena, Medellín, Barro Blanco, Retiro, La Camelia, Salento, Toche, La Manuelita, Miraflores, Buenavista [Huila], La Candela; Dabeiba, Quibdó, Pizarro, Pueblorrico, Santa Cecilia, La Selva, Noanamá, Dagua, Cali, Sabaneta, Popayán, El Tambo, Mojarras, Ricaurte, Barbacoas; Buenavista [Meta]; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Bahía Solano; La Palla, Cartago; Melgar, Chochí, Villavicencio, Rondón sight.

* *Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris* Swainson

GROOVE-BILLED ANI

Philos. Mag. (n.s.), 1, p. 440, 1827 (Temascaltepec, México).

Range of the species.—Texas south to the Peruvian coast on the west, and Trinidad and British Guiana on the east.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, the Pacific coast in Nariño, and the banks of the Orinoco (Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Sevillano; Barranquilla, Puerto Colombia sight, La Peña, Turbaco; Chicoral, Villavieja; Tumaco; Maipures). [*Range of the species except Lower California and the Peruvian coast.*]

The Turbaco, Chicoral, and Tumaco birds were recorded by Chapman as *C. ani*.

* **Tapera naevia naevia** (Linnaeus)

STRIPED CUCKOO

Cuculus naevius, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 170, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México southward to Perú, Argentina, and eastern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from all parts of the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones with the exception of Nariño and the Amazonian region (Lorica, Turbaco, La Peña, Baranoa, El Paraíso sight; Riofrío, Aracataca, Fundación; El Tambor, San Nicolás, Naranjo, "Bogotá", Quetame, Tena, Villavieja; La Frijolera, Medellín, Ibagué, La Manueleta; Concordia, San Antonio, Dagua, El Tambo, Munchique, Mojarras; Maipures). [*Margarita Island and Trinidad, Northern South America to western Ecuador, the Rio Madeira and Bahia, Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Tocaima, Arbeláez; La Paila, Cali, Popayán; Campobello [Western Andes.]

* **Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis** Lawrence

NORTHERN PHEASANT CUCKOO

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19, p. 233, 1867 (Guatemala).

Range of the species.—México southward to Brazil and Bolivia. Rare throughout its range and distribution very spotty.

COLOMBIA.—"Bogotá", and between Buenavista and Villavicencio 1050 m. [*México to Colombia.*]

* **Neomorphus geoffroyi salvini** Sclater

SALVIN'S GROUND CUCKOO

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 60, pl. 5 (Veraguas, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua south on the west to western Colombia and the east to Bolivia and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Western Andes. Recorded from the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south to the Baudó Mts. (Alto Bonito, Juradó, Baudó Mts., Alto del Buey 900 m.). [*Nicaragua to western Colombia.*]

* **Neomorphus radiolosus** Sclater and Salvin

BANDED GROUND CUCKOO

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 439, pl. 27 (Intac, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A total of seven specimens are known. In Colombia it has been taken on the west slope of the southern section of the Western Andes, Tropical Zone (rio Mechengue 720 m., La Costa 1000 m.).

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family TYTONIDAE — THE BARN OWLS

Tyto alba guatemalae (Ridgway)

GUATEMALA BARN OWL

Strix flammea guatemalae, Bull. Essex Inst., 5, p. 200, 1873 (Chinandega, Nicaragua).

Range of the species.—Virtually of world-wide distribution, with the exception of some of the small Pacific Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Caribbean coast and the lower Magdalena Valley (Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight, Los Pendales; "Bogotá"). [*Guatemala to Colombia.*]

Tyto a. subandean L. Kelso, described from "Bogotá", is regarded as a synonym. See Caldasia, 3, no. 14, p. 401, 1945.

* **Tyto alba contempta** (Hartert)

ANDEAN BARN OWL

Strix flammea contempta, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 500, 1898 (Cayambe, 2750 m., Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges (Sabana de Bogotá, Suesca, Anolaima; Medellín 1540 m., Miraflores, Coconuco 3000 m., Popayán; El Tambo 1700 m.). [*Western Venezuela, Ecuador.*]

Family STRIGIDAE — THE TYPICAL OWLS

Key

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. Wing over 250 mm..... | a |
| B. Wing under 250 mm..... | b |
| a. Belly uniform or finely vermiculated..... | 1 |
| Belly boldly barred or streaked..... | 2 |
| 1. Belly plain ochraceous; a broad brown band across chest; ear tufts not prominent..... | <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> |
| Belly finely vermiculated; no pectoral band; ear tufts long and mostly white..... | <i>Lophostrix cristata</i> |
| 2. Breast barred..... | 3 |
| Breast streaked..... | 5 |
| 3. Wing over 320 mm.; upper parts mottled and vermiculated | <i>Bubo virginianus</i> |
| Wing under 320 mm.; upper parts barred, at least on hindneck..... | 4 |
| 4. Above brownish black, hindneck barred with white; below white, barred with black..... | <i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i> |
| Above black, finely barred with white; below | |

- black, barred with white..... *Ciccaba huhula*
 Above dark brown, coarsely barred with ochraceous *Ciccaba albitarsus*
5. Bars on primaries not prominent, tips unbarred *Asio stygius*
 Bars on primaries prominent, ochraceous, tips unbarred *Asio flammeus*
 Primaries regularly and prominently barred to tips *Asio clamator*
- b. Tarsus proportionately long, unfeathered..... *Speotyto cunicularia*
 Tarsus feathered..... 6
6. Wing under 115 mm..... 7
 Wing over 125 mm..... 8
7. Crown streaked..... *Glaucidium brasilianum*
 (ad.) (1)
 Crown spotted..... *Glaucidium jardinii*
 (ad.) (1)
8. Under parts plain; forecrown creamy white. . *Aegolius harrisii*
 Under parts black, barred white; forecrown black *Ciccaba huhula*
 Under parts streaked; forecrown dark..... 9
9. Under parts streaked, ochraceous and brown.. 10
 Under parts with considerable white..... 12
10. Throat white..... *Otus albo-gularis*
 Throat not white..... 11
11. Wing under 200 mm..... *Otus watsonii*
 Wing over 200 mm..... *Ciccaba virgata*
12. Primaries 4, 5, and 6 about equal..... *Otus choliba*
 Primaries 5 and 6 much shorter than 4..... *Otus guatemalae*

* *Otus guatemalae vermiculatus* (Ridgway)

VERMICULATED SCREECH OWL

Megascops vermiculatus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 267, 1887 (Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—México southward to Ecuador. Bolivia. Mt. Duida and Mt. Roraima in Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Alto del Buey 1440 m., Baudó Mts., and "Bogotá". [Costa Rica, Panamá, ? western Ecuador.]

Otus choliba margaritae Cory

MARGARITAN SCREECH OWL

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 298, 1915 (Margarita Island, Venezuela).

(1) The difference between immature specimens of *Glaucidium brasilianum* and *G. jardinii* is difficult to define. However, as they come from different altitudinal zones, the locality will tell to which species a young specimen belongs.

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Bolivia, Argentina, and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the extreme lower Magdalena Valley. Up to 1500-1600 m. on the Santa Marta Mts. (Las Taguas 1500-1600 m., Bonda, Sevilla, Riofrío; Galapa, Baranoa sight, La Peña, Calamar). [*Northern Venezuela, Margarita Island.*]

* *Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix)

SPIX'S SCREECH OWL

Strix crucigera, Av. Bras., 1, p. 22, pl. 9, 1824 (Amazon River).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Magdalena Valley to its head, eastward across the Eastern Andes to the Llanos and Caquetá. Tropical to lower Temperate Zones. (Honda, Espinal, Coyaima, Villavieja, La Candela; Anolaima, Sabana de Bogotá, San Gil; Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Southern Venezuela, the Guianas, the Amazon Valley, and the Beni region of Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Girardot, Fusagasugá, San Miguel 2800 m; Peralonso.

* *Otus choliba luctisonus* Bangs and Penard

COSTA RICAN SCREECH OWL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 34, p. 89, 1921 (Escazú, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Western Andes (Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado; Dabeiba, Concordia, Sabaneta, El Tambo, río Timbio). [*Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Popayán, Crucero.

* *Otus watsonii watsonii* (Cassin)

WATSON'S SCREECH OWL

Ephialtes watsonii, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 123, 1848 (Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America south to northern Perú and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá" [type of *Otus vermiculatus huberi* Kelso and Kelso]; Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú; Dutch Guiana, southern Venezuela, and northwestern Brazil.*]

* *Otus albo-gularis albo-gularis* (Cassin)

WHITE-THROATED SCREECH OWL

Syrnium albo-gularis, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 124, 1848 (Choachí, near Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Colombia and Venezuela southward to Ecuador and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three ranges. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Choachi; Santa Elena, Laguneta, Toche, Coconuco 3000 m.; Sabaneta 2000 m., Munchique). [Venezuela, Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Quintana 2000 m.

* **Lophotrix cristata cristata** (Daudin)

CRESTED OWL

Strix cristata, *Traité d'Orn.*, 2, p. 207, 1800 (Guiana).

Range of the species.—From southern México to Colombia and the Guianas south to the Amazon and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Morelia, Caquetá. [The Guianas and the Amazon Valley to Ecuador, Perú, and northern Bolivia.]

* **Lophotrix cristata wedeli** Griscom

WEDEL'S CRESTED OWL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 326, 1932 (Permé, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Pacific coast (río Juradó, río Baudó, Barbacoas). [Eastern Panamá.]

Chapman's and Peter's Colombian records of *L. c. stricklandi* belong here.

Bubo virginianus elutus Todd

CARIBBEAN GREAT HORNED OWL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 6, 1917 (Lorica, Bolívar, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Alaska and southern Canada to the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the Magdalena Valley (Lorica, Los Pendales, Riohacha; Purificación, Baraya 700 m., Neiva).

Bubo virginianus scotinus Oberholser

ORINOCOAN GREAT HORNED OWL

Bull. Mus. Brooklyn Inst. Arts & Sci., 1, no. 14, p. 371, 1908 (Cárcara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—An adult female collected by Brother Nicéforo-Maria near San Martín, on the río Ariari, is reported by F. C. Lehmann in a recent letter to Prof. Dugand. [Orinoco Valley, Venezuela.]

Bubo virginianus colombianus Lehmann

COLOMBIAN GREAT HORNED OWL

Auk, 63, p. 218, 1946 (Peñablanca, west slope of the Central Andes east of Popayán, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Central Andes from Valle de las Papas northward at least to the Nevado del Tolima at altitudes between 2800-4000 m. (San Agustín and Moscopán, sight; Peñablanca).

* **Bubo virginianus nigrescens** Berlepsch

ECUADOR GREAT HORNED OWL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 309 (Cechce [Ceche], 3000 m., western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of Nariño (Chiles 3300 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Pu'satrix perspicillata perspicillata (Latham)

SPECTACLED OWL

Strix perspicillata, Index Orn., 1, p. 58, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the Caribbean coast (Dibulla, Bonda, Riofrio, Los Pendales) and the Caquetá region (Morrelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Perú and the middle Amazon.*]

* **Pulsatrix perspicillata chapmani** Griscom

CHAPMAN'S SPECTACLED OWL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 325, 1932 (Permé, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Pacific slope, Tropical Zone, and probably the lower Cauca Valley (rio Juradó, rio Jurubidá; "Cauca"). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Glaucidium jardinii jardinii** (Bonaparte)

JARDINE'S PIGMY OWL

Phalaenopsis jardinii, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 41, p. 654, 1855 (Andes of Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—From the mountains of Costa Rica southward to Venezuela and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Eastern Andes (Choachí; Santa Elena 2700 m., "Medellín", Toche; Llanos de Casanare [?]). [*Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.*]

* **Glaucidium brasilianum medianum** Todd

SANTA MARTA PIGMY OWL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 98, 1916 (Bonda, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern Arizona southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast (La Playa, Barranquilla, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, El Paraíso sight, Palmar de Varela, Calamar; Fundación, Riofrio, Gaira, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Bonda).

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

A specimen from the Chocó region may belong to this race. A bird from Villavicencio is intermediate between this form and the next.

* **Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae** Chapman

UCAYALI PIGMY OWL

Amer. Mus., Novit., no. 380, p. 9, 1929 (Sarayacu, río Ucayali, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia; Apiay ? this race). [*Eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Speotyto cunicularia carrikeri** Stone

CARRIKER'S BURROWING OWL

Auk, 39, p. 84, 1922 (Palmar, Boyacá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Plains of western North America southward to Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos (Palmar; Villavicencio, Apiay, and east of Caño Quenane).

Additional records.—Rondón, Arauca.

* **Speotyto cunicularia tolimae** Stone

TOLIMA BURROWING OWL

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 51, p. 303, 1899 (Plains of Tolima, west bank of the río Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The arid Tropical upper Magdalena Valley (Plains of Tolima, Coyaima, Villavieja).

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña.

* **Ciccaba virgata virgata** (Cassin)

CASSIN'S WOOD OWL

Syrnium virgatum, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 124, 1848 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—México southward to Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Eastern Andes, the Cauca Valley, and the Santa Marta region (Pueblo Viejo, San Lorenzo, Cincinatti, La Tigrera; Enconosa, "Bogotá"; La Frijolera, Riofrio [Valle], Laguneta, Toche, La Candela). [*Venezuela, Trinidad.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

* ***Ciccaba virgata minuscula*** Kelso LESSER WOOD OWL

Biol. Leaf., no. 12, 1940, (not paged) (Gualea, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the east slope of the Western Andes, and northwestern Colombia (Juradó 100 m.; Concordia, above Cali, El Tambo, Munchique 2000 m.). [*Western Ecuador, ? Panamá.*]

Central Andean birds are intermediate in size between this form and *virgata*.

* ***Ciccaba virgata macconnelli*** Chubb WHITE-BROWED WOOD OWL

Bds. Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 290, 1916 (Ituribisi River, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—A single specimen from Morelia is referred to this form. This identification needs confirmation by more specimens. [*The Guianas, ? southern Venezuela, ? eastern Ecuador.*]

* ***Ciccaba nigrolineata*** Sclater BLACK-AND-WHITE WOOD OWL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 131 (Oaxaca, México).

Range of the species.—Southern México to western Ecuador and extreme western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. (North of Cúcuta, "Bogotá", Tolima, Huila, río Barrera; Riofrío [Cauca Valley]; río Atrato, La María, Dagua Valley).

Ciccaba huhula (Daudin) DARK WOOD OWL

Strix huhula, Traité d'Orn., 2, p. 190, 1800 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia. The Guianas, and Brazil west to the Rio Madeira and south to São Paulo and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—The Llanos del Meta. Recorded once (Villavicencio).

* ***Ciccaba albitarsus*** (Bonaparte) BOGOTÁ WOOD OWL

Syrnium albitarse, Consp. Av., 1, p. 52, 1850 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three ranges. Not recorded from the west slope of the Western Andes. ("Bogotá", Anolaima; Laguneta, Toche, Coconuco 3000 m.; Munchique 1980 m.).

Additional records.—Choachí, and above Choachí 2800 m., La Cálera.

Asio clamator clamator (Vieillot) (1) STRIPED OWL

Bubo clamator, Ois. Am., 1, p. 52, pl. 20, 1807 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern México to southern Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

(1) *Rhinoptynx* of Peters' "Check List".

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the lower and middle Magdalena Valley (Donama; Los Pendales; Guaduas, "Bogotá"). [*México to southern Brazil and Bolivia.*]

* *Asio stygius robustus* Kelso

STYGIAN OWL

Auk, 51, p. 522, 1934 (Mirador, Vera Cruz, México).

Range of the species.—México and the Greater Antilles, south to Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three ranges (La Holanda; Santa Elena, Laguneta 3000 m.; El Tambo 1700 m.). [*México through Central America to Colombia.*]

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá, Choachí.

* *Asio flammeus bogotensis* Chapman

BOGOTÁ SHORT-EARED OWL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 34, p. 370, 1915 (Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Caroline and Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, Galápagos Islands. In South America south to Brazil, Bolivia, and the Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Sabana de Bogotá, but probably occurs also in the arid Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the southern Colombian Andes, inasmuch as the same form is found in Ecuador.

Aegolius harrisii harrisii (Cassin)

HARRIS'S OWL

Nyctale harrisii, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 157 1849 (South America).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador. Southern Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Very rare. Recorded only from "Bogotá" (Bremen Museum and the Norwich Museum). [*Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador.*]

In Ecuador a specimen was collected in the arid Temperate Zone.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Family STEATORNITHIDAE—THE GUACHAROS OR OILBIRDS

* *Steatornis caripensis* Humboldt

GUÁCHARO

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. 52, 1817 (Caverns of Caripe, Cumaná, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Locally distributed from the Guianas through Venezuela to Colombia southward to Perú. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta region, and all three Andean ranges (Bonda; "Bogotá", Chapinero, Puente Natural de Icononzo 850 m.; Moscopán, Coconuco 3000 m., Santa Elena; La Costa 990 m., Munchique).

Sight records from Cincinnati [Santa Marta Mts.]; Montes de Oca [Guajira]; Vetas, Hoyo de los Pájaros and Hoyo del Aire [Santander], río Minero and Quebrada de los Cacas near Muzo, Quebrada Honda near Guaduas, Nocalima east of Guaduas; Cueva de Tuluní south of Chaparral [Tolima], Cueva de los Guácharos in the headwaters of the río Suaza [southern Huila]; río Tescual [Nariño]; on the east slope of the Eastern Andes sight records from below Páramo de Guasca, below Páramo de Chingasa, río Humea southwest of Medina, Upin north of Villavicencio, and Uribe [upper río Duda west of the Macarena Mountains].

Family NYCTIBIIDAE — THE POTOOS

Key

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. Tail 175 mm. or over..... | a |
| B. Tail under 160 mm..... | b |
| a. Wing over 340 mm.; tail over 230 mm..... | <i>Nyctibius grandis</i> |
| Wing 300-340 mm.; tail over 230 mm..... | <i>Nyctibius aethereus</i> |
| Wing under 300 mm.; tail under 230 mm..... | <i>Nyctibius griseus</i> |
| b. Wing over 190 mm..... | <i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i> |
| Wing under 180 mm..... | <i>Nyctibius bracteatus</i> |

* *Nyctibius grandis* (Gmelin)

GRAND POTOO

Caprimulgus grandis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1029, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Panamá to Perú and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the lower Atrato, the "lower" [= middle] Magdalena Valley (below Yeguas), and the region east of the Eastern Andes (Llanos del Meta, Caño Suría near Aplay; Umbria; Leticia).

There are few Colombian records for any Potoos, but these birds are probably more widespread than the paucity of records would indicate. Being strictly nocturnal and seclusive they are difficult to collect.

Nyctibius aethereus chocoensis Chapman

CHOCÓ POTOO

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 18, p. 5, 1921 (Nóvita, río San Juan, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Recorded from Colombia, eastern Ecuador, Perú, British Guiana, Amazonia, southeastern Brazil, and Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast. Known from a male and female from the type locality (Nóvita).

*** *Nyctibius griseus panamensis* Ridgway**

PANAMÁ POTOO

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25, p. 91, 1912 (Natá, Coclé, Panamá).

Range of the species.—México to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes (Galapa, Los Pendales sight; Carare Valley near Landázuri, Villavieja; near Medellín, Palestina 1800 m.; Concordia, Santa Cecilia, Jamundí, Sabaneta, El Tambo, Munchique 1900 m., Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Panamá to western Perú.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

The commonest of the Potoos in Colombia.

***Nyctibius griseus griseus* (Gmelin)**

CAYENNE POTOO

Caprimulgus griseus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1029, no. 5, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—A bird from Villavicencio is closest to this form. In the Caquetá district perhaps *N. g. cornutus* (Vieillot) occurs. [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, and northern Brazil.*]

***Nyctibius leucopterus maculosus* Ridgway**

WHITE-WINGED POTOO

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25, p. 92, 1912 (Baños, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Ecuador and eastern Colombia. Coastal region of eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

***Nyctibius bracteatus* Gould**

COLOMBIAN POTOO

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 1 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—British Guiana. Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá").

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE — THE GOATSUCKERS,
NIGHTHAWKS, NIGHTJARS, Etc.

Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Tail enormously lengthened; lateral rectrices in the adult males over 400 mm. | a |
| B. Tail not enormously lengthened. | b |
| a. Shaft of lengthened tail feathers white. | <i>Uropsalis segmentata</i>
(♂ ad.) |
| Shaft of lengthened tail feathers dark. | <i>Uropsalis tyra</i> (♂ ad.) |

b. Lower breast and belly absolutely uniform.....	1	
Lower breast and belly not uniform.....	3	
1. Belly buff; closed wings reaching far beyond tail		<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>
Belly white; closed wings normal.....	2	
2. Wing over 200 mm.; outer tail feathers barred brown and sandy.....		<i>Podager nacunda</i>
Wing under 200 mm.; outer tail feathers white, tipped dark		<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>
3. With white marks on the primaries.....	4	
No white marks on the primaries.....	14	
4. Without white on two outermost primaries....		<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i> ♂
With white on outermost primaries.....	5	
5. Chin, throat and lower belly white; outer tail feathers mostly white.....		<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i> ♂
Under surface coarsely and evenly barred.....	6	
Under surface finely or not evenly barred.....	10	
6. Wing 120-140 mm.....	7	
Wing over 150 mm.....	8	
7. Outer tail feathers with a white patch at about the middle.....		<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>
Outer tail feathers tipped white (♂) or white mottled brown (♀).....		<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>
8. White on outer primaries much nearer to under wing coverts than to tip.....		<i>Chordeiles minor</i> (1)
White on outer primaries about midway between tip and under wing coverts.....	9	
9. Wing ♂ 150-172, ♀ 147-169 mm.....		<i>Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis</i>
Wing ♂ 173-192, ♀ 168-180 mm.....		<i>Chordeiles acutipennis texensis</i>
10. Tarsus over 18 mm.; tail 135-170 mm., outer rectrices shortest.....		<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Tarsus 18 mm. or less.....	11	
11. Tail markedly graduated, outer rectrices longest, over 160 mm.....		<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i> ♂
Tail not markedly graduated, under 130 mm..	12	
12. Tail feathers without white terminal spots....		<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i> ♀
Tail feathers with large white terminal spots.	13	
13. Terminal white spots about 10-20 mm.....		<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i> ♂
Terminal white spots about 30-55 mm.....		<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i> ♂
14. Under surface of primaries barred.....	15	
Under surface of primaries unbarred.....	22	

(1) *Chordeiles minor* is further distinguished from *C. acutipennis* in lacking the conspicuous buff or ochraceous spots or bars on the upper primary coverts and the basal portion of the primaries, anterior to the white band.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 15. Primaries barred to tips..... | 16 |
| Primaries not barred to tips..... | 17 |
| 16. Rictal bristles with lateral filaments..... | <i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i> |
| Rictal bristles without lateral filaments..... | <i>Caprimulgus rufus</i> |
| 17. With white in the tail..... | 18 |
| With no white in the tail..... | 19 |
| 18. Outer tail feathers mostly white..... | <i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i> ♂ |
| Tip only marked with white..... | <i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i> ♂ |
| 19. Throat pure white..... | <i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i> ♀ |
| Throat not pure white..... | 20 |
| 20. Under surface finely barred, with little if any trace of spotting..... | <i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i> ♀ |
| Under surface spotted and barred..... | 21 |
| 21. First primary 6-7 mm. shorter than second... | <i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i> ♀ |
| First primary about equal to second..... | <i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i> ♀ |
| 22. With two round white spots on the tertials.... | <i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i> |
| With no white spots on the tertials..... | 23 |
| 23. With a rufous collar on hindneck..... | <i>Uropsalis lyra</i> ♀ |
| With no rufous collar on hindneck..... | 24 |
| 24. Outer tail feathers broadly barred with rufous | <i>Uropsalis segmentata</i> ♀ |
| Outer tail feathers inconspicuously barred.... | <i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i> ♀ |

***Lurocalis semitorquatus semitorquatus* (Gmelin)**

SEMI-COLLARED NIGHTHAWK

Caprimulgus semitorquatus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1031, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua. Panamá southward to Perú, the Guianas and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (Riofrio). [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.*]

* ***Lurocalis semitorquatus rufiventris* Taczanowski**

RED-VENTED NIGHTHAWK

Orn. Pérou, 1, p. 209, 1884 (Tambillo, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes ("Bogotá", Subia, Aguadita; Coconuco 3000 m.). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

Birds from the Eastern Andes are not as dark as birds from Coconuco, and on comparison with fresh material from the Guianas, may prove to be closer to the typical form than they are to *rufiventris*.

Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis (Hellmayr)

ORINOCAN LEAST NIGHTHAWK

Nannochordeiles pusillus septentrionalis, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 78, 1908 (Maipures, rio Orinoco, Colombia).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, north Brazil and the Orinoco region. The interior of Brazil from Piauí to Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Along the Orinoco River (Maipures). [*British Guiana, northern Brazil.*]

Chordeiles rupestris xyostictus Oberholser

COLOMBIAN NIGHTHAWK

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, p. 23 (in key), p. 116, 1914 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—From Colombia southward to northeastern Bolivia. Eastward into Amazonia to the rio Tapajoz.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá", and Villavicencio (this form ?).

* **Chordeiles rupestris rupestris** (Spix)

SAND-COLORED NIGHTHAWK

Caprimulgus rupestris, Av. Bras., 2, p. 2, pl. 2, 1825 (Rocky islands in the Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Vaupés and Putumayo regions (Mitú, Caucaya). [*From the Rio Negro and the Rio Tapajoz westward to eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, and northern Bolivia.*]

Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis (Hermann)

SOUTH AMERICAN NIGHTHAWK

Caprimulgus acutipennis, Tab. Affin. Anim., p. 230, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From the northwestern United States to western Perú, Bolivia, and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western, northern and eastern Colombia (rio San Juan; Cartagena, Turbaco, La Peña, Barranquilla sight, El Paraíso sight, Calamar, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Riohacha; Villavieja; Aplay, Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Greater part of South America.*]

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis Lawrence

TEXAS NIGHTHAWK

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 6, p. 167, 1856 (Near Rio Grande City, Texas).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from "Bogotá", "Dept. Antioquia", and Noanamá (December 29, 30). [*Breeds from California and Utah southward to México. In winter south to Colombia.*]

Chordeiles minor minor (Forster)

NIGHTHAWK

Caprimulgus minor, Cat. Anim. N. Am., p. 13, 1771 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Alaska and Canada south to Puerto Rico. South in winter to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from "Bogotá" and Antioquia. [*Breeds in Alaska and Canada southward to Arkansas and Virginia. Winters southward to Argentina.*]

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (October 20, 29; November 1).

Chordeiles minor sennetti Coues

SENNETT'S NIGHTHAWK

Auk, 5, p. 37, 1888 (Pembina Mts., North Dakota).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded during October (4) and November (15) from the Sabana de Bogotá and Cúcuta. [*Breeds from Montana and Dakota to Wyoming and Iowa.*]

Chordeiles minor henryi Cassin

WESTERN NIGHTHAWK

Illust. Bds. Cal., Texas, etc., 1, p. 239, 1855 (Fort Webster, New Mexico).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from the río Fonce, opposite San Gil, Santander (June, but bird crippled). [*Breeds in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent México.*]

Chordeiles minor aserriensis Cherrie

ASERRI NIGHTHAWK

Auk, 13, p. 136, 1896 (Valley of the Aserri River, San José, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from Riofrio, Dept. Magdalena (April 5). [*Breeds in Texas and northern México.*]

Additional records.—Popayán (November 29).

*** Chordeiles minor chapmani** Coues

FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK

Auk, 5, p. 37, 1888 (Gainesville, Florida).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded from Pizarro, Chocó (Sept. 13). Recorded by Ridgway from Colombia ("40 miles off shore 200 miles from Panama"). [*Breeds from Indiana to Florida.*]

Nyctiprogne leucopyga exigua Friedmann

VENEZUELAN WHITE-RUMPED NIGHTHAWK

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58, p. 117, 1945 (Opposite Corocoro Island, upper Orinoco, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—From French Guiana and the Orinoco, southward to Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco region (Maipures). [Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil.]

Podager nacunda minor Cory

NORTHERN NACUNDA NIGHTHAWK

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 300, 1915 (Boa Vista, Rio Branco, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia and the Guianas to Argentina and Bolivia, occasionally to Patagonia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone around the base of the Santa Marta Mountains to La Guajira. The upper Magdalena Valley, the Llanos del Meta and the Vaupés region (Sevillano, Ciénaga, Camperucho, Maicao; Coyaima, Villavieja; "Bogotá", Medina, río Ocoa, Apiay, Laguna de Falote, Quenane, Pachaquiario; Mitú). [Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, the Guianas, and northern Brazil.]

* **Nyctidromus albicollis gilvus** Bangs

SANTA MARTA NIGHTJAR

Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 3, p. 82, 1902 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Texas southward to Bolivia to southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast region from the Sinú River eastward, and the Magdalena Valley south to about 9° N. where birds become intermediate between this race and the next (río Sinú; Los Pendales, La Peña, Galapa, Barranquilla sight, El Paraiso sight, Algodonal; Fundación, Orihueca, Ciénaga, Agua Dulce, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Buritaca, Don Diego, Dibulla).

* **Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis** (Gmelin)

WHITE-THROATED NIGHTJAR

Caprimulgus albicollis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1030, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—All of Tropical and Subtropical Colombia with the exception of the arid Caribbean littoral. (Turbo, río Juradó, Concordia, Nóvita, Ríofrío [Valle], Cisneros, San Antonio, Cali, Munchique 2250 m., El Tambo, Ricaurte, Barbacoas; Puerto Valdivia, Medellín, Salento, Laguneta, La Sierra, La Candela, San Agustín, Buenavista [Huila], Villavieja, Chicoral, Honda, Malena, Puerto Berrio, Remedios; El Tambor, Paturia, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbría; Maipures; Macacuni). [Guatemala to Perú and southern Brazil, Trinidad.]

Additional records.—Cajibío, Popayán.

* **Nyctiphrynus ocellatus rosenbergi** (Hartert)

OCELLATED NIGHTJAR

Caprimulgus rosenbergi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 5, p. x [bis], 1895 (Río Dagua, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua, Western Colombia, western Ecuador, Eastern Ecuador south to Paraguay, Argentina, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast (rio Jurubidá 900 m., rio Dagua, Barbacoas). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Caprimulgus carolinensis** Gmelin

CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW

Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1028, 1789 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Kansas and Pennsylvania southward to the Gulf States. Migrates to Florida, the Greater Antilles, Central America, and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from Silvania near Fusagasugá (November 23), Sabana de Bogotá (January 5), El Tambo (February 14), Ricaurte (June), and Medellín.

The June date is surprisingly late, as this species breeds in North America during that month.

Caprimulgus rufus maximus Bond and de Schauensee is a synonym of *C. carolinensis*.

Caprimulgus rufus rufus Boddaert

RUFOUS GOATSUCKER

Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 46, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles, Panamá, Colombia to the Guianas southward to Argentina and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (Matojoro, Mamatoco, San Sebastián, Valencia). [*Range of the species in South America.*]

Caprimulgus rufus minimus Griscom and Greenway

LESSER RUFOUS GOATSUCKER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 81, p. 424, 1937 (Panamá City, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Northern Colombia. [*Panamá, northern Venezuela.*]

Griscom has seen Colombian specimens, but mentions no precise locality for them.

* **Caprimulgus longirostris ruficervix** (Sclater)

RUFOUS-NAPED GOATSUCKER

Stenopsis ruficervix, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 139 (in key), p. 140, pl. 14 (Bogotá, Colombia, and Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Almost all South America from the Tropical to the Temperate Zone.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the mountains throughout the country. In Nariño recorded once from sea-level. (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, San Miguel, Macotama, Páramo de Chirúgua, San Lorenzo; "Bogotá", Chipaque; Santa Elena, Envigado.

Retiro, Laguneta, Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., El Edén, Toche, Cocu-nuco, La Sierra; Munchique, Andes west of Popayán; vicinity of Pasto, Tumaco. [*Venezuela, Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Chapinero, Usaquén.

A specimen from Cuduyari, Vaupés, is too young for subspecific identification.

* **Caprimulgus cayennensis albicauda** (Lawrence)

WHITE-TAILED GOATSUCKER

Stenopsis albicauda, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 11, p. 89, 1875 (Talamanca, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and the islands off the Venezuela coast south to northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast (La Peña, Baranóa sight, Guaimaral near Galapa, La Playa, Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight, Punta Caimán, Don Diego, Dibulla). [*Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

* **Caprimulgus cayennensis cayennensis** Gmelin

CAYENNE GOATSUCKER

Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 1031, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—East side of the Eastern Andes and the head of the Magdalena Valley (Cúcuta; "Bogotá", Villavicencio; San Agustín). [*Venezuela and the Guianas.*]

* **Caprimulgus cayennensis apertus** Peters

CAUCA GOATSUCKER

Ch.-List. Bds. World, 4, p. 201, 1940 (San Antonio, 1980 m., Western Andes above Cali, "Cauca" [= Valle], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Western Andes to the middle Magdalena Valley (San Antonio 2040 m., Munchique 1800-2070 m.; Antioquia; Sasaima 1225 m.).

Additional records.—El Tambo 1700 m.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus (Lawrence)

SPOTTED-TAILED GOATSUCKER

Stenopsis maculicaudus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 459, 1862 (Pará, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to southeastern Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Perú, and northern Bolivia. An apparently isolated colony in Oaxaca, México. The Academy has recently received a specimen from Chiapas, México.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Known definitely from extreme eastern Colombia (Macacuni), the Eastern Llanos (Quenane), the lower Sinú Valley (Lorica), and a "Bogotá" trade skin.

Caprimulgus parvulus heterurus (Todd)

SANTA MARTA LITTLE GOATSUCKER

Setopagis heterurus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 81, 1915 (La Tigrera, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador. Brazil south of the Amazon to eastern Perú and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta district and ? the Eastern Andes (La Tigrera; Cúcuta, "Bogotá").

A bird submitted for examination by Brother Nicéforo-María, of Bogotá, belongs to this species. The bird has been mounted and is much "foxed." More material will show whether birds from this region are similar to those from the Santa Marta region. A specimen is recorded from "Bogotá" in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum".

Caprimulgus nigrescens Cabanis

DARK GOATSUCKER

In Schomburgk's Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 710, 1848 (Lower Essequibo River, British Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, to Maranhão, upper Amazonia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá", and extreme eastern Colombia (Mitú, San Felipe, Macacuni).

Phelps has recently examined specimens of *C. whitelyi*, known from Mt. Roraima and Cerro Ptari-Tepui, Venezuela, and regards it as specifically distinct from *nigrescens*.

* **Hydropsalis climacocerca climacocerca (Tschudi)**

BANDED GOATSUCKER

Caprimulgus climacocercus, Arch. f. Naturg., 10, Bd. 1, p. 269, 1844 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Morelia, Belén). [*Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

* **Uropsalis segmentata segmentata (Cassin)**

SWALLOW-TAILED GOATSUCKER

Hydropsalis segmentatus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 4, p. 238, 1849 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes ("Bogotá", below Páramo de Choachi 3000 m.; "Antioquia", Puracé 3450 m.). [*Range of the species except central Perú.*]

* *Uropsalis lyra lyra* (Bonaparte)

LYRE-TAILED GOATSUCKER

Hydropsalis lyra, Consp. Av., 1, p. 59, 1850 ("Bogotá").*Range of the species*.—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes ("Bogotá", Fômeque; west of Honda 1800 m., Envigado, "Antioquia", río Toche 2100 m.). [Venezuela, Ecuador.]

Order APODIFORMES

Family APODIDAE — THE SWIFTS

Key

- A. With a white or rufous collar on the hindneck... *a*
 B. With no collar on the hindneck..... *b*
- a. Collar rufous *Chaeturellus rutilus*
 Collar white *1*
1. Chin and throat black; wing over 190 mm.... *Streptoprocne zonaris*
 Chin and throat white; wing under 140 mm... *Panyptila cayennensis*
- b. Tail very long, about 50-70 mm., deeply forked.. *2*
 Tail not conspicuously long or forked..... *3*
2. Wing about 104-110 mm.; base of tail dark like the rest of it..... *Reinarda squamata*
 Wing about 90 mm.; base of tail and shaft white *Micropanyptila furcata*
3. With a white spot on each side of forehead... *Cypseloides cherriei*
 With no white about head..... *4*
4. Lower surface sooty black, slightly glossed with greenish; wing over 120 mm..... *Chaetura brachyura*
 Lower surface smoky grey or smoky brown.... *5*
5. Tail spines hardly protruding..... *Chaeturellus rutilus (imm.)*
 Tail spines protruding..... *6*
6. Wing over 122 mm.; upper parts sooty olive... *Chaetura pelagica*
 Wing under 122 mm..... *7*
7. Back smoky brown..... *Chaetura andrei*
 Back black with a slight blue gloss..... *Chaetura cinereiventris*
 Back brown with a slight bronzy gloss..... *Chaetura spinicauda*

* *Streptoprocne zonaris albicincta* (Cabanis)

NORTHERN COLLARED SWIFT

Hemiprocne albicincta, Journ. f. Orn., 10, p. 165, 1862 (Guiana to México).

Range of the species.—Southern México and the Greater Antilles southward to Bolivia, Argentina, and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones including the Santa Marta region. Not recorded east of the Andes except in Meta. (La Concepción, San Lorenzo 1350 m., Cincinatti, Pueblo Viejo, San Miguel, Riofrio; Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Fusagasugá; Honda, island in the Magdalena River near Ambalema, Villavieja; Retiro, Salento 2100 m., "Antioquia", La Paila; Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Frontino, Concordia, Cisnero, Lomitas, San Antonio; La Guayacana; Quetame, Buenavista, Villavicencio). [*Honduras southward to Perú and Matto Grasso.*]

Additional records.—Palestina 1800 m., Popayán.

* ***Streptoprocne zonaris altissima* Chapman**

ANDEAN COLLARED SWIFT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 604, 1914 (Laguneta, 3100 m., Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Central Andes (Laguneta 3000-3100 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.). [*Ecuador to southern Perú.*]

***Chaetura pelagica* (Linnaeus)**

CHIMNEY SWIFT

Hirundo pelagica, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 192, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Canada to Florida and Texas. Winters in upper Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. One record from the Eastern Andes (Santa Rosa de Viterbo, north of Tunja, Boyacá, April).

***Chaetura cinereiventris schistacea* Todd**

GREY ASH-VENTED SWIFT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 50, p. 183, 1937 (La Colorada, Boyacá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the east base of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (La Colorada). [*Western Venezuela.*]

***Chaetura cinereiventris occidentalis* Berlepsch and Taczanowski**

WESTERN SWIFT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1883", 1884, p. 569 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Central and Western Andes, Tropical and Subtropical Zones (Juntas de Tamaná; between Cartago and Salento 1800 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Chaetura cinereiventris sclateri Pelzeln

SCLATER'S SWIFT

Orn. Bras., Abth. 1, pp. 16, 56, 1868 (Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Buenavista above Villavicencio). [*Eastern Ecuador and upper Amazonia.*]

* **Chaetura spinicauda fumosa** Salvin

SMOKY SPINE-TAILED SWIFT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 204 (Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to northern Colombia and eastward to the Guianas and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, the lower Magdalena and Cauca Valleys and the Pacific coast (Cacagualito, Las Vegas; Naranjo; Puerto Valdivia; Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná). [*Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr

SOUTHERN SWIFT

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 19, p. 63, 1907 (State of Santiago del Estero, Argentina).

Range of the species.—Panamá (? migrant), Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil. Central portion of the Orinoco Valley.

COLOMBIA.—Migrant from the south. ? Summer visitant. Recorded from Riofrío, Magdalena (August 8), [*Panamá; Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil.*]

* **Chaetura brachyura brachyura** (Jardine)

SHORT-TAILED SWIFT

Acanthylis brachyura, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 18, p. 120, 1846 (Tobago).

Range of the species.—The Lesser Antilles. The Guianas to Matto Grosso, Perú, and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. One record from the west side of the same range. (Buenavista [Meta]; Morelia; Ayacucho 30 km. east of La Gloria, Magdalena). [*Trinidad, Tobago, the Guianas, Venezuela to Perú and Matto Grosso.*]

* **Chaeturellus rutilus brunnitorques** (Lafresnaye) (1)

CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT

Chaetura brunnitorques, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 81 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—México to Trinidad and the Guianas, and on the west southward to Bolivia.

(1) *Chaetura* in Peters' "Check List".

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of Colombia. Not recorded from the Santa Marta region or Nariño. ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Buenavista [Meta], Quetame 1200 m.; Retiro, Toche 2200 m., La Candela; San Antonio, Popayán). [*México to Perú.*]

Additional records.—Cruzero.

Cypseloides cherriei Ridgway

CHERRIE'S SWIFT

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 44, 1893 (Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—A very rare swift known only from the type locality and San Gil, Santander (January). Perhaps a migrant. *C. niger* of the West Indies is known to migrate to British Guiana in winter.

Panyptila cayennensis (Gmelin)

CAYENNE SWIFT

Hirundo cayennensis, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, 1024, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern Nicaragua south to Ecuador on the west and to southern Brazil on the east.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá", and Antioquia.

* **Micropanyptila furcata** Sutton

PIGMY PALM SWIFT

Auk, 45, no. 2, p. 135, pl. 6, 1928 (Guachi, Zulia, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and northeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—A specimen of this exceedingly rare swift was recently collected by Brother Nicéforo-María near Petrólea, Norte de Santander, in the Catatumbo lowlands. This is the fifth known example of this species.

* **Reinarda squamata semota** Riley

RILEY'S PALM SWIFT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46, p. 39, 1933 (El Mango, Brazo Casiquiare, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and the Guianas westward and southward to eastern Colombia, Perú and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Apiay, Quenane, sight, La Argentina Vieja). [*Southern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caucaya [Putumayo].

Family TROCHILIDAE — THE HUMMINGBIRDS

Key

N. B. — Glittering colors mentioned in this key are given as seen when the specimen is held away from the light.

Reference to the color of the upper and/or lower mandible applies to the dried specimens only. The part of the bill which appears pale-colored in the skin is usually flesh-colored or reddish, sometimes blood-red, in life. In some other cases it is yellow.

- A. With glittering crown, throat, rump, under tail coverts, breast or belly. If breast or belly glittering, then not in form of isolated discs..... a
- B. With no glittering areas at all, or with no glittering feathers on the above mentioned parts. If glittering below, then in form of isolated discs b (after No. 110)
- a. Exposed culmen over 65 mm.; throat and sides of neck dull black; breast glittering green.... *Ensifera ensifera* ♂
Exposed culmen under 65 mm..... 1
1. Head crested, or cheek feathers greatly elongated 2
Head not crested..... 5
2. Wing about 70 mm.; crest feathers very narrow, white or partly white..... 3
Wing under 50 mm..... 4
3. Chin and middle of throat glittering green... *Oxypogon guerinii guerinii* ♂
Chin and middle of throat glittering violet-blue *Oxypogon guerinii cyano-laemus* ♂
Chin green, throat feathers orange-purple.... *Oxypogon guerinii stübelii* ♂
4. Crest green; tail over 50 mm., steel-blue, shafts below white..... *Popelairia popelairii* ♂
Crest rufous, its longest feathers terminating in bronze-green discs..... *Lophornis delattrei delattrei* ♂
Crest rufous, all its feathers tipped with large purple-black spots..... *Lophornis stictolopha* ♂
Crown glittering green; cheek feathers green, elongated, terminating in white dots..... *Polemistria chalybea* ♂
5. With no trace of green on belly, flanks, or under tail coverts..... 6
With green on belly, flanks, or under tail coverts 15
6. Crown or frontlet glittering..... 7
With no glittering feathers on crown or forehead 8

7. Under surface and outer tail feathers white; crown and post-auricular patch brilliant purple *Heliothrix barroti* ♂
 Similar, but crown glittering green..... *Heliothrix aurita* ♂
 Under surface and tail not white..... 7-b
- 7-b. Whole crown ruby red; throat glittering golden orange; tail chestnut-rufous..... *Chrysolampis mosquitus* ♂
 Frontlet glittering green; isolated throat patch brilliant blue; belly glittering purplish rose. *Coeligena helianthea* ♂
8. Under surface glittering blue..... *Lepidopyga lilliae* ♂
 Under surface rufous, or partly rufous..... 9
 Under surface greyish or slaty brown..... 13
9. Entire under surface rufous; lower back glittering purple; upper tail coverts golden green *Aglaeactis cupripennis cupripennis*
 Under surface not entirely rufous..... 10
10. Throat and breast glittering golden green; belly chestnut rufous..... *Amazilia castaneiventris*
 Throat rufous to buff..... 11
11. Belly glittering rosy violet; rump glittering greenish or rosy violet..... *Coeligena helianthea* ♀
 Belly glittering golden orange or golden green 12
12. Belly and upper tail coverts glittering coppery gold or golden orange; wing coverts and tail green *Coeligena bonapartei* ♀
 Belly and upper tail coverts glittering golden green; wing coverts green; tail bronze..... *Coeligena traviesi* ♀
13. Throat glittering green and blue; a long violet-blue line from below eye through ear coverts *Colibri delphinae*
 No violet-blue line below eye; a white patch at sides of breast..... 14
14. Throat glittering purple; crown bronzy..... *Coeligena wilsoni*
 Lower throat glittering greenish blue; crown blackish *Coeligena prunellei*
15. Outer or next to outer tail feathers mostly white, buff, rufous or chestnut..... 16
 Outer or next to outer tail feathers not as described above..... 27
16. Outer tail feathers marked with pure white or greyish white..... 17
 Outer tail feathers marked with pale buff, rufous or chestnut..... 23
17. All tail feathers white (1); crown glittering blue; throat glittering purple..... *Coeligena phalerata* ♂
 Central tail feathers not white..... 18

(1) Immature males of *Coeligena phalerata* have the tail shaded and tipped with bronzy green.

18. Belly and base of hindneck white; head, neck,
and breast blue..... *Florisuga mellivora* ♂
Belly not white..... 19
19. With a triangular white patch on breast..... 20
No white patch on breast..... 21
20. Belly black; crown glittering violet-blue..... *Coeligena torquata tor-*
quata ♂
Belly glittering green; crown glittering golden
green *Coeligena torquata con-*
radii ♂
21. Outermost tail feather black; next three white
edged black..... *Urochroa bougueri bougueri*
Outermost tail feather largely white or greyish
white 22
22. Throat and breast glittering green; belly black *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*
lafresnayi ♂
Throat and crown glittering purple; breast
and belly glittering purple and blue; entire
back glittering golden green..... *Boissonneaua jardini*
Throat, breast and belly glittering golden
green; *Polytmus guainumbi* ♂
23. Outer tail feathers rufous or chestnut..... 24
Outer tail feathers buffy..... 26
24. Throat glittering purple; belly glittering green *Campylopterus falcatus* ♂
Belly not glittering green..... 25
25. Throat glittering blue green; breast and belly
ashy, discs at sides green..... *Campylopterus falcatus* ♀
Throat and breast golden green; belly greyish
white or brownish grey; under tail coverts
rufous *Amazilia tzacatl tzacatl*
26. Throat glittering green; belly black..... *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*
saül ♂
Crown and throat glittering golden green;
under wing coverts light rufous..... *Boissonneaua flavescens*
27. Four central tail feathers conspicuously tipped
with white and shorter than the rest..... 28
Four central tail feathers not tipped white.... 29
28. Throat and chest glittering emerald green;
under tail coverts rufous..... *Urosticte ruficrissa* ♂
Upper throat glittering green, lower throat
brilliant purple or lilac; under tail coverts
green, edged with white..... *Urosticte benjamini* ♂
29. Outer tail feathers greatly elongated, longest
pair 85 mm. or more when fully grown..... 30
Outer tail feathers not greatly elongated, or
not very much longer than next pair, or
normal 38
30. Outer pair of tail feathers racket-shaped at tip *Ocreatus underwoodii* ♂
Outer pair of tail feathers not terminating in
a racket..... 31

31. Tail feathers black with bronzy green or coppery tips..... *Lesbia victoriae* ♂
 Tail feathers brilliant purple, blue, green, or black with broad green tips..... 32
32. Wing about 50 mm.; central tail feathers emerald green, outermost and longest bronze green..... *Lesbia nuna* ♂
 Wing over 60 mm..... 33
33. Tail feathers brilliant green..... 34
 Tail feathers brilliant blue or violet-blue..... 35
34. No throat patch; crown glittering green..... *Agelaiocercus emmae emmae* ♂
 Throat patch brilliant violet-blue; crown glittering green..... *Agelaiocercus kingi mocoa* ♂
35. Below bronze green or coppery..... 36
 Below green..... 37
36. Throat patch purple; lower back green..... *Agelaiocercus coelestis coelestis* ♂
 Throat patch purple; lower back blue..... *Agelaiocercus coelestis pseudocoelestis* ♂
37. Throat patch purple; crown glittering green.. *Agelaiocercus kingi kingi* ♂
 No throat patch; crown glittering green..... *Agelaiocercus emmae caudata* ♂
38. Wing over 98 mm.; body plumage green; upper wing coverts shining blue..... *Pterophanes cyanopterus* ♂
 Wing 85 mm. or less..... 39
39. Belly or part of it blue or violet..... 40
 No blue or violet on belly..... 44
40. Chin, upper throat, and band from below eye over ear coverts blue or violet..... *Colibri coruscans*
 No blue or violet band across ear coverts..... 41
41. Throat, breast and belly glittering blue..... *Lepidopyga lilliae* ♂
 Throat, sometimes breast also, glittering green; belly blue or violet..... 42
42. Wing about 41-45 mm.; crown glittering green *Damophila julie* ♂
 Wing over 50 mm..... 43
43. Under tail coverts very long, white..... *Chalybura buffoni caeruleogaster* ♂
 Under tail coverts not conspicuously lengthened..... 43-b
- 43-b. No glittering crown patch..... *Thalurania furcata nigro-fasciata* ♂
 Crown patch brilliant purple..... *Thalurania furcata colombica* ♂
 Crown patch glittering green..... *Thalurania furcata verticeps* ♂
 Crown patch glittering green margined with blue posteriorly..... *Thalurania furcata fannyi* ♂

44. Entire upper surface shining purple or black;
tail dark violet or blackish violet..... 45
Upper surface not purple..... 46
45. Upper surface purple; culmen about 13 mm... *Zodalia glyceria* ♂ (1)
Upper surface purple; culmen about 7 mm... *Ramphomicron m. micro-*
rhynchum ♂
Upper surface black; culmen about 8 mm... *Ramphomicron dorsale* ♂
46. Gular patch, throat, throat and breast, or
mark at sides of neck in color contrast to
rest of under parts..... 47
No contrasting patch of color on throat or
sides of neck..... 84
47. Lower mandible pale..... 48
Lower mandible black..... 54
48. Chin, upper throat and under tail coverts ru-
fous; lower throat and chest glittering blue;
crown green like the back..... *Hylocharis sapphirina* ♂
Chin and throat not rufous..... 45
49. Chin and upper throat green; lower throat
and chest brilliant blue or violet; crown
green 50
Chin and throat blue or violet..... 51
50. Middle tail feathers reddish or purple bronze. *Amazilia amabilis* ♂
Middle tail feathers bronze green..... *Amazilia rosenbergi* ♂
51. Crown green; upper mandible black..... 52
Crown blue or violet; upper mandible pale,
tipped black..... 53
52. Throat glittering violet; middle tail feathers
bronzy *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*
confinis ♂
Throat and upper breast glittering blue; mid-
dle tail feathers bronzy, tipped purplish
black *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*
coelina ♂
53. Throat and breast violet-blue; tail dark steel-
blue *Hylocharis cyanus* ♂
Throat deep glittering blue; tail golden bronze *Hylocharis oenone* ♂
Throat glittering blue; tail shining green..... *Hylocharis grayi hum-*
boldti ♂
Upper throat glittering blue, lower throat glit-
tering green; tail steel blue..... *Hylocharis g. grayi* ♂
54. With the throat white or a band or spot white
or buff on breast..... 55
With no band..... 67
55. With a spot of glittering violet at sides of neck 56
With no glittering violet at sides of neck..... 57

(1) Young males of *Zodalia glyceria* are dark shining bluish green above.

56. Forecrown and throat glittering green..... *Schistes geoffroyi albogularis* ♂
 Forecrown glittering green; throat white..... *Schistes geoffroyi albogularis* ♀
 Forecrown not glittering..... *Schistes g. geoffroyi* ♂
57. Under and upper tail coverts, throat and belly glittering green; leg tufts long, white..... *Eriocnemis alinae*
 Under tail coverts not glittering green..... 58
58. Wing over 63 mm..... 59
 Wing under 63 mm..... 61
59. Frontlet glittering greenish blue; jugular spot violet; rump bronzy violet..... *Coeligena traviesi* ♂
 Frontlet not glittering..... 60
60. Breast band white; throat glittering rosy violet *Heliangelus amethysticollis*
 Breast band buff; throat glittering golden orange *Heliangelus mavors*
61. Throat white, spotted green; lower breast and belly rufous; crown glittering blue..... *Aglaiocercus coelestis* ♀
 Throat glittering violet, purple, rosy, or ruby red 62
62. Outer tail feathers not much narrower than next pair; a wide patch of white across breast *Philodice mitchellii* ♂
 Outer tail feathers thread-like..... 63
63. Base of tail feathers cinnamon; throat rosy red *Chaetocercus jourdanii rosae* ♂
 Base of tail not cinnamon..... 64
64. Glittering throat feathers much elongated at sides 65
 Glittering throat feathers not elongated at sides 66
65. Crown and back green; throat violet..... *Acestrura heliodor heliodor* ♂
 Crown green; back blue; throat purple-red.... *Acestrura heliodor astreans* ♂
66. Breast band white; belly dark green..... *Acestrura harterti* ♂
 Breast and center of abdomen white; flanks green *Acestrura mulsanti* ♂
67. Outer tail feathers at least 38 mm. longer than central ones..... 68
 Outer tail feathers less than 38 mm. longer than central ones..... 69
68. Forehead and throat glittering brassy green; tail purple..... *Neolesbia nehrkorni* ♂
 Forehead, upper throat and breast glittering grass green; jugular spot rosy violet; tail bronze *Eugenia imperatrix* ♂

69.	With buff on lower surface.....	70
	With no buff on lower surface.....	71
70.	Gular spot rosy violet; entire lower surface buffy, with green discs; rump and upper tail coverts bronze.....	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>
	Throat buffy; jugular spot blue; upper tail coverts glittering green.....	<i>Eriocnemis vestitus</i> ♀
	Throat white, spotted green; crown and tail greenish blue.....	<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i> ♀
	Throat white, spotted with green; crown and tail green.....	<i>Aglaiocercus emmae</i> ♀
71.	Lower breast and belly grey; crown and throat glittering violet-blue.....	<i>Klais guimeti</i> ♂
	Lower breast and belly grey; throat glittering rosy violet; crown glittering blue green.....	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>
	Breast and belly not grey.....	72
72.	General plumage green; long stripe at sides of neck violet-blue.....	<i>Colibri thalassinus cyanotus</i>
	No stripe on sides of neck.....	73
73.	Under tail coverts violet.....	74
	Under tail coverts not violet.....	75
74.	Chin and throat glittering violet-blue; belly glittering green.....	<i>Eriocnemis vestitus ves- titus</i> ♂
	Similar, but throat patch entirely surrounded by glittering green.....	<i>Eriocnemis vestitus para- millo</i> ♂
75.	Under surface of tail bronzy red or purple....	76
	Under surface of tail not bronzy red or purple	77
76.	Tail coppery red; general plumage bronzy blackish	<i>Metallura iracunda</i> ♂
	Tail coppery red; general plumage bronzy green	<i>Metallura tyrianthina ty- rianthina</i> ♂
	Tail violet; general plumage bronzy green.....	<i>Metallura tyrianthina dis- tricta</i> ♂
77.	Glittering throat patch of two colors narrow, elongated, reaching over breast.....	78
	Glittering throat patch not narrow or elon- gated	79
78.	Crown rufous; tail with broad white tips.....	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>
	Crown green; no white tips to tail.....	<i>Chalcostigma heteropogon</i>
79.	Upper throat glittering blue; lower throat glit- tering rosy violet.....	<i>Helianthus exortis</i> ♂
	Throat differently marked.....	80
80.	Throat patch coppery green covering entire throat	81
	With an isolated glittering violet or blue spot on lower throat.....	82

81. General plumage green; under surface of tail shining blue..... *Metallura williami williami* ♂
General plumage green; under surface of tail shining green..... *Metallura williami primolina* ♂
82. Belly glittering coppery gold; frontlet glittering green; wing about 70 mm..... *Coeligena bonapartei* ♂
Belly glittering coppery green; gular spot without definite edges; wing about 60 mm..... *Eriocnemis godini*
Belly green..... 83
83. Crown glittering blue green; back green..... *Heliodoxa jacula* ♂
Frontlet glittering green; crown and back black; tertials buff..... *Coeligena lutetiae* ♂
84. Lower mandible black..... 85
Lower mandible pale..... 97
85. Wing over 50 mm..... 86
Wing under 50 mm..... 93
86. Tibia covered with long black or white downy plumes 87
Tibia not covered with long downy plumes.... 88
87. Downy plumes black (♂) or white (♀); entire under surface including under tail coverts glittering golden green..... *Eriocnemis derbyi*
Downy plumes white; under tail coverts glittering purple; belly golden coppery; breast glittering green..... *Eriocnemis cupreo-ventris*
Under tail coverts dark green; breast golden coppery; belly green..... *Eriocnemis mosquera*
88. Entire under surface rufous; forecrown glittering green; entire back shining green..... *Coeligena phalerata* ♀
Under surface blue black, or dull greyish coppery green..... 89
Under surface or part of it glittering green... 90
89. Under surface black; forecrown glittering purple *Doryfera johannae* ♂
Under surface dull greyish coppery green; forecrown glittering green; culmen 34-39 mm. *Doryfera ludoviciae ludoviciae* ♂
Doryfera ludoviciae rectirostris ♂
Similar, but culmen 40-44 mm.....
90. Crown purple blue; throat and upper breast glittering green; belly duller..... *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* ♂
Crown green like the back; under tail coverts white, very long..... 91
91. Tail steel-blue..... *Chalybura buffonii buffonii*
Central tail feathers with a coppery tinge.... 92
92. Crown and back grass green; central tail feathers coppery green..... *Chalybura buffonii aeneicauda*

- Crown coppery green; back green; central tail feathers coppery brown..... *Chalybura buffonii micans*
93. Tail deeply forked, 65-75 mm. long; a fiery-red pectoral patch; middle of abdomen black... *Popelairia langsdorffi* ♂
 Tail forked, 50-61 mm. long; pectoral spot blue; abdomen green..... *Popelairia conversii* ♂
 Tail under 35 mm..... 94
94. Tail steel-blue..... 95
 Tail green or coppery gold..... 96
95. Central tail feathers much shorter than outer ones *Chlorostilbon gibsoni pumilus* ♂
 Central tail feathers not shorter or scarcely shorter than outer ones..... *Chlorostilbon prasinus phoeopygus* ♂
96. Tail and wing coverts coppery golden..... *Chlorostilbon russatus* ♂
 Outer tail feathers narrow, golden green; bill about 15 mm..... *Chlorostilbon stenura* ♂
 Outer tail feathers normal, golden green; bill 16-18 mm..... *Chlorostilbon poortmani* ♂
97. Central tail feathers steel-blue..... 98
 Central tail feathers coppery purple to coppery green 104
98. Bill 13-15 mm..... 99
 Bill 17-20 mm..... 101
99. Upper mandible pale, tipped dark; lower plumage glittering golden green..... *Chlorostilbon canivetii*
 Upper mandible black..... 100
100. Below glittering golden green; above coppery green *Chlorostilbon gibsoni gibsoni*
 Below glittering blue green; above grass green *Chlorostilbon gibsoni chrysogaster*
101. Crown dark blue or greenish blue; under surface glittering green..... *Amazilia cyanirostris*
 Crown not blue..... 102
102. Under surface glittering golden green; chin strongly tinged bluish; under tail coverts green *Chlorestes notatus* ♂
 Chin not tinged blue..... 103
103. Tail dark steel-blue; upper tail coverts duller. *Amazilia saucerrottei saucerrottei*
 Tail and upper tail coverts bright steel-blue... *Amazilia saucerrottei warszewiczi*
104. Tail purplish blue to purplish brown; lower back and upper tail coverts dull greyish violet; under tail coverts buffy..... *Amazilia viridigaster*
 Central tail feathers coppery green or green.. 105

105. Wing over 60 mm.; throat and breast glittering green; belly dull grey..... *Chalybura urochrysis* ♂
Wing under 60 mm.; center of breast and belly white, or all under parts white, or green, or bluish green..... 106
106. Crown glittering..... 107
Crown not glittering..... 108
107. Crown glittering blue; entire under parts white; bill over 20 mm..... *Amazilia franciae* ♂
Crown glittering blue-green; center of throat and abdomen white; bill about 15 mm..... *Amazilia versicolor* ♂
Crown glittering green; bill over 20 mm..... *Amazilia franciae viridiceps* ♂
108. Tail feathers 7-8 mm. broad..... 109
Tail feathers narrower, 6 mm. or less..... 110
109. Throat and chest glittering golden green..... *Amazilia fimbriata apicalis* ♂
Throat and chest glittering bluish green..... *Amazilia fimbriata fluvialis* ♂
110. Under surface glittering green or bluish green; under tail coverts white with narrow green centers *Lepidopyga goudoti goudoti* ♂
Similar, but under tail coverts green, edged with white..... *Lepidopyga goudoti luminosa* ♂
- b. Middle tail feathers lengthened, tipped with white, buffy or rufous..... 111
Middle tail feathers not lengthened..... 121
111. Wing over 45 mm..... 112
Wing under 45 mm..... 118
112. Above dark shining green or blue green..... 113
Above bronzy green..... 114
113. Streak on center of throat indefinite, greyish or whitish; belly dark grey..... *Phaethornis yaruqui sancti-johannis* (1)
Streak on center of throat pronounced, rufous; center of belly buffy..... *Phaethornis guy*
114. Under surface warm buff; chin and center of throat white..... *Phaethornis syrmatorphorus*
Under surface greyish, dingy whitish, or buffy greyish 115
115. Lateral rectrices edged white..... 116
Lateral rectrices edged buff..... 117

(1) All the species of *Phaethornis* here listed have a strongly arched bill with the exception of *bourcieri*.

116. Chin streak prominent, long, white; rump greyish green..... *Phaethornis hispidus*
 Chin and throat whitish or greyish, streaked black; rump greyish green..... *Phaethornis anthophilus*
 Chin streak indefinite, whitish; rump rufous; tail feathers next to central ones white on distal half..... *Phaethornis augusti*
117. Back bronzy green barred blackish; bill about 40 mm., arched..... *Phaethornis superciliosus*
 Back bronze green; bill about 30 mm., comparatively straight..... *Phaethornis bourcierii*
118. All tail feathers tipped rufous..... *Phaethornis ruber*
 Central tail feathers tipped white, lateral tipped buff..... 119
119. Basal two-thirds of tail black; lower plumage buff *Phaethornis griseogularis*
 Basal part of tail bronzy..... 120
120. Below pale buff, throat and breast paler than abdomen, throat not streaked..... *Phaethornis longuemareus nelsoni*
 Throat greyish, streaked; belly buff..... *Phaethornis longuemareus striigularis* and *subrufescens*
121. With a distinct band of rufous or chestnut across base of throat..... 122
 Different from above, but throat and/or breast sometimes rufous..... 123
122. Central tail feathers bronze green, rest buffy white *Threnetes leucurus*
 Base of tail white followed by broad zone of black, feathers tipped white..... *Threnetes ruckeri*
123. Bill arched or curved in a semicircle..... 124
 Bill not arched or curved in a semicircle..... 128
124. Under surface plain reddish tawny brown or rufous buff with no streaks or discs..... 125
 Under surface streaked or with green discs.... 126
125. Upper surface bronze with little or no trace of green; wing 50-56 mm..... *Glaucis aenea*
 Upper surface bronzy green; wing 59-65 mm... *Glaucis hirsuta*
126. Lower surface buff with green discs; all but center tail feathers buff, broadly tipped bronze *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*
 Lower surface streaked; bill curved in half circle *lafresnayi* ♀ 127
127. Outermost tail feathers completely buff, next two pair almost completely buff..... *Eutoxeres condamini*
 Outer tail feathers bronzy, tipped white..... *Eutoxeres aquila*

128. Throat, or breast, or belly, or flanks, or entire under surface greyish buff, or buff to chestnut 129
Under surface green, blue, black, white, grey, or white with green discs..... 144
129. Wing 85-100 mm.; lower plumage rufous; wing coverts blue, shading into green on shoulders
Wing under 80 mm..... *Pterophanes cyanopterus* ♀ 130
130. Forecrown bright rusty buff..... 131
Forecrown not bright rusty buff..... 132
131. Throat rusty buff; a band of white across lower back..... *Lophornis delattrei* ♀
Similar to above, but throat blackish..... *Lophornis stictolopha* ♀
132. Throat and tertials buffy rufous; back, breast and belly shining green..... *Coeligena lutetiae* ♀
Tertials not buffy rufous in contrast to rest of wing feathers..... 133
133. Wing 65-73 mm.; upper plumage reddish bronzy green; throat feathers white with dark centers giving a streaked appearance.. *Coeligena coeligena*
Wing less than 65 mm..... 134
134. Tail coppery purple or violet..... 135
Tail not coppery purple or violet..... 137
135. Back dusky green; wing coverts coppery.... *Metallura iracunda* ♀
Back grass green; wing coverts green..... 136
136. Bill about 12 mm.; tail coppery reddish purple *Metallura tyrianthina*
tyrianthina ♀
Bill about 14 mm.; tail violet..... *Metallura tyrianthina*
districta ♀
137. Throat speckled or spotted; under surface buff to greyish buff; tail pale-tipped..... *Adelomyia melanogenys*
Throat not speckled or spotted..... 138
138. Under surface uniform, deep rufous to buffy or greyish buff..... 139
Under surface not uniform; throat and center of belly buff or whitish, flanks chestnut.... 141
139. Wing about 60 mm.; lower plumage pale buff, under tail coverts very long, white..... *Leucippus fallax*
Wing 55 mm. or less..... 140
140. Below bright rufous; tail deep rufous with a black subterminal band..... *Acestrura heliodor*
heliodor ♀
Below dull greyish buff; tail bronzy, pale-tipped; forecrown pale buff; hind crown pinkish brown..... *Anthocephala floriceps*
floriceps ♂
Similar to above, but forecrown pale buff; hind crown chestnut..... *Anthocephala floriceps*
berlepschi ♂
Similar, but crown dull bronzy; tail tipped

	pinkish buff.....	<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>
	Similar, but tail tipped white.....	<i>floriceps</i> ♀ <i>Anthocephala floriceps</i> <i>berlepschi</i> ♀
141.	Wing 37-43 mm.....	142
	Wing 33-35 mm.....	143
142.	Upper surface bronzy green; culmen 17-20 mm.	<i>Acestrura mulsanti</i> ♀
	Upper surface bronzy olive; culmen 14-16 mm.	<i>Philodice mitchellii</i> ♀
143.	Central tail feathers green, all the rest rufous with a black subterminal band.....	<i>Acestrura heliodor</i> <i>astreans</i> ♀
	Central tail feathers coppery green, next pair black, rest rufous with a black subterminal band	<i>Chaetocercus jourdanii</i> <i>rosae</i> ♀
144.	Bill 75-120 mm.....	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i> ♀
	Bill under 50 mm.....	145
145.	Bill upturned at tip, about 13 mm. long; throat white covered with green discs.....	<i>Opisthoprora euryptera</i>
	Bill not upturned at tip.....	146
146.	Throat and breast streaked black and white; central tail feathers grey for two-thirds of their length, tipped bronzy.....	<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>
	Throat not streaked black and white.....	147
147.	With a white band across rump; wing 40 mm. or less.....	148
	With no white band across rump.....	150
148.	Central tail feathers tipped bronzy purple, outer ones tipped buff.....	<i>Polemistria chalybea</i> ♀
	Central tail feathers mostly blue, outer ones white; a white mustachial streak.....	149
149.	Throat and breast black; tibial tufts rufous... Throat black, breast green with bronze discs; center of belly black.....	<i>Popelairia popelairii</i> ♀ <i>Popelairia conversii</i> ♀
	Similar to <i>P. conversii</i> but center of belly white	<i>Popelairia langsdorffi</i> ♀
150.	Outer tail feathers white or mostly white, buff or purple brown.....	151
	Outer tail feathers not as described above....	156
151.	Outer tail feathers mostly white or buffy.....	152
	Outer tail feathers mostly purple brown.....	155
152.	Outer tail feathers all white with a black bar near base; under parts of body white.....	<i>Heliothryx aurita</i> and <i>barroti</i> ♀
	Outer tail feathers different from above.....	153
153.	Outer tail feathers white or buffy with dark tip; throat and triangular patch on breast white	<i>Coeligena torquata</i> ♀
	No triangular patch on breast.....	154

154. Bill curved, over 20 mm.; tail feathers white with broad black tip..... *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*
saül ♂ (imm.)
- Bill 12 mm. or less; tail buffy white, tipped bronze *Oryzopogon guerinii* ♀
155. Throat and breast blue black; sides of throat and of breast dark blue..... *Anthracothorax nigricollis* ♂
- A streak of black from chin to belly broadly bordered by white..... *Anthracothorax nigricollis* ♀
- Chin rufous, lower throat and upper breast white with blue green discs..... *Hylocharis sapphirina* ♀
156. Tail much graduated; wing over 50 mm..... 157
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Under surface grey or dingy white. 168
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171. Lower surface white; central tail feathers about 10 mm. shorter than external ones; tail tipped white; wing 39-43 mm. *Ocreatus underwoodii melanantherus*
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172. Bill about 20 mm. *Chlorostilbon poortmani euchloris* ♀
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Without long tibial plumes. 174
174. Under surface uniform dull greyish green. 175
Under surface not uniform dull greyish green 176
175. Crown bronzy; back green; wing 56-67 mm.; culmen 33-44 mm. *Doryfera ludoviciae* ♀
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179. Culmen 7-7.5 mm.; back green, upper tail
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mainly buffy..... *Ramphomicron microrhyn-*
chum ♀
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erts blackish green, broadly fringed white... *Ramphomicron dorsale* ♀
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purple bronze or coppery purple..... 180
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- Bill over 16 mm..... 183
181. Lower surface buffy, thickly covered with
bronze green discs; under surface of tail
shining blue..... *Metallura williami*
williami ♀
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bronze green..... *Metallura williami*
primoline ♀
- Lower surface white..... 182
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plete breast band, shining green..... *Amazilia versicolor* ♀
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underwoodii ♀
183. Wing over 55 mm..... 184
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184. Upper surface coppery bronze; tail shining
green with white base and tip..... *Polytmus guainumbi* ♀
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185. Basal half of outer web of outermost rectrix
and tip white..... *Florisuga mellivora* ♀
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not white..... 186
186. Lower mandible pale..... 187
- Lower mandible black..... 188
187. Outermost rectrix blue with a grey tip..... *Hylocharis grayi grayi* ♀
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subterminal bar and grey tip..... *Hylocharis grayi hum-*
boldtii ♀
188. Culmen about 25-28 mm.; wing about 65-70
mm.; white stripe from base of mandible to
below eye..... *Heliodora jacula* ♀
- Culmen about 22-23 mm.; wing about 65-70
mm.; white stripe from base of mandible to
below eye..... *Heliodora leadbeateri* ♀
- Culmen about 20 mm.; wing about 58 mm., no
white stripe..... *Haplophaedia aureliae*
caucensis ♀
189. Lower mandible pale..... 190
- Lower mandible black..... 193
190. Throat with purple blue discs; culmen about
17 mm..... *Hylocharis cyanus* ♀

- Throat and breast pure white with green discs at sides; central tail feathers bronze, others blue, white-tipped..... *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis* ♀
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191. Entire tail coppery purple..... *Hylocharis oenone* ♀
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192. Central tail feathers coppery, outer ones steel-blue with white tips..... *Amazilia amabilis* ♀
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193. Below grey with green discs; wing about 45 mm. *Chlorostilbon prasinus* ♀
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194. Tail steel-blue, no white tip; under tail coverts shining green..... *Chlorestes notatus* ♀
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195. Under tail coverts pure white, long, covering more than half the under surface of the tail *Amazilia rosenbergi* ♀
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196. Under tail coverts buff; two outermost tail feathers tipped white..... *Urosticte ruficrissa* ♀
Under tail coverts buffy white; three outermost tail feathers tipped white..... *Urosticte benjamini* ♀

* ***Doryfera johannae johannae*** (Bourcier)

BLUE-FRONTED LANCE-BILL

Trochilus johannae, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 45 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to northeastern Perú. Southern Venezuela to British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward ("Bogotá", "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], rio Guatiquía, near Villavicencio; Morelia). [Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.]

* ***Doryfera ludoviciae ludoviciae*** (Bourcier and Mulsant)

GREEN-FRONTED LANCE-BILL

Trochilus ludoviciae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agr. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 10, p 136, 1847 (Buenavista, Meta, 1350 m., Colombia, ex Chapman).

Range of the species.—From Costa Rica southward in the mountains of western South America to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes, and the eastern slope of the Western Andes ("Bogotá", Environs of

Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Buenavista [Meta], río Negro [Boyacá], Las Ventanas; Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Salento, Miraflores, La Candela; San Antonio). [*Venezuela to Bolivia.*]

A record from "Llanos of R. Meta" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 655) seems most unlikely for this montane bird.

* ***Doryfera ludoviciae rectirostris*** Gould

PACIFIC GREEN-FRONTED LANCE-BILL

Introd. Troch., p. 71, 1861 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. Restricted to the western slope of the Western Andes from the río San Juan southward (La Selva 2100 m., Bitaco Valley, Munchique, Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Birds from the western slope of the Western Andes are intermediate between this form and *ludoviciae*. Nariño birds are typical.

* ***Androdon aequatorialis*** Gould

ECUADORIAN TOOTH-BILL

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), 12, p. 247, 1863 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, northern and western Colombia to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope from Nariño northward, and eastward across the Atrato Valley and northern Antioquia to the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, río Patía, Potedó, Sipí, Noanamá, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Bagadó, Andagoya, Tadó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Pizarro; east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna (1); Remedios).

* ***Glaucis aenea*** Lawrence

BRONZY HERMIT

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19, p. 232, 1867 (Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope. Recorded from the upper río Baudó southward (Nuquí, Andagoya, río Calima, Guineo, Córdoba, San José, río Dagua, Barbacoas).

* ***Glaucis hirsuta affinis*** Lawrence

LESSER HAIRY HERMIT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 6, p. 261, 1858 (Río Napo, Ecuador).

(1) Professor Dugand points out to me that the border between Panamá and Colombia runs north and south over the summit of Mt. Tacarcuna. Therefore, birds which are recorded from the eastern slope have actually been taken in Colombian territory, and not in Panamá, as is usually recorded.

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded throughout the country with the exception of Nariño (Dibulla, Don Diego, Donama, Trojas de Catata, Tierra Nueva, Fundación; Turbaco, Puerto Zapote, Montería, Jaraquiel; El Tambor, Malena, Cunday; Alto Bonito, río Atrato, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Yumbo, Cali; Medina, Llanos del Meta, Villavicencio; Belén, Morelia, Umbria). [*Panamá, western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

A record from Santa Elena, 2700 m., seems hardly possible for this tropical species.

* ***Threnetes leucurus cervinicauda* Gould**

FAWN-TAILED BARBED-THROAT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 109 (Quijos, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and British Guiana to Amazonian Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward ("Bogotá", "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador to north-eastern Perú.*]

An old record from "Santa Marta" is very doubtful.

* ***Threnetes ruckeri darienensis* Bangs and Barbour**

DARIÉN BARBED-THROAT

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 204, 1922 (Mt. Sapo, Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua south to western Ecuador and across northern Colombia to the Santa Marta region and Santander.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Recorded from the Pacific coast south to the río Munchique (where the birds are intermediate between this and the typical form), and across northern Colombia to the middle Magdalena Valley. Also recorded from the humid forested region on the Santa Marta coast. (Río Salaquí, río Juradó, Sautatá, río Baudó, Andagoya, Nóvita, Malaguita, río Dagua, Naranjito, río Munchique; El Cauca, El Tambor; Don Diego). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

***Threnetes ruckeri venezuelensis* Cory**

VENEZUELAN BARBED-THROAT

Field Mus. Pub., no. 167, Orn. Ser., 1, no. 7, p. 286, 1913 (Oropé, "Zulia" [Táchira], Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northeastern Colombia in the Zulia Valley (77 km. north of Cúcuta, La Javilla). [*Western Venezuela.*]

I have not seen specimens from Norte de Santander. For remarks on the validity of this form see Todd (Ann. Carn. Mus., 39, p. 273-4, 1942).

* **Threnetes ruckeri ruckeri** (Bourcier)

RUCKER'S BARBED-THROAT

Trochilus ruckeri, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 46 (Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana, Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador*.]

* **Phaethornis yaruqui sancti-johannis** Hellmayr

SAN JUAN HERMIT

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 27, p. 92, 1911 (Condoto, río Condoto, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast southward to Nariño (río Truandó, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, Alto del Buey, río Jurubidá 900 m., Munguidó, upper Atrato, El Tambo [Chocó], Santa Cecilia, Condoto, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, Potedó, Sipí, Malaguita, Guineo, Buenaventura, Córdoba, San José, Pavas, río Mechengue, Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá.

* **Phaethornis guy coruscus** Bangs

BANGS' HERMIT

Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 3, p. 26, 1902 (Boquete, 1350 m., Chiriquí, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Venezuela and Trinidad, and southward on the west to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and west slope of the Western Andes (río Juradó, Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, Pavas, Las Cruces, La Tigra, ? San Antonio). [*Costa Rica and Panamá*.]

* **Phaethornis guy apicalis** (Tschudi)

EMILIA'S HERMIT

Trochilus apicalis, Arch. Naturg., 10, Bd. 1, p. 296, 1844 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Both slopes of the Central and Eastern Andes. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (El Cauca, Bucaramanga, río Negro, Medina, Villavicencio, Buenavista, Fusagasugá, Guaduas; Angelópolis, west of Honda, Miraflores; ? Peque). [*Extreme northwestern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú*.]

* **Phaethornis syrmatophorus syrmatophorus** Gould

TRAIN-BEARING HERMIT

In Jardine's Contr. Orn., p. 139, 1851 (Western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific coast eastward to the Central Andes (Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento; La Selva, Espinal [rio Dagua], Bitaco Valley, San Antonio, La Tigra, Las Cruces, Cerro Munchique, Cocal, rio Munchique, rio Mechengue 810 m., Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2340 m., La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*.]

***Phaethornis syrmatorphorus columbianus* Boucard**

COLOMBIAN HERMIT

Humming Bird, 1, p. 17, 1891 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from "Bogotá", and La Palma at the head of the Magdalena Valley. [*Eastern Ecuador*.]

* ***Phaethornis superciliosus cassinii* Lawrence**

CASSIN'S HERMIT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 347, 1866 (Turbo, north-western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southwestern México to Amazonia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern and northern Colombia from the Panamá border to the middle Magdalena Valley in Santander (rio Salaquí, rio Jampavadó, Sautatá, Murindó, Turbo; Remedios; El Cauca, El Tambor, Naranjo). [*Canal Zone, eastward*.]

A record of *P. longirostris* from "Barranquilla" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 272) is probably referable to this form. However, the species is not known to range as far north as the Department of Atlántico, not even into the lower Magdalena Valley.

In Nariño *P. superciliosus baroni* should be found.

* ***Phaethornis superciliosus moorei* Lawrence**

MOORE'S HERMIT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 6, p. 258, 1858 (Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Floresia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú*.]

Additional records.—Lower rio Igará-paraná (skins on Indian ornament).

A record of *P. superciliosus* from "Llanos of R. Meta" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 662) may be referable to this form.

* ***Phaethornis superciliosus susurrus* Bangs**

SANTA MARTA HERMIT

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 64, 1901 (Chirúa, 2100 m., Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region between 600 and 1500 m. (Chirúa, Heights of

Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego, Las Taguas, Minca, Cincinnati, Onaca, San Francisco, Palomino, Cacagualito, Las Nubes, La Concepción). [*Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela.*]

The correct spelling of the subspecific name is *susurrus*, not *susurus* as given by Peters, Check-List Bds. World, vol. 5, p. 10, 1945.

* ***Phaethornis hispidus* (Gould)**

D'OSERY'S HERMIT

Trochilus (?) *hispidus*, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 90 (Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Central Venezuela to northeastern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes. Recorded from "Bogotá", Villavicencio, "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], Mámbita, and Palmar.

* ***Phaethornis anthophilus anthophilus* (Bourcier)**

PALLID HERMIT

Trochilus anthophilus, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 71 (Upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Pearl Islands to western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast from the río Sinú eastward, and up the Magdalena Valley. Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley. Tropical Zone. (Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Tocahagua, La Peña, Delta of the Magdalena; Buritaca, Donama, Don Diego, La Tigra, Trojas de Cataca, Tucurínca, Valencia, Valledupar, Loma Larga; Puerto Berrio, Espinal, Chicoral; Guaduas, Sasaima, Fusagasugá, Icononzo, "Bogotá", Gamarrá, Aguachica, Cúcuta, río Zulia, Bochalema). [*Western Venezuela.*]

***Phaethornis anthophilus fuliginosus* Simon**

DUSKY HERMIT

Ornis, 11, p. 201, 1901 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins. Range not known but probably the eastern base of the Eastern Andes south of the range of *anthophilus*.

* ***Phaethornis bourcierii whitelyi* Boucard**

WHITELY'S HERMIT

Humming Bird, 1, p. 18, 1891 (Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern Colombia to the Guianas. Eastern Ecuador to Perú and upper Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Morelia, Caquetá. [*Eastward to the Guianas.*]

***Phaethornis augusti augusti* (Bourcier)**

SALLE'S HERMIT

Trochilus augusti, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 10, p. 623, 1847 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes from Boyacá northward (Ocaña, Chinibaque 1400–1500 m., La Colorada 600 m., “Bogotá”). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Phaethornis rupurumii rupurumii Boucard

BOUCARD'S HERMIT

Humming Bird, 2, p. 1, 1892 (Rupuruni River, British Guiana).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, Caura and Orinoco regions of Venezuela, eastern Colombia southeast to the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco region (Maipures). [*British Guiana, Venezuela and northern Brazil, Rio Branco.*]

* **Phaethornis ruber nigricinctus** Lawrence

BLACK-BANDED HERMIT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 6, p. 260, 1858 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela and the Guianas to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Morelia, Caquetá. [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia and east to the Rio Negro, Brazil.*]

Phaethornis griseogularis Gould

GRAY-THROATED HERMIT

Monogr. Trochil., 1, pl. 30, 1851 (“Bogotá” and Quito).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Ecuador and Perú, Mt. Roraima ?.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Florencia; “Llanos of R. Meta” [= Medina], Villavicencio, “Bogotá”, rio Negro [Boyacá]; ? El Cauca).

“El Cauca” is on the west slope of the Eastern Andes. The record from that locality is therefore doubtful.

Phaethornis longuemareus striigularis Gould

STRIPE-THROATED HERMIT

Monogr. Trochil., 1, pl. 37, 1854 (“Bogotá”).

Range of the species.—Southern México south to Perú and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys northward to the Santa Marta region (Puerto Valdívila, Honda, west of Honda; “Bogotá”, El Tambor, El Cauca; Don Diego, La Concepción, Chirúa, above Bonda sight, below Las Vegas sight).

* **Phaethornis longuemareus nelsoni** Bangs and Barbour

CANA HERMIT

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 204, 1922 (Cana, 600 m., Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The lower Atrato Valley and the northern end of the Pacific coast (río Salaquí, río Juradó, Sautatá, Murindó). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Phaethornis longuemareus subrufescens** Chapman

CHAPMAN'S STRIPE-THROATED HERMIT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 283, 1917 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley and the Baudó Mountains southward on the Pacific slope (río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Quibdó, Andagoya, Nóvita, Córdoba, Naranjo, Cocal 1200 m., Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Phaethornis longuemareus atrimentalis** Lawrence

ECUADORIAN STRIPE-THROATED HERMIT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 6, p. 260, 1858 (Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Putumayo (Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.*]

* **Eutoxeres aquila aquila** (Bourcier)

SICKLE-BILL

Trochilus aquila, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 42 (Vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Tropical Zones. Recorded from the headwaters of the Magdalena (La Palma), and both slopes of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Quetame, Buenavista [Meta], Medina; Morelia).

* **Eutoxeres aquila munda** Griscom

DARIÉN SICKLE-BILL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 330, 1932 (Obaldía, Caribbean coast of Darién, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—From the Panamá border southward on the Pacific slope to the río Dagua region (río Juradó, río Salaquí, río Jurubidá 900 m., Santa Cecilia, Andagoya, Noanamá, San José, Plano de los Monos, Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], San Antonio). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

The single San Antonio bird recorded by Chapman as *E. a. salvini* was most likely taken on the west slope, just west of San Antonio.

* **Eutoxeres aquila heterura** Gould

GOULD'S SICKLE-BILL

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 1, p. 45, 1868 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Pacific slope south of the range of *munda* (Cocal 1200 m., río Munchique, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Birds from Munchique are, as might be expected, intermediate between *heterura* and *munda*.

* **Eutoxeres condamini condamini** (Bourcier)

LA CONDAMINE'S SICKLE-BILL

Trochilus condamini, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 187, 1851 (Archidona, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from "Bogotá", Morelia, Caquetá, and Umbria, Putumayo. [*Eastern Ecuador*.]

* **Phaeochroa cuvierii beriepschi** Helimayr and Seilern

BERLEPSCH'S HUMMINGBIRD

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 12, p. 208, 1915 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (Barranquilla, Tocahagua sight, Los Pendales, Cartagena, Turbaco; Gamarra, Aguachica).

* **Campylopterus largipennis aequatorialis** Gould

EQUATORIAL SABRE-WING

Introd. Trochil., p. 54, 1861 (Neighborhood of Quito = Napo region ?).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and eastern Colombia to Maranhão, Brazil, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region and Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria). [*Upper Amazonia south to Bolivia*.]

* **Campylopterus largipennis largipennis** (Boddaert)

BROAD-SHAFTED SABRE-WING

Trochilus largipennis, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 41, 1783 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the rio Negro (San Felipe). [*Northwestern Brazil, southern and eastern Venezuela, and the Guianas*.]

* **Campylopterus falcatus** (Swainson)

LAZULINE SABRE-WING

Trochilus falcatus, Zool. Ill., 2, pl. 83, "1821-22", 1821 (Northern Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to the mountains of Caracas in Venezuela, and southward to eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. Recorded from the lower Cauca Valley, the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, and both slopes of the Eastern Andes from the region about Ocaña south to Huila and Meta (Peque; El Cauca, La Palmita, Chini-baque, río Negro, Mámbita, Medina, Buenavista, Quetame, Choachí, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Fusagasugá, Cunday; San Agustín).

Campylopterus phainopeplus Salvin and Godman

SANTA MARTA SABRE-WING

Ibis, 1879, p. 202 (San José, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Santa Marta Mountains. Simons found it ranging between 1200 and 1800 m. during February, March, April, and May. From June to October it ranged higher in the mountains being found as high as 4500 m., or nearly at snow line. (San José, Atánques, near Atánques 1200 m., San Miguel, Sierra Nevada up to 4500 m., San Sebastián).

* **Florisuga mellivora** (Linnaeus)

JACOBIN HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus mellivorus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 121, 1758 (India = Surinam).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, Tobago, Aruba, and Carriacou. México southward to Bolivia, and Matto Grosso, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Generally distributed in the Tropical Zone (Dibulla, Loma Larga sight, Donama, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Bonda, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinnati, Tucurina; Los Pendales sight; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Miraflores; El Cauca, El Tambor, "Bogotá", Cunday; Murindó, Quibdó, Andagoya, Noanamá, Santa Cecilia, La Cumbre, Las Cruces, río Cajón, río Mechengue, Buenavista [Nariño], Barbacoas; Susumuco, Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, "Llanos of R. Meta").

Additional records.—El Paraíso [Atlántico]; lower río Igará-paraná (skins identified by Prof. Dugand on an Indian ornament).

* **Colibri delphinae** (Lesson)

BROWN VIOLET-EAR

Ornismya delphinae, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 44 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—From Guatemala south to Bolivia, across northern South America to Trinidad and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Generally distributed in the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the upper Magdalena Valley, the upper Cauca Valley and Nariño, and both slopes of the Eastern Andes. (Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, Dibulla, Heights of Chirúa; "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Mámbita, Medina; San Agustín; La Cumbre, Ricaurte, Buenavista [Nariño].

Additional records.—Popayán, Cruceiro.

* *Colibri thalassinus cyanotus* (Bourcier)

LESSER VIOLET-EAR

Trochilus cyanotus, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 101 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México to western Panamá, Colombia and Venezuela south through western South America to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Generally distributed throughout the Subtropical Zone. Recorded virtually throughout the country with the exception of Nariño; only one specimen, however, has been recorded from the Western Andes. (Vista de Nieve, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, San Lorenzo, El Libano, San Sebastián, El Mamón; Alto, Pueblo Nuevo, La Palmita, Canuto, Las Ventanas, La Pica, La Colorada, Medina, Fómeque, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m.; San Agustín, El Edén, Toche, Santa Elena, Medellín, Sonsón, La Camelia, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m.; Cerro Munchique). [*Range of the species except eastern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Torca [Sabana de Bogotá].

* *Colibri coruscans coruscans* (Gould)

GOULD'S VIOLET-EAR

Trochilus (Petasophora) coruscans, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 44 (South America).

Range of the species.—Western South America from Colombia to northwestern Argentina. Mt. Auyan-tepui, Mt. Duida, Venezuela and Mt. Roraima, Venezuela-British Guiana border.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones throughout the country. Not recorded from the west slope of the Western Andes. (San Sebastián, El Mamón, Sierra Nevada, Macotama, San Miguel, San Lorenzo; Ocaña, Herradura, Las Ventanas, Pamplona, Páramo de Guerrero, Ramírez, Páramo de San Pedro, La Colorada, Environs of Bogotá, Choachí, Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m.; Barro Blanco, Santa Elena, Medellín, La Camelia, Sonsón, Laguneta, Salento, Toche, San Agustín, Puracé, Coconuco, Almaguer, Popayán; Cerro Munchique, La Florida; Mayasquer, Cumbal 3600 m.). [*Range of the species except the Venezuelan mountains mentioned above.*]

Additional records.—Usaquén, Sabana de Bogotá; Paletará, Totoró. The commonest hummingbird in the parks and gardens of Bogotá.

* *Anthracothorax nigricollis nigricollis* (Vieillot)

BLACK-THROATED MANGO

Trochilus nigricollis, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 7, p. 349, 1817 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—Panamá southward over the greater part of Tropical South America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. Not recorded from Nariño or west of the Western Andes except in the extreme lower Atrato Valley. (Sautatá; Turbaco, Cartagena, Los Pendales, Santa Cruz, La Peña, El Paraíso sight, Megua; Fundación, Cincinnati, Masinga, Cacagualito, Donama, Bonda; Bucaramanga, Cúcuta; Medellín, Honda, Espinal,

Villavieja; Cauca Valley, Yumbo, Cali; Llanos del Meta, Villavicencio; Maipures; Morelia). [*Range of the species except western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Fusagasugá, Melgar, Estación Saldaña.

A bird from Yumbo in the Cauca Valley has been recorded by Todd as *A. n. iridescens* (Gould), a form heretofore recorded only from the equatorial arid region of western Ecuador. More specimens from Colombia should be examined before admitting *iridescens* to the Colombian avifauna. *Iridescens* is the only recognized subspecies of *nigricollis*.

* **Chrysolampis mosquitus** (Linnaeus)

RUBY-AND-TOPAZ HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus mosquitus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 120, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—From Colombia and Venezuela through eastern South America to Matto Grosso, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region to the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, the Cauca Valley and the west slope of the Western Andes. The Zulia Valley and the Orinoco region. (Dibulla, Don Diego, Bonda, Cincinnati; Cartagena, Turbaco, Los Pendales, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, Megua, La Playa; Aguachica, El Cauca, Ocaña, Cúcuta; Bello, Medellín, Prado in Tolima, Mariquita, rio Coello, Natagaima, Villavieja; Dabeiba, Yumbo, Dagua; Llanos del Meta, mouth of rio Meta).

Additional records.—Fusagasugá, Tocaíma; Espinal [Tolima]; Payán 1750 m.

Klais guimeti guimeti (Bourcier)

GUIMET'S HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus guimeti, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 72 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Venezuela, Perú, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Subtropical and Tropical Zones of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], rio Guatiquía, Villavicencio [above ?], "Llanos of R. Meta", Andalucía [east slope]). [*Western Venezuela to Nicaragua.*]

The "Llanos of R. Meta" record (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 666), based on four skins collected by T. H. Wheeler, is probably referable to Medina (580 m.) or to the slopes of the Eastern Andes above Medina, between this locality and Gachetá (1800 m.). Wheeler is known to have visited both places.

* **Lophornis delattrei lessoni** Simon

LESSON'S COQUETTE

Hist. Nat. Trochil., pp. 53, 285, 1921 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Colombia, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The upper Magdalena Valley (Ibagué, Prado in Tolima; Fusagasugá, "Bogotá"). [*Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

A record from the rio Casanare is extremely doubtful.

* **Lophornis stictolopha** Salvin and Elliot SPANGLED COQUETTE

Ibis, 1873, p. 280 (Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Antioquia", "Bogotá", Medina, and Icononzo.

Polemistria chalybea verreauxii (Bourcier and Verreaux)
VERREAUX'S COQUETTE

Lophornis verreauxii, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 193, pl. 6, 1853 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and Venezuela south to southeastern Brazil, and Amazonian Ecuador south to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward. Recorded from "Bogotá" and Medina. [Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.]

Additional records.—Lower rio Igará-paraná, an affluent of the Putumayo (skins identified by Prof. Dugand on an Indian ornament).

Popelairia popelairii (Du Bus) POPELAIRE'S THORN-BILL

Trochilus popelairii, Esquis. Orn., livr. 2, pl. 6 and text, 1846 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Popayán", "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Medina, and the Llanos del Meta.

Popelairia langsdorffi melanosternon (Gould)
BLACK-BREASTED THORN-BILL

Gouldia melanosternon, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 1, p. 323, 1868 (Napo, Ecuador; Pebas and Ucayali, Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Brazil from Bahía to Rio de Janeiro. Western Brazil from the Rio Madeira westward to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—A few skins found by Prof. Dugand on Indian ornaments from the lower rio Igará-paraná, an affluent of the Putumayo (about 2° S., 72° W.) [Range of the species except eastern Brazil.]

* **Popelairia conversii** (Bourcier and Mulsant)
CONVERSE'S THORN-BILL

Trochilus conversii, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d' Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 313, pl. 9, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Panamá to Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded definitely only from the Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast ("Bogotá", ? "Muzo", ? "Villavicencio", ? "Yacopi"; El Tambo [Chocó], Noanamá, río Patía, Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

Chlorestes notatus notatus (Reichenbach)

BLUE-CHINNED SAPPHIRE

Trochilus notatus, Mag. des Tierr., Erlangen, 1, p. 129, 1795 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America south to Bahía on the east and eastern Perú (Puerto Indiana) on the west.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos to the Orinoco. Recorded from Maipures. [Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela to eastern Perú.]

Additional records.—Llanos de Casanare.

* **Chlorostilbon prasinus phoeopygus** (Tschudi)

PERUVIAN EMERALD

Trochilus phoeopygus, Arch. Naturg., 10, Bd. 1, p. 297, 1844 (Perú, probably Chanchamayo Valley).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, south to Pará and up the Amazon and its affluents to eastern Colombia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Belén [Cauquetá] and "Bogotá"). [Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.]

Chlorostilbon canivetii nitens Lawrence

SHINING EMERALD

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 305, 1861 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Central México southward to Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—La Guajira Peninsula (Riohacha). [Western Venezuela.]

Chlorostilbon canivetii nanus Berlepsch and Hartert

CAICARA EMERALD

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 86, 1902 (Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes and the Casanare region of the Eastern Llanos (La Colorada). [Middle and upper Orinoco.]

Additional records.—Llanos de Casanare.

* **Chlorostilbon russatus** (Salvin and Godman)

COPPERY EMERALD

Panychlora russata, Ibis, 1881, p. 597 (Manaure, western foot of the Perijá Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta Mts. 600-1500 m., and the west slope

of the Perijá Mountains (Manaure; Atánques, San Sebastián, El Mamón, San José, San Miguel, Palomino, La Concepción, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo, Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati).

* **Chlorostilbon gibsoni gibsoni** (Fraser)

GIBSON'S EMERALD

Trochilus gibsoni, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 17 (Chicoral, upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Pandi; west of Honda, Mariquita, rio Toche, rio Coello, Chicoral, Natagaima, San Agustín, Buenavista [Huila]).

Additional records.—Aguadita 1950 m., Santandercito.

* **Chlorostilbon gibsoni chrysogaster** (Bourcier)

BOURCIER'S EMERALD

Trochilus chrysogaster, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 101 (Cartagena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast region from the Sinú delta eastward, and the lower Magdalena Valley southward to Santander. The Zulia Valley. (Puerto Zapote, Cartagena, Turbaco, Calamar, Los Pendales, La Peña, La Playa; Santa Marta, Bonda, Mamatoco, Valencia, Fonsaca; La Palmita, El Cauca, Pueblo Nuevo, Ocaña, Herradura, Bucaramanga, Canta, Gramalote, rio Táchira). [*Extreme western Venezuela*.]

* **Chlorostilbon gibsoni pumilus** Gould

SMALL EMERALD

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 9, p. 195, 1872 (Citado and Pallatanga, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Western Andes from Nariño northward to Dabeiba; the west slope of the Central Andes above the Cauca River north to the vicinity of Medellín, and the east slope of the same range at Medellín and Barro Blanco. Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. (La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Cerro Munchique 2000 m., El Tambo, La Florida, Cali, San Antonio, La Tigra, Lomitas, La Cumbre, Bitaco Valley, Dagua, Atuncela, Juntas, Naranjo, Pueblorrico, Dabeiba; La Sierra, Popayán, Miraflores, Salento, Medellín, Barro Blanco). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Crucero.

Chlorostilbon gibsoni melanorhynchus Gould

BLACK-BILLED EMERALD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 308 (Vicinity of Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical Zone of Nariño and Putumayo. Recorded from Santiago, 2215 m., Putumayo. [*Upper Subtropical Zone of Ecuador*.]

***Chlorostilbon stenura stenura* (Cabanis and Heine)**

WIRE-TAILED EMERALD

Panychlora stenura, Mus. Hein., th. 3, p. 50, note 7, 1860 (Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia to ? eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Range little known. Recorded from Ocaña (one adult female), Gramalote, and "Antioquia". [*Mérida, ? eastern Ecuador.*]

* ***Chlorostilbon poortmani poortmani* (Bourcier)**

POORTMAN'S EMERALD

Ornismya poortmani, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 2 (Vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Choachi, Quetame, Susumuco, Buenavista, Villavicencio, "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], rio Casanare, Chinibaque, Boca del Monte, La Colorada, Pamplona, Gramalote).

Additional records.—Cáqueza.

* ***Chlorostilbon poortmani euchloris* (Reichenbach)**

GOLDEN EMERALD

Chlorestes euchloris, Journ. f. Orn., 1, Beil. zu. Extrah., p. 23, 1854 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá and Santander. Recorded also from the eastern slope in the region about Ocaña in Dept. Norte de Santander ("Bogotá", Peñablanca 2800 m., La Uvita, Bucaramanga, Cachi, Ocaña, Pueblo Nuevo).

* ***Thalurania furcata colombica* (Bourcier)**

COLOMBIAN WOOD-NYMPH

Ornismya colombica, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 2 (San Agustín, upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia, ex Griscom).

Range of the species.—México southward virtually throughout Tropical South America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains, chiefly in the Subtropical Zone and occasionally the Tropical Zone. The Eastern Andes and the upper Magdalena Valley. (Pueblo Viejo, Chinchicuá Valley, San José, San Francisco, La Concepción, Chirúa, Palomino, San Miguel, Don Diego, Donama, Cacagualito, Bonda, Minca, Las Nubes, Onaca, El Libano, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Las Taguas; La

Palmita, Herradura, La Colorada, Medina, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", La Mesa, Fusagasugá, Icononzo, Andalucía, San Agustín, La Candela; Ibagué). [*Adjacent western Venezuela.*]

* *Thalurania furcata fannyi* (Deiattre and Bourcier)

GREEN-CROWNED WOOD-NYMPH

Trochilus fannyi, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 310 (Río Dagua, near Buenaventura, western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower border of the Subtropical Zone of the lower Cauca and the Atrato Valleys, and the Pacific slope southward to the río Dagua. Tropical Zone in the humid coastal lowlands of Nariño. (Puerto Valdivia; Alto Bonito, río Juradó, río Salaquí, Panamá border, Pizarro, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, La Vieja, Noanamá, Buenaventura, río Dagua, El Pailón, Naranjo, Juntas [= Cisneros], Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre 1580 m.; Buenavista [Nariño]).

* *Thalurania furcata verticeps* (Gould) GREEN-HEADED WOOD-NYMPH

Trochilus (Thalurania) verticeps, in Jardine's Contrib. Orn., p. 79, pl. 71, 1851 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Central Andes, the upper Cauca Valley, and the Subtropical and upper Tropical Zones of the Pacific slope from La Costa southward ("Quindío Mts.", Popayán; San Antonio, Cali, Munchique 1900 m., La Costa 900 m.; "Near Pasto", Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Birds from La Costa, Munchique, and Ricaurte agree with specimens of *verticeps* from Pacto 1400 m. (Pichincha), and La Palma 1000 m., western Ecuador, and I conclude that Griscom's *subtropicalis* from Cali is a synonym of this form.

* *Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata* (Gould)

BLACK-BANDED WOOD-NYMPH

Trochilus (— ?) *nigrofasciata*, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 89 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Susumuco, Buenavista, Villavicencio; Morelia, Florencia; Rio Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe], Macacuni). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, and the upper Rio Negro region of Brazil.*]

* *Damophila julie julie* (Bourcier)

JULIE'S HUMMINGBIRD

Ornismya julie, Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 373 ("Tunja", Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá, Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Across northern Colombia from the lower río Atrato to the western edge of the Santa Marta region. The Cauca Valley southward to Antioquia, and the Magdalena Valley southward to Tolima. Tropical Zone. (Sautatá, Turbo; Turbaco; Fundación; Cincinnati; Gamarra, Aguachica, El Tambor, "Tunja" [?], "Bogotá", Fusagasugá 1750 m.; Ibagué, Espinal, Honda; Antioquia).

The type locality designated for this species is a most unlikely one for a Tropical Zone bird.

* **Lepidopyga lilliae** Stone

LILLIAN'S HUMMINGBIRD

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 69, p. 204, 1917 (Punta Caimán, near Ciénaga, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the vicinity of the Ciénaga Grande, east of the mouth of the Magdalena River (Punta Caimán, Sevillano sight).

Darlington has shown that *L. coeruleogularis coelina* and *L. lilliae* occur together. He says, "I have seen it [*lilliae*]... in an acacia thicket at the exact locality where a normal, blue-throated male [*coelina*] was later collected". (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, p. 394, 1932).

Darlington believed that *lilliae* was a color phase of *coelina*. A point which he overlooked, however, and which has not been remarked upon before is that in males of *coeruleogularis* and its subspecies (*confinis*, *coeruleogularis* and *coelina*) the central rectrices are all or for the most part bronzy-green while in males of *lilliae* they are entirely steel-blue.

Due to the fact that *L. coeruleogularis coelina* and *L. lilliae* occur together, and because of the differently colored tail, I believe that *lilliae* must be given specific rank.

Lepidopyga coeruleogularis confinis Griscom

GRISCOM'S HUMMINGBIRD

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 333, 1932 (Permé, Darién, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá to northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Sautatá, near the mouth of the Atrato River. [*Caribbean slope of eastern Panamá.*]

Lepidopyga coeruleogularis coelina (Bourcier)

BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

Thalucrania (sic) coelina, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 8, p. 553, 1856 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Lowlands of the extreme lower Magdalena Valley and around the Ciénaga Grande (Riofrio, Ciénaga, Sevillano; El Paraíso sight, Calamar).

* **Lepidopyga goudoti goudoti** (Bourcier) GOUDOT'S HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus goudoti, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 100 (Ibagué, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to the Mérida region, Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley from northern Tolima to southern Huila ("Bogotá"; Honda, Mariquita, Chiricó, Gualanday, Espinal, Ibagué, Estación Saldaña, Natagaima, Villavieja, Andalucía 900 m., San Agustín).

A specimen in the Smithsonian is marked by Goodfellow as having been taken from an Indian necklace at Santo Domingo, western Ecuador.

* **Lepidopyga goudoti luminosa** (Lawrence)

BARRANQUILLA HUMMINGBIRD

Sapphironia luminosa, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 458, 1862 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Northern Colombia from the lower Atrato Valley to the eastern Santa Marta region. The lower and middle Magdalena Valley. (Munguicó; Puerto Zapote, Jaraquiel, Montería, Lórica, Turbaco, Cartagena, Los Pendales, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, El Paraíso, Galapa, Barranquilla, Calamar, "Varrud", Magangué, Algodonal, El Banco, Gamarra, Aguachica; Fundación, Valencia, Fonseca).

* **Lepidopyga goudoti zuliae** Cory

ZULIA HUMMINGBIRD

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 13, p. 182, 1918 (Río Aurare, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Zulia and Catatumbo Valleys in Norte de Santander (rio Zulia west of Cúcuta, Cúcuta, north of Cúcuta, Petrólea). [Adjacent Venezuela.]

Hylocharis sapphirina (Gmelin)

GUIANA SAPPHIRE

Trochilus sapphirinus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 496, 1788 (Guiana).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia eastward to the Guianas and southward through eastern South America to northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. Recorded only from "Bogotá".

Additional records.—Lower río Igará-paraná, an affluent of the Putumayo (skins found by Prof. Dugand on Indian ornaments).

* **Hylocharis cyanus viridiventris** Berlepsch

GREEN-VENTED SAPPHIRE

Ibis, 1880, p. 113 (Venezuela [Mérida], Trinidad, and the Orinoco district).

Range of the species.—Colombia across Venezuela to the Guianas and southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta district, eastward to the Zulía Valley (Bonda, Cacagualito, Jordán, Las Vegas, Buritaca, Donama, Don Diego, Dibulla, Loma Larga; río Zulía). [*Venezuela, the Guianas, the lower Amazon to Maranhão.*]

* *Hylocharis grayi grayi* (Delattre and Bourcier)

BLUE-HEADED SAPPHIRE

Trochilus grayi, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 307 (Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and semi-arid Tropical Zones of the upper Patía and Cauca Valleys. Arid portion of the upper Dagua Valley. (Popayán, La Sierra 2040 m., Miraflores; El Tambo, Munchique, Cali, San Antonio, Las Cruces, La Tigra, El Carmen, La Cumbre, Atuncela, Dagua, Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], Espinal de Dagua, Naranjo). Also recorded from "near Pasto".

Additional records.—Totoró 2570 m., Crucero.

Replaced in the extreme lower Dagua Valley by *H. g. humboldtii* which inhabits the humid coastal region.

* *Hylocharis grayi humboldtii* (Bourcier and Mulsant)

HUMBOLDT'S SAPPHIRE

Trochilus humboldtii, Ann. Sci. Phys. Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, (2), 4, p. 142, 1852 (Rio Mira, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó region southward (Nuquí, Buenaventura, Tumaco). [*Tropical western Ecuador.*]

* *Hylocharis oenone oenone* (Lesson) (1)

LESSON'S SAPPHIRE

Ornismya oenone, Hist. Nat. Colibris, Suppl. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouches, p. 157, pl. 30, 1832 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and eastern Venezuela westward to eastern Colombia and south through Ecuador and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—East slope of the Eastern Andes from the upper Casanare Valley in Boyacá southward. Tropical Zone. (Chinibaque, río Negro, La Colorada, Palmar, río Casanare, Mambita, Medina, "Bogotá", Susumuco, Villavicencio, Llanos del Meta; Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú, Venezuela.*]

Polytmus guainumbi doctus Peters

COLOMBIAN GOLD-THROAT

Check-List Bds. World, 5, p. 58, 1945, new name for *Polytmus guainumbi andinus* Simon, "Bogotá", nom. preoc.

(1) *Chrysuronis* in Peter's "Check-List of Birds of the World.", 5, p. 55, 1945.

Range of the species.—Trinidad southward in eastern South America to southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia, and across northern South America to the Eastern Andes of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade collections and the Llanos del Meta ("Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], La Argentina Vieja).

• **Leucippus fallax fallax** (Bourcier)

BUFF-BREASTED WHITE-THROAT

Trochilus fallax, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 103 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Extreme northern Colombia to Venezuela and the islands of Tortuga and Margarita and Blanquilla.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Riohacha. Probably the Guajira Peninsula and the drier country east of the Santa Marta Mts. [*Range of the species, except the islands off the coast of Venezuela and northeastern Venezuela.*]

Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Ciencias Nat., 11, no. 71, p. 102, 1948) recognizes *Leucippus fallax richmondi* Cory from the islands off the coast of Venezuela as distinct. He thinks the bird might be migratory and believes it to be the form found in northeastern Venezuela. Hartert, however, states that Colombian birds differ slightly from Venezuelan examples and agree with the type of *L. cervina* Gould. Not having seen birds from Margarita I. or Gould's type of *cervina*, I prefer for the time being to leave the Colombian birds as *fallax*. The locality from which *cervina* came is not known.

• **Amazilia versicolor millerii** (Bourcier)

MILLER'S EMERALD

Trochilus millerii, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 43 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America south to Paraguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Llanos del Meta, Palmar, rio Negro [Boyacá]). [*Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.*]

• **Amazilia fimbriata apicalis** (Gould)

BLACK-TIPPED EMERALD

Thaumatias apicalis, Introd. Trochil., p. 154, 1861 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Boyacá and Meta to the Orinoco region ("Bogotá", Llanos of R. Meta, Villavicencio, Cumaral; Palmar; Maipures). [*Orinoco Valley.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Yurimena.

• **Amazilia fimbriata fluviatilis** (Gould)

RIVERINE EMERALD

Thaumatias fluviatilis, Introd. Trochil., p. 154, 1861 (Bank of the Río Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Southeastern Colombia, in the Amazonian drainage (Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador*.]

Records from Cúcuta and the río Zulia are probably referable to another race.

* *Amazilia amabilis amabilis* (Gould)

BLUE-BREASTED HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus amabilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1853, p. 115 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to the Canal Zone, Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Pacific coast, eastward across northern Antioquia to the middle Magdalena basin (La Guayacana, río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jampavadó, Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Murindó, Alto Bonito; Puerto Valdivia; El Tambor, Yacopi, "Bogotá"). [*Western Ecuador, eastern Panamá*.]

Additional records.—Valle del Carare 400 m.

* *Amazilia rosenbergi* (Boucard)

ROSENBERG'S HUMMINGBIRD

Polyerata rosenbergi, Gen. Hummingb., p. 399, 1895 (Río Dagua, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south of the Baudó region (Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Bagadó, Andagoya, río Condoto, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Noanamá, Potedó, Malaguita, Buenaventura, San José, Barbacoas; ? El Tambo [Cauca].

Records from El Tambo [Cauca] may pertain to birds which actually were taken on the west slope of the Western Andes.

* *Amazilia franciae franciae* (Bourcier and Mulsant)

FRANCIA'S EMERALD

Trochilus franciae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 324, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, western Ecuador and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of both slopes of the Western and Central Andes and the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá; Mariquita, west of Honda, Toche, San Agustín, La Candelá, Miraflores, Salento; Antioquia, Pueblorrico, Siató, La Tigra, San Antonio, La Cumbre, Bitaco Valley, Lomitas, Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], río Dagua).

* **Amazilia franciae viridiceps** (Gould) GREEN-CROWNED EMERALD

Thaumatias viridiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 307 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte). [Western Ecuador.]

* **Amazilia cyanifrons cyanifrons** (Bourcier) BLUE-CAPPED HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus cyanifrons, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 100 (Ibagué, Tolima, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the lower Cauca Valley, the Caribbean coast (one record), the upper Magdalena Valley, and the Eastern Andes. Tropical Zone. (Los Pendales; Herradura, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá 1750 m., Arbeláez, Guaduas; Ibagué, Espinal, Guamo [Tolima], río Coello; San Agustín).

* **Amazilia saucerrottei warscewiczii** (Cabanis and Heine) WARSCEWICZ'S HUMMINGBIRD

Hemithylaca warscewiczii, Mus. Hein., th. 3, p. 38, 1860 (Veragua, error: the lower Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua and Costa Rica (not recorded from Panamá). Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region; the Magdalena Valley from Atlántico southward to Tolima; the northern portion of the Eastern Andes. Tropical Zone. (Turbaco, Los Pendales, Barranquilla; Fundación, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinatti, Agua Dulce, Cacagualito, Donama, Don Diego, Dibulla, Fonseca, Loma Larga, Atánques, San Sebastián, Valencia; Manaure, Aguachica, El Cauca, Pueblo Viejo, Ocaña, Herradura, Prov. Santander; Espinal, Ibagué). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

According to Simon the western Venezuelan form *A. s. braccata* (Heine) is found occasionally in lots of trade skins from "Bogotá".

* **Amazilia saucerrottei saucerrottei** (Delattre and Bourcier) SAUCEROTTE'S HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus saucerrottei, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 311 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, in the semi-arid portions of the west slope of the Western Andes to the west slope of the Central Andes and the Patía Valley ("Bogotá"; Medellín, Miraflores, La Manuelita, Riofrio; Mojarras, El Tambo, Cali,

San Antonio, Las Cruces, La Tigra, La María, La Cumbre, Lomitas, Dagua, Antioquia, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba).

Additional records.—Río Timbío 1500 m., Timba.

* *Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster* (Bourcier)

GREEN-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus viridigaster, Rev. Zool., 4, p. 103, 1843 (? Fusagasugá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to Mérida. Eastern Venezuela and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward ("Bogotá", Choachi, Quetame, Buenavista, Villavicencio, "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], Mámbita, río Casanare, Palmar, La Colorada, Cúcuta). [*Western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Cáqueza.

Found only on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes though the type is said to have come from Fusagasugá, on the western slope.

Todd has examined a single specimen supposed to represent *A. iodura* (Reichenbach) in the collection of the Field Museum (? Cúcuta). This bird is regarded as a subspecies of *viridigaster* by Simon. Todd regards it as a full species because its supposed range overlaps that of *viridigaster*. Until more is known of it, it is best regarded as a variant of the latter.

* *Amazilia tzacatl tzacatl* (De la Llave)

RIEffer's HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus tzacatl, Registro Trimestre, 2, no. 5, p. 48, 1833 (México).

Range of the species.—México to the Andes of Mérida in Venezuela and south to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Western Colombia south to the río Baudó, and across the northern section of the country to the Santa Marta and Cúcuta regions. Up the Magdalena Valley to Dept. Tolima. Tropical, occasionally lower Subtropical Zones. (Nuquí, Quibdó, Punta Ardita, Murindó, Dabeiba; Puerto Valdivia; Lorica, Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Cartagena, Barranquilla; Fundación, Mamatoco, Bonda, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Donama, Buritaca, Dibulla, Fonseca; Medellín, Puerto Berrio, west of Honda; Fusagasugá 1750 m., Sasaima, "Bogotá", San Nicolás, El Tambor, Aguachica; Cúcuta. [*Range of the species except southwestern Colombia and Ecuador*.])

Additional records.—El Paraíso [Atlántico]; below La Mesa 1200 m.

* *Amazilia tzacatl jucunda* (Heine)

HEINE'S HUMMINGBIRD

Eranna jucunda, Journ. f. Orn., 11, p. 188, 1863 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope from the upper río San Juan (where intermediate) southward to Nariño. Gorgona

Island. (Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, Névita, Noanamá, río Sipí, San José, Córdoba, Cisneros, Naranjo, Lomitas, Barbacoas, Ricaurte, Tumaco, La Guayacana; Gorgona). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Amazilia castaneiventris Gould

CHESTNUT-VENTED HUMMINGBIRD

Amazilius castaneiventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 150 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Until quite recently the only known examples of the species were three "Bogotá" trade skins. Its actual range was unknown. Professor Dugand has identified two additional specimens collected by Father Olivares near Soatá, 2045 m., on the west slope of the Eastern Andes above the río Chicamocha valley, in northern Boyacá.

* **Chalybura buffonii aeneicauda** Lawrence

VENEZUELAN PLUMETEER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17, p. 38, 1865 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—From the Canal Zone to northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. up to at least 1400 m. The west slope of the Perijá Mts. at Manaure. (Minca, Bonda, Jordán, Cacagualito, Valparaiso, Donama, Don Diego, Cincinnati, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Dibulla, Loma Larga sight; Manaure). [*North-western Venezuela*.]

* **Chalybura buffonii buffonii** (Lesson)

BUFFON'S PLUMETEER

Trochilus buffonii, Les Trochilidés, p. 31, pl. 5, 1832 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper and middle Magdalena Valley to the río Zulia region (Ibagué, río Coello; El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Sasaima 1225 m., Paime, San Fernando, El Tambor, El Cauca; west of Cúcuta). [*The region south of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Melgar, Santandercito 1550 m.

* **Chalybura buffonii micans** Bangs and Barbour

GLITTERING PLUMETEER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 55, p. 204, 1922 (Mt. Sapo, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones at the head of the Magdalena Valley, the Cauca Valley, and the western slope of the Western Andes as far south as the río Dagua (? Andalusia 900 m., San Agustín, La Candela; Miraflores 2040 m., Riofrío; río Timbio, Cisneros 300 m., Naranjo, Silencio, El Tambo [Chocó], Peque). [*Panamá from the Canal Zone*.]

* *Chalybura buffonii caeruleogaster* (Gould)

BLUE-BREASTED PLUMETEER

Trochilus (Glaucis) caeruleogaster, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 96 (New Grenada = Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward to western Arauca ("Bogotá", Susumuco, Buenavista, Villavicencio, "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], Mámbita, La Colorada, río Casanare).

* *Chalybura urochrysis urochrysis* (Gould)

GOULD'S PLUMETEER

Hypuroptila urochrysis, Monog. Trochil., 2, pl. 90, 1861 (Western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The entire west coast and eastward into the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana, Buenavista, Barbacoas, Córdoba, Buenaventura, Malaguita, Sipí, río Cajón, Potedó, Nóvita, Condoto, El Tambo [Chocó], Quibdó, río Baudó, Nuquí, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Jampavadó, Alto Bonito, río Salaquí, río Juradó; Medellín, Santa Elena [? below], Remedios). [*Northwestern Ecuador*.]

* *Adelomyia melanogenys melanogenys* (Fraser)

BLUE-CHEEKED ADELOMYIA

Trochilus melanogenys, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 18 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Central Venezuela to Colombia and southward to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes, except at their southern end (La Palmita, Alto, Pueblo Nuevo, Portrerrás, Las Ventanas, Páramo de Tamá, río Negro [Boyacá], Quetame, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Icononzo, Guaduas). [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela*.]

Chapman refers birds from eastern Ecuador to this form, but Peters says they are *maculata*.

* *Adelomyia melanogenys connectens* de Schauensee

HUILA ADELOMYIA

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 97, p. 9, 1945 (La Candela, 1740 m., Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela, Buenavista [Huila]).

* *Adelomyia melanogenys cervina* Gould

FAWN-COLORED ADELOMYIA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 10, p. 453, 1872 (Medellin, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western and Central Andes (Paramillo Trail, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, La Tigra, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.; Almaguer, Miraflores, Salento, above Salento, Laguneta 2550 m., Zancudo, Medellín, río Toche, El Edén, above Ibagué.

Additional records.—Crucero 1800 m.

Birds from the eastern slope of the Central Andes show an approach toward *connectens*.

* *Adelomyia melanogenys maculata* Gould SPOTTED ADELOMYIA

Monogr. Trochil, 3, pl. 199, 1861 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical Zone of Nariño (Mayasquer 2340-2430 m.). [*Western and ? eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

* *Anthocephala floriceps floriceps* (Gould) BLOSSOM-CROWN

Trochilus (—?) *floriceps*, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1853", 1854, p. 62 (San Antonio, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 1500 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Santa Marta Mountains between 600 and 1700 m. (Las Taguas, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, Valparaíso, San Miguel sight, San José, Santa Cruz, La Concepción, San Francisco, San Antonio).

* *Anthocephala floriceps berlepschi* Salvin
BERLEPSCH'S BLOSSOM-CROWN

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 3, p. 8, 1893 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins and a few specimens taken in the central section of the Central Andes, eastern slope (Ibagué, Toche, río Toche 2100 m.).

* *Urosticte ruficrissa* Lawrence RUFOUS-VENTED WHITE-TIP

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 44, 1864 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Subtropical Zone of Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Rare in "Bogotá" collections and known definitely from Colombia only from a female taken at San Agustín, at the head of the Magdalena Valley.

* *Urosticte benjamini benjamini* (Bourcier) WHITE-TIP

Trochilus benjamini, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 187, 1851 (Guala, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia to northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope of the Western Andes from Nariño northward to the rio Munchique region (Perlasivi, Mayasquer, Ricaurte, rio Munchique). [Western Ecuador.]

Replaced farther north on the same slope by the next form.

***Urosticte benjamini rostrata* Hellmayr**

NORTHERN WHITE-TIP

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 12, p. 125, 1915 (La Selva, rio Jamarra, west slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes in the headwaters of the rio San Juan (La Selva, rio Jamarra).

This form, which I have not seen, is said to have a longer bill than typical *benjamini* (23 vs. 18.5 mm.). It is further said to be duller in color.

* ***Heliodoxa rubinoides rubinoides* (Bourcier and Mulsant)**

LILAC-THROAT

Trochilus rubinoides, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind. Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 322, 1846 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Eastern Andes and both slopes of the Central Andes ("Bogotá", El Roble, Aguadita, Cunday, Guaduas; Medellín, Toche, Laguneta 2550 m., Salento, Miraflores 1950 m.)

Birds from the west side of the Cauca Valley (San Antonio) are intermediate between this and the next race.

***Heliodoxa rubinoides aequatorialis* (Gould)**

ECUADOR LILAC-THROAT

Phaiolaima aequatorialis, Monogr. Trochil., 4, pl. 269, 1860 (Quito and Pallatanga, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—West slope of the Western Andes (Bitaco Valley, San Antonio). [Western Ecuador.]

* ***Heliodoxa leadbeateri leadbeateri* (Bourcier)**

LEADBEATER'S HUMMINGBIRD

Trochilus leadbeateri, Rev. Zool., 4, p. 102, 1843 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Cauca and upper Magdalena Valleys, and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes. (Popayán, La Fri-

jolera; La Plata, La Candela, San Agustín; Bucaramanga, río Negro, "Bogotá", Quetame, Susumuco, Buenavista, Villavicencio, Medina, Mámbita). [*Range of the species.*]

Heliodoxa leadbeateri parvula Berlepsch

BERLEPSCH'S HUMMINGBIRD

Journ. f. Orn., 35, p. 320, 1887 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Range unknown in Colombia ("Bogotá").

Recorded by Simon from the Andes of Mérida, Venezuela, where the typical form occurs. Of doubtful status.

* **Heliodoxa jacula jacula** Gould

GREEN-CROWNED HUMMINGBIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1849", 1850, p. 96 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins, one record from the east side of the Eastern Andes ("Llanos of R. Meta"), and one from the west slope of the same range (Yacopi). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Eugenia imperatrix** Gould

EMPRESS EUGENIE'S HUMMINGBIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1855", 1856, p. 192 (Neighborhood of Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Pacific slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (La Selva 1800 m., Ricaurte 1170 m., "near Pasto").

This species has been recorded recently from Olindo, Guala, Nangal and Tolminaguire, all western Ecuador localities, and it is most unlikely that it is found in the Napo region in eastern Ecuador.

* **Urochroa bougueri bougueri** (Bourcier)

PIED-TAILED HILL-STAR

Trochilus bougueri, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 186, 1851 (Nangal, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (La Selva 1800 m., río Munchique 900 m., Ricaurte, San Pablo, río Perlasivi). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Aglaeactis cupripennis cupripennis** (Bourcier)

SHINING SUNBEAM

Trochilus cupripennis, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 71 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Temperate Zone, Colombia to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Temperate Zone of all three ranges (Above Vetas, Páramo de Guerrero, Ramírez 2000-3000 m., Páramo de Cachiri, Peñablanca, El Cardón, Choachí [? above], "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá; Valle de las Papas; Andes west of Popayán; Pasto, Mayasquer, Chiles, Cumbal 3420 m.). [*Northern and central Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Near Lago de Tota 3015 m.

Lafresnaya lafresnayi liriopé Bangs

SANTA MARTA VELVET-BREAST

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 105, 1910 (Páramo de Chirúgua, 3300 m., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Mérida, Venezuela through Colombia to central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 1500-3300 m. (San José, Páramo de Chirúgua, San Miguel, Macotama). [*Andes of Mérida.*]

The status of this race needs investigation.

* **Lafresnaya lafresnayi lafresnayi** (Boissoneau)

BUFF-TAILED VELVET-BREAST

Trochilus lafresnayi, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 8 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes (Peñablanca, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, Chipaque, Choachí, Quetame, El Peñón, El Roble, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Sonsón, Zancudo, La Leonera 3660 m., Santa Isabel, El Edén, río Toche 2040 m., Laguneta 3000 m., Buenavista [Huila], La Candela).

* **Lafresnaya lafresnayi saül** (Delattre and Bourcier)

GRAY'S VELVET-BREAST

Trochilus saül, Rev. Zool., 9, 1846, p. 309 (Vicinity of Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Western Andes and the western slope at the southern end of the Central Andes (Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.; Paletará 2700 m.). [*Ecuador southward to northern Perú.*]

* **Pterophanes cyanopterus cyanopterus** (Fraser)

BOGOTÁ SAPPHIRE-WING

Trochilus cyanopterus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 17 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Temperate Zone, Colombia to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes, and the Andes of Nariño. One record from the

Tropical Zone. (Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de Choachí, Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., above Sibaté; between Villavicencio and Aca-cias 500 m. [January]; Santa Ignacia, La Leonera 3700 m., Santa Isabel 3870 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.; Cumbal 3150-3600 m. [Ecuador].

Additional records.—Above Usaquén 3000 m., San Miguel 2800 m.

* *Coeligena coeligena ferruginea* (Chapman) FERRUGINOUS INCA

Helianthea coeligena ferruginea, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 298, 1917 (San Antonio, Western Andes above Cali, 1980 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward in the mountains to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes and west slope of the Central Andes; east slope of the Central Andes at Medellín and Santa Elena (Frontino, Bitaco Valley, La Tigra, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique; Miraflores, Salento, Angelópolis, Medellín, Santa Elena).

* *Coeligena coeligena columbiana* (Elliot) COLOMBIAN INCA

Lampropygia columbiana, Ibis, 1876, p. 57 (Vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes and the east slope of the middle portion of the Central Andes (Pueblo Nuevo, La Palmita, Canuto, Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Andalucia; río Toche, El Edén 2550 m.). [Western Venezuela.]

A record from "Lianos of R. Meta" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 658) seems most unlikely for this montane bird.

* *Coeligena coeligena obscura* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann) DUSKY INCA

Lampropygia columbiana obscura, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 23 (Vitoc, Central Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela). [Ecuador to Perú.]

* *Coeligena wilsoni* (Delattre and Bourcier) WILSON'S INCA

Trochilus wilsoni, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 305 (Juntas [= Cisneros], near Buenaventura, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (La Selva 1800 m., Juntas [= Cisneros], río Munchique, río Mechengue 720 m., Ricaurte, Perlasivi, La Guayacana, "Pasto").

* *Coeligena prunellei* (Bourcier)

PRUNELLE'S INCA

Trochilus prunellei, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 70 (Facatativá, 2600 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá", Facatativá, and two records from Guaduas and Yacopí, on the west slope of the Eastern Andes.

It is possible that *assimilis* Elliot is a valid subspecies. Perhaps one race is found on the east slope and the other on the west slope of the Eastern Andes. Both types occur in "Bogotá" collections, but there is the probability that *assimilis* is only a variant of *prunellei*, or the fully adult bird. "*Assimilis*" differs from *prunellei* by having the gular spot deep purple instead of greenish blue and the scapulars and wing coverts dark bronze instead of blue shading to dark purple on the lesser wing coverts.

* *Coeligena torquata torquata* (Boissoneau)

COLLARED INCA

Ornismia torquata, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 6 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges (Páramo de Tamá, Las Ventanas, Boca del Monte, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, Choachí, El Peñón, El Roble, Fusagasugá; río Toche, El Edén, Santa Elena, Medellín, Zancudo, Salento 2700 m., Lagunaeta 3000 m., Buenavista [Huila], La Plata; San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, Munchique 1980 m.; Mayasquer). [*East slope of the Andes of Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Tijeras 2800 m.

Birds from Nariño show no approach to *fulgidigula* of western Ecuador.

Coeligena torquata conradii (Bourcier)

CONRAD'S INCA

Trochilus conradii, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 45 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes. (Pamplona 2340 m.). [*Andes of Mérida.*]

Coeligena traviesi (Mulsant and J. & E. Verreaux)

TRAVIE'S STAR-FRONTLET

Diphlogaena (Helianthea) traviesi, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n.s.), "1866", 1867, p. 199 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Range unknown. Known from about half a dozen specimens found in "Bogotá" collections (See Berlioz, L' Ois., 1941, pp. 129-136, col. pl. opposite p. 129).

Now considered a valid species by Berlioz, but earlier regarded as a hybrid between *Coeligena torquata* and *Coeligena lutetiae* (L'Ois., 1929, p. 342).

* *Coeligena phalerata* (Bangs)

SANTA MARTA STAR-FRONTLET

Leucuria phalerata, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1898, p. 174 (Macotama, error = San Miguel, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta Mts. 1500-3300 m. (Macotama, Páramo de Macotama 3300 m., San Miguel, El Libano, Cincinnati, San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas, Heights of Chirúa).

* *Coeligena bonapartei* (Boissoneau)

BONAPARTE'S STAR-FRONTLET

Ornismia bonapartei (sic), Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 6 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—West slope of the Eastern Andes, Temperate Zone ("Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., El Peñón 2880 m., above Fusagasugá).

* *Coeligena helianthea* (Lesson)

BLUE-THROATED STAR-FRONTLET

Ornismia helianthea, Rev. Zool., 1838, p. 314 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate eastern and western slopes of the Eastern Andes from Chipaque, near Bogotá, northward ("Bogotá", Chipaque, Choachi, Fômeque, Páramo de Guasca, Gachetá [? above], Páramo de Beltrán, Ramírez, La Pica, Peñablanca, El Cardón, Pamplona, Páramo de Tamá).

* *Coeligena lutetiae* (Delattre and Bourcier)

COMTE DE PARIS' STAR-FRONTLET

Trochilus lutetiae, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 307 (Volcán de Puracé, Central Andes east of Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Andes of Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the west slope of the Central Andes (La Leonera, Zancudo, Laguneta, Paletará, Puracé, Almaguer).

A single female in the collection of the United States National Museum secured by Carriker above Airoca, 3000 m., in the Sierra de Perijá probably belongs to a new species. In body coloration and color of the tail it is very similar to *C. bonapartei*, but the tertials are differently colored from the rest of the wing as they are in *lutetiae*. In color they are chestnut like in *eos*, thus darker than in *lutetiae*. The capture of a male will be eagerly awaited.

* **Ensifera ensifera ensifera** (Boissoneau)

SWORD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD

Ornismya ensifera, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 354 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward in the Andes to Bolivia. COLOMBIA.—Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones of all three Andean ranges (Portrerrras, Suratá, Las Ventanas, Ramírez, Páramo de San Pedro, La Pica, Cachirí, río Negro, Guasca, Environs of Bogotá, Páramo de Choachí, El Peñón, El Roble, Aguadita, Andalucía; Zancudo, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche 2160 m., Almaguer; Pasto, Cumbal 3300 m.; Munchique, Cocal, La Florida, Bitaco Valley, Cerro Tatamá). [*Range of the species.*]

Additional records.—Choachí; Moscopán.

A single subspecies, *caerulescens* (Lowe), is based on a bird from an unknown locality.* **Boissonneaua flavescens flavescens** (Loddiges)

YELLOW-FRONTED CORONET

Trochilus flavescens, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1832, p. 7 (Popayán, Colombia).*Range of the species.*—Western Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges. Replaced in Nariño by the next race. (Las Ventanas, Ramírez, Páramo de San Pedro, La Pica 2800 m., Portrerrras, Cachirí, Suratá, río Negro, Fómeque, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, El Peñón, El Roble, Fusagasugá, Villeta 842 m., Andalucía, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Medellín, Cauca Valley, Zancudo, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche, La Candela, Moscopán, Almaguer, Popayán; Munchique, Sabaneta 1800 m., Cocal, La Florida, Bitaco Valley, Cerro Tatamá). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Above Bucaramanga 1700 m.

* **Boissonneaua flavescens tinochlora** Oberholser

SOUTHERN YELLOW-FRONTED CORONET

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 329, 1902 (West side of Corazón, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]* **Boissonneaua jardini** (Bourcier)

JARDINE'S CORONET

Trochilus jardini, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris. 32, p. 187, 1851 (Nanegal, Ecuador).*Range of the species.*—Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Western slope of the Western Andes from Nariño northward to the upper río San Juan, Subtropical and upper Tropical Zones (Ricaurte, Buenavista 360 m., Nóvita Trail 2160 m.).

Heliangelus mavors Gould

MAVORA'S SUN ANGEL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1848, p. 12 (Andes of Venezuela and Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and northeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes. Recorded only from the Páramos of Portachuelo and Zumbador.

* **Heliangelus amethysticollis clarisse** (Longuemare)

LONGUEMARE'S SUN ANGEL

Ornismya clarisse, Rev. Zool., 1841, p. 306 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia. Southern Ecuador to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes (Cúcuta, Páramo de Tamá, Portrerras, Boca del Monte, río Negro, La Pica, Ramírez, Las Ventanas, Gachetá, Guasca, Choachí). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

* **Heliangelus exortis** (Fraser)

PARZUDAKI'S SUN ANGEL

Trochilus exortis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 14 (Guaduas, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Subtropical, rarely upper Tropical Zones of all three ranges. The east slope of the Andes of Pasto in the headwaters of the Putumayo. (Cerro Tatamá, La Florida, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cerro Munchique; Santa Elena, Medellín, Angépolis, Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Laguneta 3000 m., Salento, El Edén, below Toche 1500 m., Paletará, Coconuco, Almaguer; "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., El Peñón, El Roble, Fusagasugá, San Cayetano, Guaduas; Santiago [Putumayo]).

Additional records.—Tijeras, Moscopán 2800 m.

* **Eriocnemis vestitus vestitus** (Lesson)

GLOWING PUFF-LEG

Ornismya vestita, Rev. Zool., 1838, p. 314 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo of the Eastern Andes and southern end of the Central Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Cachirí, Ramírez, Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de Guasca, Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., El Verjón 3400-3600 m., Páramo de Choachí, Chipaque, Tocaimito, Chorro de Padilla near Bogotá, "Bogotá", Sibaté, El Peñón; Puracé 3150 m., Almaguer 2250 m.). [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela; Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó, Usaquén, above Subachoque; Paletará 3000 m.

Eriocnemis vestitus paramillo (Chapman)

PARAMILLO PUFF-LEG

Vestipedes paramillo, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 301, 1917 (Paramillo Mountains, 3750 m., Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Paramillo Mts., 3750 m., at the northern end of the Western Andes.

Eriocnemis godini (Bourcier)

GODIN'S PUFF-LEG

Trochilus godini, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 186, 1851 (Ravines of the Valley of Guayabamba, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador (? Temperate Zone, northern part).

COLOMBIA.—A very rare species known in Colombia from a few "Bogotá" specimens.

*** Eriocnemis cupreo-ventris** (Fraser)

COPPERY-VENTED PUFF-LEG

Trochilus cupreo-ventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 15 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., Aguadita 1950 m., Choachi, Fómeque, Ramírez, Peñablanca, El Cardón 3300 m., Boca del Monte, Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de San Pedro).

Additional records.—Mountains just above Bogotá 3000 m.

*** Eriocnemis mosquera** (Delattre and Bourcier)

MOSQUERA'S PUFF-LEG

Trochilus mosquera, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 306 (Pasto, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and occasionally upper Tropical Zones of all three Andean ranges, throughout the country. ("Bogotá"; Santa Isabel, La Leonera, Puracé 3600 m., Popayán; Andes west of Popayán; Pasto, Ricaurte 1170 m.).

More specimens from the Eastern Andes may show that *E. m. bogotensis* Hartert is distinguishable by a longer bill.

*** Eriocnemis alinae alinae** (Bourcier)

METALLIC PUFF-LEG

Ornismya alinea, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric., et d'Ind. Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 5, p. 344, pl. 19, 1842 (Tunja, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northern Ecuador. Northern and central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known chiefly from "Bogotá" trade skins among

which the species is common. Recorded also from Tunja (Boyacá), Viotá (Cundinamarca), the rio Patia, and Pasto (Nariño). [*Extreme northern Ecuador.*]

* **Eriocnemis derbyi derbyi** (Delattre and Bourcier)

DERBY'S PUFF-LEG

Trochilus derbyi, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 306 (Volcán de Puracé, Central Andes, east of Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the southern portion of the Central Andes, and the Andes of Nariño (Volcán de Puracé; Pasto, Cumbal 3600 m., Chiles). [*Northern Ecuador.*]

* **Eriocnemis derbyi longirostris** Hartert

LONG-BILLED PUFF-LEG

Nov. Zool., 2, p. 69, 1895 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones in the northern and central portions of the Central Andes (Zancudo, La Leonera 3700 m., Quindío Mts., Laguneta 2100-3000 m., Santa Isabel 3600 m.).

* **Haplophaedia aureliae aureliae** (Bourcier and Mulsant)

AURELIA'S PUFF-LEG

Trochilus aureliae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 315, pl. 10, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone, both slopes of the Eastern Andes and eastern slope of the Central Andes ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2880 m., El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila], "Llanos of R. Meta"; Barro Blanco, Santa Elena, Medellín, Ibagué, San Agustín, La Candela).

* **Haplophaedia aureliae caucensis** (Simon)

SIMON'S PUFF-LEG

Eriocnemis aureliae caucensis, Rev. Fr. d'Orn., 2, p. 130, 1911 (San Antonio, 1900 m., east slope of the Western Andes, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical, rarely Temperate, Zones of the slopes above the Cauca Valley and the western slope of the Western Andes (Salento, Miraflores; Pueblorrico, San Antonio, La Cumbre, Dagua, Bitaco Valley, Munchique, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., La Gallera, río Munchique 900 m.).

* **Haplophaedia lugens** (Gould)

HOARY PUFF-LEG

Eriopus lugens, in Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1851, p. 140 (Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope of Nariño (San Pablo, Ricaurte 1080-1170 m.).

* **Ocreatus underwoodii underwoodii** (Lesson)

WHITE-FOOTED RACKET-TAIL

Ornismya underwoodii, Les Trochilidés, p. 105, pl. 37, 1832 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Central Venezuela to Colombia and southward to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones in the three Andean ranges with the exception of Nariño (La Palmita, Canuto, Las Ventanas, Cachiri, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Aguadita, Buenavista [Meta], Susumuco 900 m.; Santa Elena, Medellín, Toche, San Agustín, Buenavista [Huila], La Candela, Miraflores, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m.; Heights of Caldas, Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, La Tigra, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., La Florida, Cerro Munchique). [*Western and central Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Crucero.

* **Ocreatus underwoodii melanantherus** (Jardine)

OBLONG RACKET-TAIL

Trochilus (Spathura) melananthera, Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1851, p. 111, pl. 80 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño and probably higher (Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Lesbia victoriae victoriae** (Bourcier and Mulsant)

LARGE TRAIN-BEARER

Trochilus victoriae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 312, pl. 11, 1846 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes and southwestern Colombia (Pamplona, Mutiscua, Vetas, Lagunillas, Choachí, Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Quetame [? above], Chipaque; Cumbal, Chiles 3150-3600 m.).

Additional records.—Above Subachoque 2900 m., Chía [Sabana de Bogotá].

* **Lesbia nuna gouldii** (Loddiges)

GOULD'S TRAIN-BEARER

Trochilus gouldii, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1832, p. 7 (Popayán, Cauca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward in the Andes to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the immediate vicinity of Bogotá, Eastern Andes, and Popayán, Central Andes ("Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Chorro de Padilla and San Cristóbal [city of Bogotá], Chapinero [city of Bogotá], Choachí, Sabana de Bogotá, Sibaté; Popayán). [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó 2600 m. [near Bogotá], Usaquén.

Zodalia glyceria (Gould)

PURPLE-TAILED COMET

Cometes glyceria, Monogr. Trochil., 3, pl. 176, 1858 (Near Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—An exceedingly rare species recorded only from "Popayán".

Zodalia ortonii Lawrence, described from Quito Valley, Ecuador, is the adult of *glyceria*. It has also been taken at Intac. I now believe this bird to be a hybrid between *Lesbia victoriae* and *Ramphomicron microrhynchum* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, pp. 107-111, 1947).

* **Ramphomicron microrhynchum microrhynchum** (Boissoneau)

SMALL-BILLED THORN-BILL

Ornismya microrhyncha, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 354 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to Ecuador. Central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges. Not recorded from Nariño. (Ramírez, La Pica, El Cardón, Choachí, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, Sibaté, El Peñón, El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá; Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Laguneta 3000 m., Paletará, Almaguer; Andes west of Popayán, Munchique, Paramillo Mts. 3750 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Usaquén, Mountains just above Bogotá 3000 m.

* **Ramphomicron dorsale** Salvin and Godman

BLACK-BACKED THORN-BILL

Ibis, 1880, p. 172, pl. 5 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains. There is probably a seasonal migration, for a young male was taken at La Concepción 900 m., in February (16) while a pair was collected on the Páramo de Chirúgua in February (25) and March (25) at an altitude of 4500 m., at the edge of the snow. Few specimens are known. The original pair were secured at 2760 m. and 3600 m. in July, but no precise locality is given. (Páramo de Chirúgua, La Concepción, Sierra Nevada).

* *Metallura williami williami* (Delattre and Bourcier)

PURPLE-TAIL

Trochilus williami, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 308 (Vicinity of Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to lower Páramo Zones on both slopes of the Central Andes (Vicinity of Popayán, Puracé, Valle de las Papas, Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., Laguneta 2100 m., Santa Ignacia, Páramo del Ruiz, La Leonera 3700 m.).

* *Metallura williami primolina* Bourcier

ECUADOR COPPER-TAIL

Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 295, 1853 (Laguano, Río Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Taken in the Andes of Nariño (Cumbal 3420-3780 m.). [Northern Ecuador.]

* *Metallura tyrianthina districta* Bangs

BANG'S VIOLET-TAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 94, 1899 (above Pueblo Viejo, 2400 m., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia south through the Andes to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Ranging throughout the Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains, and the Sierra de Perijá. Recorded from as low as 600 m. but usually found from 1200 m. to tree line at 3300 m. (Pueblo Viejo, Chinchicuá Valley, San Sebastián, Templado, Valparaíso, El Libano, San Lorenzo, Cincinatti, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800-2400 m., Heights of Chirúa, Palomino, San Miguel, La Concepción, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama; Sierra de Perijá).

* *Metallura tyrianthina tyrianthina* (Loddiges)

TYRIAN-TAIL

Trochilus tyrianthinus, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1832, p. 6 (Popayán, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to lower Páramo Zones throughout the three Andean ranges including Nariño (Páramo de Tamá, between Bucaramanga and Pamplona 2700 m., Páramo de San Pedro, Las Ventanas, Ramirez, Páramo de Guerrero, Cachirí, La Pica, Peñablanca, Boca del Monte, Páramo de Guasca 3100 m., Fómeque, Choachí, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá, Chipaque, El Peñón, Tequendama, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Medellín, Zancudo, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta, El Edén, Paletará; Andes west of Popayán, Munchique 1800 m.; Laguna near Pasto, Chiles 3330 m., Mayasquer). [Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.]

Additional records.—10 km. south of Pamplona 2400-2700 m., Usaquén, Subachoque.

* **Metallura iracunda** Wetmore

PERIJÁ PURPLE-TAIL

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 3, 1946 (Above Airoca, 2850-3000 m., Sierra de Perijá, Dept. Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and undoubtedly western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones on Cerro Pintado (east of Valledupar) and Las Tres Tetras above Airoca, Sierra de Perijá, 2800-3100 m. [*Adjacent section of Venezuela.*]

* **Chalcostigma heteropogon** (Boissoneau)

BRONZE-TAILED THORN-BILL

Ornismia heteropogon, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 355 (Bogotá).

Range of the species.—Colombia and extreme western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Tocaimito, Páramo de Choachi, Ramírez, La Pica 2800 m., Lagunillas 3300-3400 m., above Vetas 3200 m., Pamplona [above ?], Páramo de Pamplona, Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de San Pedro, Páramo de Tamá).

Chalcostigma herrani tolimae Kleinschmidt

TOLIMA THORN-BILL

Falco, 23, p. 5, 1927 (Volcán de Tolima, 4000 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Central Andes. In addition to the type locality, known from the Quindío Mts. in the same region.

* **Chalcostigma herrani herrani** (Delattre and Bourcier)

HERRAN'S THORN-BILL

Trochilus herrani, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 309 (Pasto, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Andes of Pasto and the southern section of the Western Andes (Pasto, Bordoncillo [east of Pasto], Mayasquer 2700 m.; Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.). [*Northern Ecuador.*]

* **Oxygogon guerinii guerinii** (Boissoneau)

GUERIN'S HELMET-CREST

Ornismia guerinii, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 7 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2600-2700 m., Páramo de Choachi, Lagunillas, Páramo de Pamplona 3450 m.).

Additional records.—Páramo de Guasca 3300 m.

* *Oxygogon guerinii cyanolaemus* Salvin and Godman

BLUE-THROATED HELMET-CREST

Ibis, 1880, p. 172, pl. 4, fig. 2 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 3000-4200 m., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. 3000 m. to 4800 m., most common between 4000 and 4500 m. (Sierra Nevada 3300 m., Páramo de Chirúgua, Páramo de Mamarongo).

* *Oxygogon guerinii stübelii* A. B. Meyer

STÜBEL'S HELMET-CREST

Zeitschr. Ges. Orn., 1, p. 204, 1884 (Volcán de Tolima, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone in the central portion of the Central Andes. Known from five specimens (Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., Santa Isabel 3810 m., Páramo del Ruiz).

Opisthoprora euryptera (Loddiges)

AVOCET-BILL

Trochilus eurypterus, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, 1832, p. 7 (Popayán, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northeastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A rare species probably confined to the upper Temperate Zone of the Central Andes. Definitely known only from the western slope ("Popayán", La Leonera 3600 m., Almaguer [above ?], rare in "Bogotá" collections).

* *Aglaiocercus kingi kingi* (Lesson)

BLUE-TAILED SYLPH

Trochilus kingi, Les Trochilidés, p. 107, pl. 38, 1832 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes, both slopes (Canuto, near Bucaramanga, Muzo [above ?], Aguadita, El Roble, "Bogotá", Choachi, rio Negro [Boyacá]).

South of Bogotá birds are intermediate between *kingi* and *mocoa*.

Considerable confusion exists regarding the status of birds to the north of Bogotá between 7° and 8° of North latitude.

In "Bogotá" lots the characters of *kingi* are unstable, and without precise localities several forms have been named. Simon has described *Aglaiocercus kingi pseudomargarethae* and *A. k. holocyanea* (Hist. Nat. Trochil., p. 209, 1921) both from "Bogotá". Berlioz has described *A. k. brevirostris* (L'Ois., 1940, p. 225), presumably from north of Bogotá. Birds from La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Ramirez and Cachiri are referred by Todd to the Venezuelan form *Aglaiocercus caudata* which Berlioz (*l.c.*) records, incorrectly I believe, as a form of *kingi*. Todd, however, does not seem altogether sure that all birds from there

should be referred to *caudata*. Chapman records *kingi* northward at least to Bucaramanga.

It seems best to leave this very confused situation alone until well documented and adequate series are available for study.

* ***Aglaiocercus kingi mocoa*** (Delattre and Bourcier)

GREEN-TAILED SYLPH

Trochilus mocoa, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 311 (Mocoa, Putumayo, east slope of the Andes below Pasto, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zone in the southern portion of both the Central and Eastern Andes from the extreme upper rio Cauca southward across the head of the Magdalena Valley to the headwaters of the Putumayo (Coconuco 3000 m., La Candela, La Palma, San Agustinh 1600 m.; Buenavista [Huila], "Pasto", Santiago, Mocoa). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Simon states that this form occurs in the Cauca Valley. However, the only locality where specimens have been taken in that valley is at its very head near Coconuco, 3000 m. altitude.

* ***Aglaiocercus emmae emmae*** (Berlepsch)

EMMA'S SYLPH

Cyanolesbia emmae, Journ. f. Orn., 40, p. 452, 1892 ("Bogotá" and Antioquia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes. Both slopes at the northern end of the Central Andes (Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellin, Zancudo, Laguneta, Salento, El Edén, El Libano [Tolima], Toche; San Antonio, rio Azul, Las Cruces, Cerro Munchique; Mayasquer 2340 m.).

Additional records.—Totoró 2570 m., Crucero 1800 m.

* ***Aglaiocercus emmae caudata*** (Berlepsch)

LONG-TAILED SYLPH

Cyanolesbia caudata, Journ. f. Orn., 40, p. 454, 1892 (Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes, both slopes. (La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Ramirez, Cachiri). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* ***Aglaiocercus coelestis coelestis*** (Gould)

HEAVENLY SYLPH

Cynanthus coelestis, Introd. Trochil., p. 102, 1861 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, chiefly upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana 270 m., Ricaurte 1170 m., Perlasiví 1170-1440 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* ***Agelaiocercus coelestis pseudocoelestis*** (Simon)

COLOMBIAN SYLPH

Lesbia kingi pseudocoelestis, Hist. Nat. Trochil., pp. 210, 386, 1921 (Chocó and Tatamá Mt., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope in the drainage of the upper río San Juan (Nóvita Trail, Cerro Tatamá 1400 m., La Selva 2100 m., Pueblorrico “720 m.”).

Birds from the Pacific slope of Dept. Cauca (Munchique 1800 m., río Munchique 750-900 m., La Gallera 2100 m., La Costa 1080 m.) are intermediates between this and *coelestis*.

* ***Schistes geoffroyi geoffroyi*** (Bourcier)

GEOFFROY'S WEDGE-BILL

Trochilus geoffroyi, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 101 (El Roble, above Fusagasugá, Eastern Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—West slope of the Eastern Andes, reaching the eastern slope of the Central Andes at the head of the Magdalena Valley, Subtropical Zone. (La Palmita, “Bogotá”, El Roble, Fusagasugá; La Candelá). [*Western Venezuela to Perú.*]

* ***Schistes geoffroyi albogularis*** Gould

WHITE-THROATED WEDGE-BILL

In Jardine's Contrib. Orn., 1851, p. 140 (West side of Pichincha, 1800 m., Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Central Andes and both slopes of the Western Andes (Zancudo, Miraflores; Dagua 816 m., Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], Lomitas, La Cumbre, San Antonio; Ricaurte, Perlasiví 2250 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* ***Heliothryx barroti*** (Bourcier)

BARROT'S FAIRY

Trochilus barroti, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 72 (“Cartagena”, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Guatemala to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Entire Pacific coast, eastward across northwestern Colombia, the upper Sinú and lower Cauca Valleys to the middle Magdalena Valley. Tropical Zone. (“Cartagena”; Jaraquiel; Remedios; El Tambor; Pizarro, Nuquí, río Baudó, Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Andagoya, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Malaguita, Córdoba, San José, Barbacoas).

The type locality of *Heliothryx barroti* is obviously incorrect, as this form does not occur in the arid Caribbean littoral. Doubtless the type came through Cartagena from the humid region south of that port.

Heliothryx aurita aurita (Gmelin)

BLACK-EARED FAIRY

Trochilus auritus, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 493, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward to western Ecuador and Bolivia on the west, and to Matto Grosso, Brazil, on the east.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. Recorded only from Maipures, on the Orinoco River. [*The Guianas and upper Amazonia.*]

Additional records.—Lower rio Igará-paraná, an affluent of the Putumayo (skins found by Prof. Dugand on an Indian ornament).

* **Heliomaster longirostris longirostris** (Audebert and Vieillot)

LONG-BILLED STAR-THROAT

Trochilus longirostris, Ois. Dorés, 1, p. 107, pl. 59, 1801 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to northern Colombia, Venezuela, eastern Perú and northern Bolivia, northern Brazil and the Guianas. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones. Not yet recorded from Bolívar, Antioquia, Cauca, Nariño, or the Amazonian region. (Dibulla, Cacagualito, Bonda; Barranquilla, Honda; El Tambo, San Juan de Rioseco, Guaduas, El Consuelo, "Bogotá"; Llanos del Meta, Maipures; San Agustín; Salento 1500 m., Sautatá, Santa Cecilia, La Cumbre, Yumbo, Cali). [*Range of the species except western Ecuador and northwestern Perú.*]

According to Prof. Dugand (*in lit.*) a record from Barranquilla in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 231 is doubtful, as this species is not known to range into the Department of Atlántico.

Heliomaster longirostris stuartae Lawrence is regarded as a synonym.

* **Philodice mitchellii** (Bourcier)

MITCHELL'S AMETHYST

Trochilus mitchellii, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 47 ("Zimapan").

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of both slopes of the Western Andes and the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Cumbre, La Gallera, El Tambo 1620 m., rio Zapata; La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Barbacoas).

Additional records.—Munchique 1900 m.

Simon includes Colombia in the range of *Calliphlox amethystina* (Boddaert). I know of no actual record and Berlioz does not list it as known in "Bogotá" lots, but the species may well occur in southeastern Colombia, as it is recorded from the Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador.

* *Acestrura mulsanti* (Bourcier)

MULSANT'S WOOD STAR

Ornismya mulsanti, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 5, p. 344, pl. 20, 1842 (Colombia and Bolivia).

Range of the species.—The Andes from Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of the Central and Eastern Andes southward to the headwaters of the Putumayo; doubtfully recorded from the Llanos del Meta (Barro Blanco, Medellín, Laguneta, Toche, San Agustín; Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., Choachí, Fómeque, Quetame, Fusagasugá, Santiago [Putumayo]).

Additional records.—Popayán.

* *Acestrura heliodor astreans* Bangs

BANG'S WOOD STAR

Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 1, p. 76, 1899 (San Sebastián, 2000 m., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to northern Ecuador. Western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the western, eastern and southern slopes of the Santa Marta Mts. (Bonda ?, Atánques 840 m., San Sebastián, El Mamón, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, San Lorenzo).

The female recorded from Atánques was originally referred to *mulsanti* by Salvin and Godman (Ibis, 1879). Simon also refers the specimen to *mulsanti*. However, as this species has not been taken again in the Santa Marta Mountains, it seems more probable that the specimen belongs to *astreans*.

* *Acestrura heliodor heliodor* (Bourcier)

HELIODOR'S WOOD STAR

Ornismya heliodor, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 275 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes (Alto, Pueblo Nuevo, Cachirí, Ramírez, Las Ventanas, Mambita [above ?], "Llanos of R. Meta" [= Medina], Choachí, "Bogotá", Environs of Bogotá 2550-2700 m., Sibaté, San Miguel 2800 m., Fusagasugá, Sasaima 1225 m.; Medellín, Laguneta 2550 m., Salento 1500 m., Miraflores, San Agustín; Santiago near Pasto [= east slope in the headwaters of the rio Putumayo]). [Northwestern Ecuador.]

Acestrura harterti (Simon)

HARTERT'S WOOD STAR

Polyxemus harterti, Ornith., 11, p. 202, 1901 (Ibagué, Tolima, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Ibagué, on the eastern slope of the Central Andes. The female is unknown. [Northern and western Venezuela.]

* *Chaetocercus jourdanii rosae* (Bourcier and Mulsant)

CRIMSON-THROATED WOOD STAR

Trochilus rosae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, 9, p. 326, 1846 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Northern portion of the Eastern Andes (La Palmita 1800 m., Pueblo Nuevo 1720 m., Palogordo 1400 m., 25 km. south of Cúcuta).

Presumed Hybrids and Doubtful Species of Trochilidae

The following list, composed of hummingbirds known mostly from single specimens, the greatest part of which are "Bogotá" trade skins, is compiled largely from a list published by J. Berlioz and C. Jouanin in "L'Oiseau" (1944, pp. 149-154), and E. Simon's "Histoire Naturelle des Trochilidae" (1921).

Berlioz and Simon have made a special study of these birds, and have been able to examine the types of many described forms; therefore their opinion is of great value.

Birds marked with a trident (Ψ) are listed by Peters in his "Check-List of Birds of the World" (Vol. 5, 1945).

Phaethornis fumosus Schluter

Falco, 11, p. 21, 1915 ("Bogotá"), new name for *P. fuliginosus* Simon, 1901.

According to Simon this is an altered specimen or an albinistic *Phaethornis guyi*.

Crinis chlorolaemus (Elliot)

Chrysolampis chlorolaema, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 6, p. 346, 1870 (New Grenada ?). Renamed *calosoma* (Elliot), Ibis, 1872, p. 351; *chloroleamus* preoc.

Range of the species.—"Bogotá" collections.

This bird is a hybrid between *Anthracothorax nigricollis* and *Chrysolampis mosquitus*. Several specimens are known.

Oliveira-Pinto suggests Bahia, Brazil as type locality (Rev. Mus. Paulista, 22, p. 275, 1938). Hartert, however, mentions a bird of indisputable "Bogotá" origin as early as 1897 (Nov. Zool., p. 531).

It is described as greenish black above; crown and nape silvery purple or greenish; throat glittering green; under surface black, flanks washed with dark purplish; under tail coverts chestnut; tail coppery red.

☞ **Lophornis melaniae** Floericke

Mitt. Vogelw., 19, p., 1920 (Colombia ?).

The publication is not available, and therefore I can give no description.

☞ **Lithiophanes insignibarb** (Simon)

Lophornis insignibarb, Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 15, p. 17, 1890 (Colombia).

Simon suggests that this peculiar bird may be a hybrid between *Polemistria verreauxi* and *Lophornis stictolopha*. Berlioz also believes it possibly a hybrid between the two above mentioned birds.

The feathers of the crown are brilliant green forming a sort of crest. The throat is adorned with brilliant, long green feathers forming a beard. The feathers of the crown and throat have rufous bases.

☞ **Chlorostilbon inexpectatus** (Berlepsch)

Panychlora inexpectata, Orn. Centralbl., 4, p. 63, 1879 ("Bogotá").

This supposed species, known from a single specimen, is said to resemble *Chlorostilbon poortmani euchloris* in the color of the crown and under surface, but to have the bill black with the basal third of the lower mandible pale, instead of entirely black.

☞ **Thalurania lerchi** Mulsant and Verreaux

Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, Ann. 1870-71, n.s., 18, p. 108, 1872 (Colombia).

Agyrtia tenebrosa, Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 10, p. 15, 1899 ("Bogotá", Colombia).

Considered to be a hybrid between *Thalurania nigrofasciata* and *Hylocharis oenone*. It is described as dark green above, with a steel-blue gloss; crown violet-blue, forehead greenish. Tail deep steel-blue. Under surface glittering green (*tenebrosa*). The three or four known specimens differ slightly from each other in coloration.

☞ **Neolesbia nehrkorni** (Berlepsch)

Cyanolesbia nehrkorni, Journ. f. Orn., 35, 1887, p. 326 ("Bogotá").

Known from two, possibly three specimens. Believed by Berlioz to be a hybrid between *Thalurania nigrofasciata* subsp. and *Agelaiocercus kingi* subsp.

It is described as follows: Upper side, including tail, deep steel-blue; whole top of head brighter, drawn to a point toward the nape.

Under parts metallic bluish green, rather bluer on the throat. Abdomen duller, the sides blue; under tail coverts dark steel-blue, the sides of each feather white. Bill long, slightly decurved. (For a discussion of this supposed species, see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, pp. 111-113, 1947).

***Amazilia lawrencei* Elliot**

Auk, 6, 1889, p. 209 ("Bogotá").

Doubtfully recorded from "Llanos of R. Meta" in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, p. 661, 1892.

Peters follows Simon in synonymizing this species with *Amazilia v. viridigaster* (Bourcier). Berlioz, while thinking this allocation as a probable one, does not feel quite convinced.

Above, it is dull bronze-green; throat, sides of neck and breast glittering grass green. Flanks and abdomen dark chestnut, under tail coverts cinnamon. Tail bright chestnut, tipped and edged with bluish black.

Ψ ***Amazilia veneta* (Simon)**

Agyrtia veneta, Hist. Nat. Trochil., 1921, p. 112, 328 ("Bogotá").

Unique female in the Simon Collection. Very probably a melanistic specimen of *Amazilia franciae*.

***Amazilia lucida* Elliot**

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 20, p. 404, 1877 (Colombia).

Known from a single specimen which has the crown dark metallic green, the back shining green, but lighter than the head, and the upper tail coverts golden bronze. Under surface metallic grass-green with a mouse-colored spot on the lower abdomen. Thigh feathers white and fluffy. Tail reddish-bronze, darkest along shaft with the tips of the lateral rectrices bluish-black, almost becoming a subterminal bar, most conspicuous on the underside.

***Amazilia cyaneotincta* (Gounelle)**

Polyerata cyaneotincta, Rev. Franc. d'Orn., 1, p. 17, pl. 1, 1909 ("Bogotá").

Known only from the type. A description of it is as follows. Chin, throat, and breast glittering blue with violet reflections, sub-ocular line glittering green. Belly grey, bluish green at sides. Rectrices blue-black. Above green, upper tail coverts darker. Bill 19 mm.

***Amazilia caeruleiceps* (Gould)**

Thaumantias caeruleiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 307 ("Bogotá"). Col. pl. 7, fig. 1, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. 16, 1892.

Simon has examined the type of this supposed species in London and is convinced that it is a hybrid between *Hylocharis oenone* and *Amazilia millerii*. The crown and nape are glittering bluish green, the throat glittering green, bluer on the sides, the body grass-green, the rump, upper tail-coverts and tail bronzy green.

Amazilia aeneobrunnea Chapman, described from "Bogotá", is an artifact with the head of *Chlorostilbon gibsoni* and the body of *Chrysolampis mosquitus*.

***Coeligena purpurea* Gould**

Monogr. Trochil., 4, pl. 256, 1854 (Popayán, Colombia).

Known from two specimens. A hybrid between *Coeligena prunellei* and *Coeligena coeligena columbiana*. In color it is dark purple-brown, with a greenish sheen on the rump; upper tail coverts and wing coverts rich dark purple, tail bronze green. Throat dusky brown, the feathers edged paler, rest of under parts blackish brown. A white spot on each side of the breast.

***Coeligena lawrencei* (Boucard)**

Homophania lawrencei, Humming Bird, 2, p. 87, 1892 ("Bogotá").

Known from a single specimen. A hybrid between *Lafresnaya lafresnayi* and *Helianthea torquata*.

Ψ *Heliangelus rothschildi* Boucard

Humming Bird, 2, p. 77, 1892 ("Bogotá").

A hybrid between *Heliangelus clarisse* and *Ramphomicron micro-rhynchum*.

Ψ *Heliangelus squamigularis* Gould

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Oct., 1871, p. 503 ("Bogotá", *ex* Salvin).

Heliotrypha barrali Mulsant and Verreaux, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n.s.), 18, p. 106, 1870-71 (Jan. 31, 1872) (Banks of the río Saldaña, "Province of Antioquia" [? Tolima], Colombia). Col. pl. 6, fig. 2, lettered *barzali*, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, 1892.

Heliotrypha speciosa Salvin, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1891, p. 376 (Colombia). Col. pl. 6, fig. 1, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, 1892.

Heliangelus simoni Boucard, Humming Bird, 2, p. 76, 1892 (Colombia).

These names all refer to a type of bird which is all green with no white gorget; the throat patch, glittering but variable in color, is olive, leaden green, coppery or blue. They are considered by Berlioz to be

hybrids between *Heliangelus exortis* or *clarisse* and a species of *Eriocnemis*. I have seen a series and feel rather doubtful as to the hybrid origin of this bird.

♂ ***Heliangelus luminosus*** (Elliot)

Iolaema luminosa, Ibis, 1878, p. 188 (Colombia). Col. pl. 8, fig. 1, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 16, 1892.

Three or four specimens are known. It is regarded as a hybrid showing a strong influence of *Heliangelus*. Above it is dark shining bronze green; rump and upper tail-coverts purple-bronze; central tail feathers bronze-black, lateral ones purple-black. Throat black, gular spot fiery golden, or fiery green according to the light, under surface glittering coppery red.

♂ ***Eriocnemis isaacsonii*** (Parzudaki)

Ornysmia isaacsonii, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 95 ("Bogotá").

In addition to the type, Berlioz records a specimen in the Elliot collection and another in the Boucard collection as perhaps being the same as *isaacsonii*. It is perhaps a hybrid between an *Eriocnemis* sp. and *Helianthea* sp.

The type is described as shining dark green above; upper tail-coverts bright purplish coppery green, tail dark purple black. Throat glittering, coppery on the side; abdomen fiery coppery.

The Elliot collection specimen differs by having a glittering grass-green forehead and metallic grass-green upper tail-coverts.

♂ ***Lesbia victoriae eucharis*** (Bourcier and Mulsant)

Trochilus eucharis Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 274 ("San Buenaventura", Colombia).

Considered by Berlioz as unquestionably a hybrid between *Lesbia victoriae* and *Lesbia nuna gouldii* as it combines the characters of the two species. I have seen a specimen marked Tolima.

♂ ***Metallura purpureicauda*** (Hartert)

Chalcostigma purpureicauda, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 28, 1898 ("Bogotá").

A probable hybrid between *Agelaiocercus kingi kingi* and *Lesbia victoriae* known from a "Bogotá" trade skin and a male and a female from Illalo, Chillo Valley, Ecuador (*Zodalia thaumasta* Oberholser).

The type of *purpureicauda* (examined) is deep green above with a metallic purplish gloss. Tail graduated, rich purple, the central rec-

trices metallic greenish blue toward the tip. An irregular patch on the chin and center of the throat glittering green. Under surface dark green, with a purplish sheen when held against the light, the feathers bordered with a rusty brown. In "*thaumasta*" the throat patch is much larger, shaped as in *Lesbia*, and the tail considerably longer, the bill curved instead of straight. Otherwise it is similar to *purpureicauda*. (For a discussion of these birds and the following one, see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, pp. 107-111, 1947).

***Metallura tyrianthina* x *Aglaiocercus kingi*.**

The under parts of this hybrid are like *Metallura tyrianthina* except that the throat patch is blue. The forecrown is glittering green, the back bluish green and the tail graduated, purple in color. A specimen from "Bogotá" acquired by Brother Nicéforo-Maria about 1909 has been examined.

***Aeronympha prosantis* Oberholser**

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 161, 162, 1905 ("Bogotá").

Peters follows Simon in regarding this bird as the same as *Helian-gelus rothschildi*. Berlioz has examined both and while believing them to be hybrids does not believe the cross to be the same. *Ramphomicron* shows strongly as one of the parents of *A. prosantis*, but Berlioz does not venture to name the other.

The pileum and nape are deep reddish violet, feathers of pileum tipped blue-green; upper back deep green, merging into the deep violet of the lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts. Tail purple, chin reddish violet with subterminal green bars, the rest of the under parts metallic green, the feathers of the lower abdomen edged with tawny.

☞ *Acestrura decorata* (Gould)

Calothorax decoratus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 309 ("Supposed to be from Antioquia in Colombia").

Known only from the type, the Ecuador specimen listed in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (16, p. 408) belonging to another form, as does the juvenile with no locality.

In fact, Berlioz is somewhat doubtful if the type really did come from Colombia, and feels it might as easily be a localized form as a hybrid. The type is said to be intermediate between *Acestrura mulsanti* and *Acestrura heliodor* and is described as "similar to *Acestrura mulsanti*, but smaller, the lateral gular feathers less elongated, the breast greyer, and the under tail-coverts green". Simon says of the type, that it is "préparé à la manière de Bogotá".

Order TROGONIFORMES

Family TROGONIDAE — THE TROGONS AND QUETZALS

Key

A. Belly red.....	a
B. Belly yellow.....	b (after No. 17)
a. Upper tail coverts and wing coverts elongated.	1
Upper tail coverts and wing coverts not elongated	4
1. Throat green.....	2
Throat brownish.....	3
2. Outer tail feathers black.....	<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i> ♂
Outer tail feathers white.....	<i>Pharomachrus mocino</i> ♂
Basal 2/3 of outer tail feathers black, distal 1/3 white.....	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i> ♂
3. Outer tail feathers black.....	<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i> ♀
Outer tail feathers notched with white.....	<i>Pharomachrus mocino</i> ♀
Outer tail feathers broadly tipped white.....	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i> ♀
4. Chest green or blue.....	5
Chest grey or brownish.....	12
5. Under surface of outer tail feathers black....	6
Under surface of outer tail feathers barred....	9
6. A white band between green of breast and red of belly.....	<i>Trogon melanurus</i> ♂
No white band on breast.....	7
7. Cheeks and throat green.....	<i>Trogon massena australis</i> ♂
Cheeks and throat black.....	8
8. Upper surface of central tail feathers green	<i>Trogon massena hoffmanni</i> ♂
Upper surface of central tail feathers blue...	<i>Trogon comptus</i> ♂
9. White bars of tail numerous and very fine (about 1 mm. wide or less).....	10
White bars of tail wide (1.5 mm. or broader) ..	11
10. Culmen from forehead 15-17 mm.; tail bluish green	<i>Trogon temperatus</i> ♂
Culmen from forehead 17-21 mm.; tail green with a coppery cast.....	<i>Trogon personatus</i> ♂
11. Crown green or glossed with golden bronze; a white band between green of chest and red of belly.....	<i>Trogon collaris</i> ♂ (1)

- (1) Males of *Trogon collaris* are further distinguished from males of *T. temperatus* and *T. personatus* by having the inner web of the outer rectrices black only near the base, the rest of the feathers barred. In *temperatus* and *personatus* the inner web of the outer tail feathers is largely or obsoletely barred with white.

- Crown green-blue or glossed with purple;
white pectoral band lacking or not pro-
nounced *Trogon curucui* ♂
12. Outer tail feathers barred or speckled..... 13
Entire tail black or slate color, unbarred..... 16
13. Chest grey; upper surface of central tail feath-
ers blackish grey..... *Trogon curucui* ♀
Chest olive-brown; upper surface of central
tail feathers hazel or chestnut..... 14
14. Outer tail feathers speckled, a narrow sub-
terminal black bar; throat brownish..... *Trogon collaris* ♀
Outer tail feathers finely barred; throat black
15
15. Culmen 15-17 mm.; wing coverts vermiculated
blackish and white..... *Trogon temperatus* ♀
Culmen 17-21 mm.; wing coverts vermiculated
brown and blackish..... *Trogon personatus* ♀
16. Tail short, 132-161 mm., its under surface
blackish *Trogon comptus* ♀
Tail longer, usually over 161 mm., its under
surface greyish black..... 17
17. No white about eye; upper wing coverts with-
out pronounced freckling, or freckling absent
A white ring or traces of white about eye;
upper wing coverts with slight freckling..... *Trogon massena* ♀
Trogon melanurus ♀
- b. Chest green or blue..... 18
Chest grey or brown..... 20
18. Wing over 130 mm.; outer tail feathers distally
plain white..... *Trogon viridis* ♂
Wing under 130 mm.; outer tail feathers barred
19
19. Crown black or blue..... *Trogon violaceus* ♂
Crown green with a golden tinge..... *Trogon rufus* ♂
20. Chest brown; upper surface of central tail
feathers rufous-brown..... *Trogon rufus* ♀
Chest grey; upper surface of central tail feath-
ers blackish or dark grey..... 21
21. Wing under 130 mm..... *Trogon violaceus* ♀
Wing over 130 mm..... *Trogon viridis* ♀

* *Pharomachrus mocino antisianus* (d'Orbigny)

D'ORBIGNY'S QUETZAL

Trogon antisianus, Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, pl. 85 and text, 1837
(Yungas of Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Mérida in Venezuela,
and southward through the mountains of western South America to
Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone from the eastern slope of the Western Andes to the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes (Concordia, San Antonio, Munchique, río Guabas; Santa Elena, Peñablanca 2800 m., Tijeras 2750 m. sight, Moscopán, La Candela, La Plata 2500 m.; Las Ventanas, Chiquinquirá, Buenavista [Meta] 1400 m.). [*Central Colombia to Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Angélica [Western Andes].

Pharomachrus fulgidus festatus Bangs

BANGS' QUETZAL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 92, 1899 (Chirúa, 2100 m., Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Mountains of central and northern Venezuela and northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains between 1500 and 2500 m. (Valley of Chinchicuá, Heights of Chirúa, El Libano, Valparaiso, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Las Vegas).

Pharomachrus pavoninus pavoninus (Spix)

PAVONINE QUETZAL

Trogon pavoninus, Av. Bras., 1, p. 47 bis, pl. 35, 1824 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to the río Tapajoz, eastern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Florencia, Caquetá. [*Tropical Zone of upper Amazonia.*]

Additional records.—Mitú, río Vaupés.

* **Pharomachrus pavoninus auriceps** (Gould)

GOLDEN-HEADED QUETZAL

Trogon (Calurus) auriceps, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 238, 1842 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of all three Andean ranges throughout the country except the Santa Marta Mts. (Portrerras, Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", Tequendama, Subia, El Roble, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Laguneta, Salento, Toche, "Tolima", Miraflores, Cerro de Púsá, Almaguer, La Plata, La Candela; Concordia, Frontino, Pueblorrico, La Selva, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Costa 630 m., La Florida, El Tambo, Ricaurte, Perlasivi). [*Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Campobello [Western Andes]; Tijeras, Moscopán.

Some specimens from southwestern Colombia are small enough to be referred to the questionable west Ecuador form *P. p. heliactin* (Cabanis and Heine). Others from southwestern Colombia are too large, and so it seems preferable to record all birds from that region as *auriceps*.

Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 54, 1948) thinks it possible that *P. p. hargitti* (Oustalet) inhabits the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in the "Bogotá" region. Before definitely saying that this is so I believe that more specimens should be examined. The only birds which Zimmer had with definite localities were a female from Subia on the western slope of the Eastern Andes, which he refers to *P. p. auriceps*, whilst a male from El Roble, also on the western slope of the same range — in fact quite near Subia — is referred to *hargitti*.

The bird described as *Pharomachrus xanthogaster* Turati and Salvadori, from "Bogotá", is probably no more than a mutant of the local form of *P. pavoninus*.

* **Trogon massena hoffmanni** (Cabanis and Heine)

HOFFMANN'S TROGON

Troctes hoffmanni, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, Heft 1, p. 204 note, 1862-63 (1863) (Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southern México to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Falls of the Truandó, Juradó). [*Costa Rica to Panamá.*]

A specimen from the río Juradó has a wing of no less than 181 mm., while another from the río Truandó measures 183 mm.

Trogon massena australis (Chapman)

NARIÑO TROGON

Curucujus massena australis, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 384, 1915 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from ? the lower río San Juan southward to Nariño (? Noanamá, ? Malaguita, Bahía de Málaga, La Costa 1000 m., Barbacoas). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Trogon comptus** Zimmer

ZIMMER'S TROGON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 42, 1948 (Bahía de Málaga, "Chocó" [error = Dept. Valle], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The lower Cauca Valley, the upper Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast southward to Nariño. Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. (La Frijolera 1500 m.; río Baudó, Bahía de Málaga, La Selva 1800 m., Bagadó, Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

* **Trogon melanurus macroura** Gould

LARGE-TAILED TROGON

Monogr. Trogon., pl. 17 and text, 1838 (Río Atrato, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the Panamá Canal Zone to northern and western Colombia. Western Ecuador and western Perú. East of the Andes south to Bolivia and Maranhão, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific coast south to the Baudó Mountains. The whole Atrato Valley and across northern Colombia to the Santa Marta region. The Magdalena Valley. (Río Jurubidá, río Salaquí, río Truandó, Quibdó, Sautatá, Murindó, río Atrato; Jaraquiel, Puerto Zapote; Antioquia, La Frijolera, Nechí, Remedios, Santa Elena [below ?] "Tolima", Toche; Fusagasugá, Enconosa, "Bogotá", La Pica, Las Ventanas, Cachirí, between Canuto and Cáchira, Gamarra; Los Pendales; Caracolicito, Fundación, Trojas de Cataca, Heights of Chirúa, San Miguel, San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Las Taguas, "Sierra Nevada", Cincinnati, Las Nubes, El Líbano, Valparaíso, Macotama, La Concepción, Vista de Nieve, Chirúa). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Trogon melanurus melanurus Swaison

BLACK-TAILED TROGON

Anim. in Menag., p. 329, 1838 (1837) (Demerara).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela and the Guianas to Maranhão, Brazil.*]

* **Trogon melanurus eumorphus** Zimmer

WESTERN BLACK-TAILED TROGON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 38, 1948 (Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region southward (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*The upper Amazon southward to Bolivia.*]

* **Trogon viridis viridis** Linnaeus

GREEN-BACKED TROGON

Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 167, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Costa Rica south to western Ecuador on the west, and south to eastern Perú and southeastern Brazil on the east. Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Susumuco, Buenavista [Meta] 1230 m., Villavicencio, Apiay, Medina, Guaicaramo; Maipures; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Cuduyari, Mitú, Yurupari). [*Eastern Perú and Maranhão, Brazil, Venezuela and the Guianas.*]

This is *T. strigilatus*, of authors.

* **Trogon viridis chionurus** Sclater and Salvin

WHITE-TAILED TROGON

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 843 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, eastward to the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Sautatá, río Truandó, río Salaquí, Murindó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, Punta Ardita,

rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 1000 m., Nuquí, El Tambo [Chocó], Bagadó, Andagoya, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia, Malaguita, Córdoba, San José, La Costa 1000 m., Barbacoas; Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Remedios, west of Honda; Paturia, El Tambor). [*Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* **Trogon collaris exoptatus** Cabanis and Heine

VENEZUELAN COLLARED TROGON

Mus. Hein., Th. 4, Heft 1, p. 179, 1862-63 (1863) (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil. Trinidad and Tobago Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward ("Bogotá", Buenavista 1230 m., Medina 500-600 m.). [*Northern Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago.*]

Additional records.—Susumuco.

Trogon collaris collaris Vieillot

COLLARED TROGON

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 320, 1817 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the Caquetá and Putumayo regions northeastward probably through Vaupés to the Orinoco and Atabapo Rivers region (Morelia ? this race, Tres Esquinas, middle rio Caguán about 120 km. east of Tres Esquinas). [*French Guiana, southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northern Perú near the base of the Andes north of the bend of the Marañón; see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, pp. 1-8, 1948.*]

Birds from Tres Esquinas and the rio Caguán examined by Professor Dugand show the characters of the nominate form. Two birds from Morelia, unfortunately without tails, are probably intermediate between this race and *subtropicalis*, the pattern of the wing coverts rather resembling that of birds from the head of the Magdalena Valley.

Replaced in the Amazon River region by *T. c. castaneus*.

* **Trogon collaris subtropicalis** Zimmer

COLOMBIAN COLLARED TROGON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 5, 1948 (Andalucía, 1500 m., west slope of the Eastern Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of central Colombia from the west slope of the Eastern Andes to the east slope of the Western Andes above the Cauca Valley ("Bogotá", El Roble, Fusagasugá, Andalucía; west of Honda, rio Combeima, Santa Elena, vicinity of Medellín, Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Salento, El Edén, La Candela, Miraflores; Concordia, La Castilla above Cali, San Antonio, Munchique, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.).

Additional records.—El Tambo, Campobello [Western Andes].

Birds from San Antonio and Munchique are in color rather like the next race, but in size resemble *subtropicalis*.

* **Trogon collaris virginalis** Cabanis and Heine

PALLATANGA COLLARED TROGON

Mus. Hein., Th. 4, Heft 1, p. 173, 1862-63 (1863) (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The western slope of the Western Andes southward through Nariño. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Río Atrato, río Baudó, Frontino, La Selva 2000 m., above Nóvita, Primavera, Lomitas, Dagua, Bitaco, La Costa, Cocal; río Perlasiví). [Western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—North of Albán [Valle] on border of Valle and Chocó, 2200 m.

Birds from Frontino could belong to *T. c. extimus* Griscom which is found in eastern Panamá. Specimens from as far north as the upper Atrato agree in their small size and blueness of coloration with those from Nariño and western Ecuador.

Trogon collaris castaneus Spix

TABATINGA TROGON

Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 48, pl. 47, 1824 (Tabatinga, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme southern tip of Colombia on the Amazon River (Loretoyacu). [Northern Bolivia, eastern Perú, western Brazil.]

Professor Dugand has examined a female from Loretoyacu in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá and finds that it differs noticeably from other Colombian specimens in the color of the upper surface of the tail, which is chestnut instead of hazel. Loretoyacu is very near the type locality of *castaneus*.

* **Trogon personatus personatus** Gould

MASKED TROGON

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 9, p. 237, 1842 ("Bogotá" = Choachi, ex Zimmer).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and through the mountains of western South America to Bolivia. Mt. Duida, Mt. Auyan-tepui, and Mt. Roraima.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones up to about 2900 m. of the Eastern and Central Andes (Canuto, Las Ventanas, Cachirí, La Pica, Zipaquirá, "Bogotá", Choachi, El Peñón 2880 m., Fusagasugá, Enconosa; La Candela, Magdalena Valley, río Combeima, El Edén, Santa Elena, La Frijolera, Puerto Valdivia 180 m.). [Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.]

Additional records.—Buenavista [Meta].

An adult male from La Frijolera, an adult female from Santa Elena, and an immature female from Puerto Valdivia in the American Museum's collection probably represent an undescribed race. However, I should like to see more specimens from the northern portion of the Central Andes before describing it. The adult male differs from typical *personatus* in having the white bars of the tail much more

conspicuous and in having the wing coverts darker. The female has the upper surface more richly colored than *personatus* and the wing coverts darker and somewhat greyer, thus showing an approach to *assimilis*.

* **Trogon personatus sanctaemartae** Zimmer

SANTA MARTA MASKED TROGON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 13, 1948 (Valparaíso [= Cincinnati], Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains (Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Las Nubes, El Líbano, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción, Macotama, Vista de Nieve).

* **Trogon personatus assimilis** Gould

ANDEAN MASKED TROGON

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 67 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Western Andes southward into Nariño (Paramillo Mountains 3300 m., río Atrato 1000 m., La Selva, Cocal, La Gallera, Munchique, río Guabas, Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2500 m.). [*Western Ecuador and northwestern Perú.*]

Western Colombian birds agree with birds from western Ecuador.

* **Trogon temperatus** (Chapman)

HIGHLAND TROGON

Trogonurus temperatus, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 96, p. 2, 1923 (Laguneta, 3100 m., Central Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Central and Eastern Andes (Santa Elena 2700 m., La Leonera 3600-3700 m., Laguneta, Quindío Mts., Santa Isabel 3600 m., Toche 2300 m., Peñablanca 2800 m., Almaguer, Moscopán, Valle de las Papas; "Bogotá", Cachiri, Las Ventanas, La Pica, Páramo de Guerrero).

I believe this bird must be regarded as a distinct species, for it occurs in both the Eastern and Central Andes at the same localities as *personatus*.

Males from the Eastern Andes have the tail slightly more conspicuously barred with white. Females are not distinguishable.

* **Trogon rufus tenellus** Cabanis

GRACEFUL TROGON

Journ. f. Orn., 10, p. 173, 1862 (Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Honduras through Central America, and South America to Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia (Sautatá, río Truandó, río Juradó). [*Southern Honduras to eastern Panamá.*]

* **Trogon rufus cupreicauda** (Chapman)

PACIFIC BLACK-THROATED TROGON

Trogonurus curucui cupreicauda, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 606, 1914 (Bagadó, Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast south of the range of *tenellus*; the upper Atrato Valley and west slope of the Western Andes north to Alto Bonito, eastward across the lower Cauca region to the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, San José, Córdoba, Malaguita, Juntas de Tamana, Santa Cecilia, Bagadó, río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey 1580 m., Alto Bonito; Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Remedios, Puerto Berrio, 20 miles west of Honda; Naranjo, El Tambor). [Western Ecuador.]

* **Trogon rufus sulphureus** Spix

SULPHURY TROGON

Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 48, pl. 38 fig. 1, 1824 (Tabatinga, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Morelia, Caquetá; ranging probably eastward to the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions and southward to the Amazon. [Southwestern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northwestern Brazil, northeastern Perú.]

This bird doubtlessly occurs in the vicinity of Leticia, Amazonas, as this town is only about 4 kilometers from Tabatinga, Brazil, the type locality of *sulphureus*. A specimen from Morelia, Caquetá, is referred by Todd to this race. (Proc. Biol. Soc., Wash., 56, p. 11, 1943).

* **Trogon curucui peruvianus** Swainson

PERUVIAN TROGON

Anim. in Menag., p. 350, 1838 (Moyobamba, Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Cuembi; "Bogotá"). [Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia and the Amazon Valley to the rio Tapajoz.]

This is *T. c. bolivianus* of Peters' Check List. See Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1380, p. 22, 1948.

* **Trogon violaceus caligatus** Gould

GARTERED TROGON

Monogr. Trogon., pl. 7 and text, 1838 (Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México south to western Ecuador and east of the Andes to Perú and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Sinú Valley, the Cauca Valley (one record as far south as Popayán), the Magdalena Valley south to Honda, the Santa Marta region, and the Catatumbo Basin. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Cacagualito, Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, Fundación, Caracolicito, Riofrio; Jaraquiel; Puerto Valdivia, Reme-

dios, Opón, Puerto Berrio, west of Honda; Popayán; Naranjo, El Tambor, río Tibú [Catatumbo region]). [*Caribbean slope of eastern Panamá to the Maracaibo basin.*]

Trogon violaceus concinnus Lawrence WESTERN GARTERED TROGON

Ann. Lyc. Hist. New York, 7, p. 463, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast. [*Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

Not recorded from Colombian territory as yet, but from its range must certainly occur there.

* **Trogon violaceus crissalis** (Cabanis and Heine)

AMAZONIAN GARTERED TROGON

Aganus crissalis, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, Heft 1, p. 190, 1862-63 (1863) ("Bahía", error = lower Amazon, *ex* Peters).

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia sight). [*Southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northern Perú, Brazil in the Rio Negro-Rio Tapajoz region.*]

Order CORACIIFORMES

Family ALCEDINIDAE — THE KINGFISHERS

Key

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. Upper parts bluish grey, not iridescent..... | a |
| B. Upper parts dark metallic green..... | b |
| a. Belly chestnut; wing 185-211 m.; culmen 67-95 mm. | 1 |
| Belly white; wing 145-165 mm.; culmen 50-63 mm. | 2 |
| 1. No grey band across breast..... | <i>Ceryle torquata</i> ♂ |
| A broad grey band across breast..... | <i>Ceryle torquata</i> ♀ |
| 2. No chestnut on sides..... | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> ♂ |
| Chestnut on sides..... | <i>Ceryle alcyon</i> ♀ |
| b. Belly white..... | 3 |
| Belly cinnamon or orange-chestnut; grey band across chest in females only..... | 6 |
| 3. Culmen 60-80 mm.; wing 120-146 mm..... | 4 |
| Culmen 30-50 mm.; wing 68-80 mm..... | 5 |
| 4. A chestnut band across breast..... | <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> ♂ |
| Sides of breast dark metallic green..... | <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> ♀ |

5. Breast chestnut..... *Chloroceryle americana* ♂
 No chestnut on breast..... *Chloroceryle americana* ♀
6. Culmen 47-56 mm.; wing 93-106 mm..... *Chloroceryle inda*
 Culmen 26-36 mm.; wing 54-60 mm..... *Chloroceryle aenea*

* ***Ceryle torquata torquata* (Linnaeus)** GREAT RINGED KINGFISHER

Alcedo torquata, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 180, 1766 (México).

Range of the species.—México through Central America to Tierra del Fuego. The Lesser Antilles.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded throughout the country with the exception of Nariño. Usually Tropical Zone, but occasionally found in the lower Temperate Zone. (Río Manzanares near Santa Marta, Bonda, Punta Caimán, Riofrio; Sabanilla, La Playa, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, El Paraíso sight, río Magdalena; Paturia, Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Zipaquirá; Villavieja, Honda, Nechí; río Truandó, río Atrato, Siató, Cali, El Tambo [Cauca]; Barrigón; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu, Mocagua). [*México to Perú and northern Argentina.*]

Additional records.—Riohacha, río Calancala; río Anchicayá 600 m.; La Paila, Popayán, río Patia 600 m.; Melgar; Yurupari.

***Ceryle alcyon alcyon* (Linnaeus)** BELTED KINGFISHER

Alcedo alcyon, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1, p. 115, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Canada and Alaska and the United States, south in winter to Panamá and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Accidental. The only continental South American record is of a bird taken in the Santa Marta region many years ago (Tweeddale collection). [*Breeds in North America east of the Rocky Mountains.*]

* ***Chloroceryle amazona amazona* (Latham)** AMAZON KINGFISHER

Alcedo amazona, Index Orn., 1, p. 257, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Argentina and Tierra del Fuego. The Lesser Antilles.

COLOMBIA.—On the Pacific coast south to the río Dagua, otherwise generally distributed throughout the country in the Tropical Zone up to 1200 m. (Dibulla, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Sevillano, Riofrio, Fundación; La Peña, Tocahagua; Río de Oro, La Cruz, río Magdalena, Paturia, Andalucía west slope 900 m.; Villavieja, Chicoral, Nechí; Popayán, Cali, Riofrio [Valle], San José, Santa Cecilia, Nuquí, Alto del Buey, río Nercua; Morelia, Belén, Tres Esquinas; Mocagua). [*Panamá southward to Perú, Uruguay and Argentina. Trinidad.*]

Additional records.—Riohacha; Jamundi; Villavicencio; Yurupari, río Vaupés.

* *Chloroceryle americana americana* (Gmelin)

GREEN KINGFISHER

Alcedo americana, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 451, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Texas southward through Central America to southern Bolivia and northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the country in the Tropical Zone up to about 1500 m. (Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Minca, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca, Fundación; La Peña, Luruaco, Baranoa; Ocaña, Bucaramanga, Guaduas, Villavieja; Medellín, Retiro; Riofrio [Valle], Cali, mouth of rio Calima, Sipí, Noanamá, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey, Concordia; Tumaco, Barbacoas; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Riohacha; Coredó [Chocó coast]; rio Chocho [near Fusagasugá] 1500 m.; rio Meta near Puerto López; Cuduyari, rio Vaupés.

West coast birds do not differ from birds from east of the Andes. Birds from the Baudó Mountains are too small for *isthmica* (Goldman). However, at Juradó and other places near the Panamá border this large race may be found. I can see no characters by which *C. a. hellmayri* Laubmann, from Noanamá, rio San Juan, can be maintained.

* *Chloroceryle inda* (Linnaeus)

GREEN-AND-RUFIOUS KINGFISHER

Alcedo inda, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 179, 1766 (Guiana).

Range of the species.—From Nicaragua south through South America to western Colombia and eastward to southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone (Buritaca, Don Diego; Turbo, rio Jurubidá, El Tambo [Chocó], Tadó, Noanamá, Barbacoas, Tumaco; rio Casanare, rio Ocoa, rio Ariari; Belén).

More specimens are needed to ascertain the validity of *Chloroceryle inda chocoensis* Todd, Proc. Zool. Soc. Washington, 56, p. 47, 1943 (El Tambo, Chocó, Colombia). A single female from the rio Jurubidá does not differ from other South American examples.

Chloroceryle aenea aenea (Pallas)

LEAST GREEN KINGFISHER

Alcedo aenea, in Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr., p. 1, no. 54, 1764 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally lower Temperate Zone. Recorded from the Caribbean coast, the Eastern Andes in the Bogotá región, the Llanos del Meta, and Amazonas (Turbo; Ciénaga Grande sight, Trojas de Cataca, Punta Caimán, Don Diego, Dibulla; "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Tequendama 2400 m., Villavicencio; near Leticia sight). [Costa Rica to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil, Trinidad.]

Additional records.—Rio Chocho [near Fusagasugá] 1500 m.

Family MOMOTIDAE — THE MOTMOTS

Key

- A. Wing about 70-80 mm.; tail feathers normal..... *Hylomanes momotula*
 B. Size much larger; tail feathers much lengthened,
 the central ones often racket-shaped at tip..... 1
1. Bill flattened and broad, culmen with a conspicuous keeled ridge..... *Electron platyrhynchum*
 Bill not flattened or broad, nor conspicuously
 ridged 2
2. Crown black surrounded by blue (light greenish blue on forecrown, violet-blue on nape) *Momotus momota*
 Crown rufous like rest of head..... *Baryphthengus ruficapillus*

* *Hylomanes momotula obscurus* Nelson PANAMÁ TODAY MOTMOT

Smiths. Mis. Coll., 56, no. 22, p. 1, 1911 (Cerro Brujo, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México to northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south to the Baudó Mountains (Dabeiba, Alto del Buey 1530 m., Nuquí). [*Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

***Electron platyrhynchum minor* (Hartert)**

LESSER BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT

Prionirhynchus platyrhynchus minor, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 498, 1898 (Panamá).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to western Ecuador. Along the east slope of the Andes to Bolivia and down the Amazon Valley to the Rio Tocantins, thence southward to Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—The lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Remedios; Puerto Valdivia). [*Honduras south through Panamá.*]

Birds from the lower Cauca are intermediate between this race and the next. See Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat., Hist., 36, pp. 268-270, 1917.

* ***Electron platyrhynchum platyrhynchum* (Leadbeater)**

BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT

Momotus platyrhynchus, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 16, pt. 1, p. 92, 1829 (Western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley (río Anchicayá, San José, río Jurubidá, Nuquí, río Nercua, Alto Bonito).

Few specimens of this species have been collected in Colombia west of the Eastern Andes. More material is needed before the ranges of *platyrhynchum* and *minor* can be satisfactorily worked out.

- * **Electron platyrhynchum pyrrholaemus** (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)
RED-THROATED BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT

Prionirhynchus platyrhynchus pyrrholaemus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, vol. 2, p. 35 (La Merced, central Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Caquetá and Putumayo (Florenxia, Umbria). [*Southward to northern Bolivia.*]

- * **Baryphthengus ruficapillus semirufus** (Sclater)
GREATER RUFOUS MOTMOT

Momotus semirufus, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 489, 1853 (Santa Marta, error ?).

Range of the species.—Tropical Zone of Central America from Nicaragua southward over the greater part of South America, to western Ecuador and northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena and lower Cauca Valleys, the Atrato River basin and the entire Pacific coast. Tropical Zone. (Honda, Puerto Berrío, Remedios, Nechi; Puerto Valdivia; Alto Bonito, río Nercua, río Juradó, Baudó Mts., Alto del Buey 900 m., río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia, Noanamá, Sipí; Barbacoas).

Verreaux's original specimens were said to have come from "Santa Marta", but no subsequent collector has ever found this large and conspicuous bird in that region. It is therefore probable that the type came through Santa Marta from the middle Magdalena Valley.

- * **Baryphthengus ruficapillus martii** (Spix) RUFIOUS MOTMOT

Prionites martii, Av. Bras., 1, p. 64, pl. 60, 1824 (Near Pará, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical southeastern portion of the country (Morrelia, Florenxia, Tres Esquinas). [*Amazonian South America.*]

- * **Momotus momota conexus** Thayer and Bangs
SMALL-BILLED MOTMOT

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 215, 1906 (Savanna of Panamá).

Range of the species.—Northeastern México, south through Central America and over the greater part of Tropical South America, south to Argentina and southern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The upper and middle Magdalena Valley (Villavieja, Coyaima, Estación Saldaña, Chicoral, Ambalema, Honda, Malena, Remedios). [*Pacific slope of the Canal Zone to Cape Garachiné, eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Espinal, Tocaima.

Birds from the middle and upper Magdalena Valley are the same in size and color as those from the Canal Zone. In the lower Magdalena *M. m. subrufescens* is found.

* **Momotus momota reconditus** Nelson CHESTNUT-BELLIED MOTMOT

Smiths. Mis. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 4, 1912 (Marraganti, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the vicinity of the Panamá border (río Salaquí, río Juradó, río Atrato). [*Eastern Panamá, except the Pacific slope.*]

* **Momotus momota subrufescens** Sclater COLOMBIAN MOTMOT

Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 489, 1853 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast region from the vicinity of Cartagena, across the lower Magdalena Valley and the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region to the west base of the Perijá Mountains (La Playa, Baranoa, Aguada de Pablo, Molinero, Luruaco, Los Pendales; Algodonal; Fundación, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Bonda, Las Vegas, Don Diego, Dibulla sight). [*Coastal region of Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Codazzi.

Momotus momota spatha Wetmore MACUIRA MOTMOT

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 1, 1946 (Nazaret, Macuira Mts., Guajira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Foothills of the Serranía de Macuira in the Guajira Peninsula (Nazaret).

* **Momotus momota osgoodi** Cory OSGOOD'S MOTMOT

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., no. 167, Orn. Ser., 1, p. 285, 1913 (Guayabal, 16 km. "east" [error, = north] of Cúcuta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The humid forest region north of Cúcuta (Guayabal). [*Southern shores of Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Javilla, Petrólea.

* **Momotus momota aequatorialis** Gould EQUATORIAL MOTMOT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 223 (Archidona, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical, occasionally lower Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges, southward on the Western Andes to the Patía Valley ("Bogotá", Andalucía west slope; Santa Elena, Envigado, Retiro, Salento 1500 m., Laguneta, río Toche, above Ibagué, El Isno, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela, Coconuco 3000 m., Miraflores; Frontino, Antioquia, Concordia, near Jericó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, San Antonio, La Florida, Cerro Munchique). [*East slope of the Ecuadorian Andes.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo, Popayán, Crucero.
The only Subtropical Zone motmot in Colombia.

* **Momotus momota microstephanus** Sclater SCLATER'S MOTMOT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 251 (Region about Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Barrigón, Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador and the upper Rio Negro, Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Caño Suria, Peralonso; lower rio Igará-paraná (tails found by Prof. Dugand on an Indian head ornament); Mitú, rio Vaupés.

Replaced in the Orinoco region by the next form.

Momotus momota momota (Linnaeus) COMMON MOTMOT

Ramphastos momota, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 152, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Along the rio Orinoco (Matabén). [*Southern Venezuela, the Guianas, and the north bank of the lower Amazon.*]

Order PICIFORMES

Family GALBULIDAE — THE JACAMARS

Key

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Outer tail feathers rufous..... | a |
| B. Outer tail feathers not rufous..... | b |
| | |
| a. Lower mandible yellow; crown and forehead
purple bronze or coppery red..... | <i>Galbula albirostris</i> |
| Bill entirely black..... | 1 |
| 1. Crown dusky; throat like breast shining green
or coppery..... | <i>Galbula tombacea</i> |
| Crown shining green or coppery; throat white
(♂) or pale rufous (♀)..... | 2 |
| 2. Chin dusky..... | <i>Galbula ruficauda melano-</i>
<i>genia</i> |
| Chin buffy or white..... | <i>Galbula ruficauda ruficauda</i>
and <i>G.r. pallens</i> |
| | |
| b. Middle tail feathers greatly elongated (over
150 mm.); back purplish black, washed with
bronzy green..... | <i>Galbula dea</i> |
| Middle tail feathers not elongated..... | 3 |
| 3. Back shining metallic green, reddish coppery,
or purplish green..... | 4 |
| Back chestnut, brown, bronzy brown, or black-
ish brown..... | 6 |

4. Large, wing over 100 mm.; bill somewhat curved; no green band across breast..... *Jacamerops aurea*
Smaller, wing under 100 mm.; bill straight.... 5
5. A green band across breast; belly rufous..... *Galbula galbula*
A purplish green band across breast; belly buffy or white..... *Galbula leucogastra*
6. Ear coverts white; back chestnut..... *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*
Ear coverts not white; back not chestnut..... 7
7. Throat white; crown and breast-band ashy brown *Brachygalba goeringi*
Throat white; crown and breast-band bronzy green *Brachygalba salmoni*
Chin whitish; crown, throat and breast brown *Brachygalba lugubris*

* ***Jacamerops aurea aurea* (Müller)**

GREAT JACAMAR

Alcedo aurea, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 94, 1776 (Berbice, British Guiana).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to eastern Perú, eastern Bolivia, Amazonia and the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Guatiquia, río Ocoa, Caño Quenane; Morelia, Umbria). [*The Guianas and Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Lower río Igará-paraná (skins on Indian ornament).

* ***Jacamerops aurea penardi* Bangs and Barbour**

GREAT WESTERN JACAMAR

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 200, 1922 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley from the Panamá border south to the Baudó Mts. in the Tropical Zone, and across northwestern Colombia to the middle Magdalena Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó; Murindó; Remedios; El Tambor). [*Costa Rica and Panamá*.]

* ***Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis leucotis* Des Murs**

WHITE-EARED JACAMAR

Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 207 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to eastern Perú and Bolivia, and eastward in the Amazon Valley to the río Purús.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Isla de Ronda near Leticia). [*Eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú*.]

***Brachygalba salmoni* Sclater and Salvin**

SALMON'S JACAMAR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 535 (Río Nechí, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and Colombia west of the eastern Andes.

COLOMBIA.—Northern Colombia in Dept. Antioquia. Recorded from the type locality only (Río Nechí).

* **Brachygalba goeringi** Sclater and Saivin GOERING'S JACAMAR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 253 (Lake Valencia, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Colombia east of the Andes and northern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—East base of the Eastern Andes in the Casanare Valley (Palmar).

Brachygalba lugubris fulviventrís Sclater

FULVOUS-BELLIED JACAMAR

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 19, p. 172, 1891 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Colombia to Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—East base of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio).

Additional records.—Caño Suria, río Ocoa.

Sclater lists a specimen of typical *lugubris* from "Bogotá" but there is no specimen known with authentic locality from Colombia.

* **Brachygalba lugubris caquetæ** Chapman

CAQUETÁ FULVOUS-BELLIED JACAMAR

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 338, 1917 (Morelia, río Bodoquera, Caquetá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—East base of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Florencia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.*]

* **Galbula leucogastra leucogastra** Vieillot WHITE-BELLIED JACAMAR

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., 16, p. 444, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Rio Negro regions to the middle Amazon and westward to southern Colombia, eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Putumayo (Umbria). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, Brazil from the Rio Negro, Purus and Madeira westward to the upper Putumayo.*]

Galbula dea brunneiceps (Todd)

DARK-CROWNED PARADISE JACAMAR

Urogalba dea brunneiceps, Ann. Carn. Mus., 30, p. 6, 1943 (Macapuru, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, the Amazon basin westward to southeastern Colombia and eastern Perú, and southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Two headless specimens found on a Miraña Indian ornament from the rio Caquetá west of La Pedrera, by Prof. Dugand, probably belong to this subspecies. [*Eastern Perú eastward to the west bank of the Rio Negro, and south of the Amazon between the Rio Tapajoz and the Rio Madeira.*]

* **Gabula albirostris chalcocephala** Deville

BRONZE-HEADED JACAMAR

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p. 55 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Amazonian Brazil, Perú, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern from Caquetá eastward and southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria; Yurupari; Leticia). [*Eastern Ecuador, and upper Amazonia to the upper Rio Negro.*]

* **Galbula tombacea tombacea** Spix

BLUE-THROATED JACAMAR

Av. Bras., 1, p. 55, pl. 58, 1824 (São Paulo de Olivença, Amazon River, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to eastern Perú and eastward to the middle Amazon region.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú and western Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Apiay, Caño Suria; Cuduyari.

* **Galbula ruficauda melanogenia** Sclater

BLACK-FACED JACAMAR

In Jardine's Contrib. Orn., 1852, p. 61, pl. 90 (Vera Paz, Guatemala).

Range of the species.—Southern México to western Ecuador, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela to Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley. Tropical Zone up to 900 m. (Rio Juradó, Alto Bonito, Quibdó, rio Baudó, rio Jurubidá, Nuquí, Santa Cecilia, rio Cajón, El Tigre, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, San José, Cisneros, Barbacoas). [*México to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Rio Anchicayá 900 m.

* **Galbula ruficauda ruficauda** Cuvier

RUFIOUS-TAILED JACAMAR

Règne Anim., 1, p. 420, 1817 (Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (except the semi-arid Caribbean littoral) from the lower Atrato eastward through the lower Cauca to the middle and upper Magdalena Valleys. The

Llanos de Casanare. (Río Nercua, Frontino; Puerto Valvidia; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Honda, 20 miles west of Honda, Ambalema, Chichoral, Villavieja). [*The Guianas, Tobago, Trinidad and Venezuela and adjacent northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Espinal, Estación Saldaña; Tocaima; Llanos de Casanare [first Colombian record east of the Andes].

* *Galbula ruficauda pallens* Bangs

SANTA MARTA JACAMAR

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 133, 1898 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, up the lower Magdalena Valley to El Banco, and along the Caribbean coast to the lower Sinú Valley (Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Dibulla, Riohacha, Valledupar, Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Tierra Nueva, Ciénaga; El Paraíso sight, Baranoa, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Guájaro, Los Pendales, Calamar, El Banco; Puerto Zapote.

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

The only Jacamar recorded from the Santa Marta region.

* *Galbula ruficauda brevirostris* Cory

SHORT-BILLED JACAMAR

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 287, 1913 (Encontrados, southwest of Lake Maracaibo, río Catatumbo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Zulia and Catatumbo Valleys (Cúcuta, río Zulia). [*Adjacent western Venezuela.*]

Galbula galbula (Linnaeus)

COMMON JACAMAR

Alcedo galbula, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 182, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, eastern Colombia and northern and eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco and Vaupés regions (Maipures; Mitú).

Family BUCCONIDAE — THE PUFFBIRDS

Key

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Upper parts black, dark grey, or grey..... | a |
| B. Upper parts some shade of brown or olive..... | b |
| a. Lower surface largely white; a broad band of black across breast..... | |
| Lower surface not largely white..... | 2 |
| 1. Wing over 80 mm.; forehead white..... | <i>Notharchus macrorhynchus</i> |
| Wing over 80 mm.; forehead black..... | <i>Notharchus pectoralis</i> |
| Wing under 80 mm.; forehead and forecrown black speckled with white..... | <i>Notharchus tectus</i> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Belly rufous; rump and tail coverts white....
Belly, rump and tail coverts grey or blackish. | <i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>
3 |
| 3. Bill yellow; bend of wing and under wing
coverts white; forehead and chin black....
Bill red; bend of wing grey..... | <i>Monasa flavirostris</i>
4 |
| 4. Forehead and chin white.....
Forehead and chin black or tinged with rufous | <i>Monasa morphoeus</i>
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (1) |
| b. With a black band across chest or lower throat
With no black pectoral band..... | 5
7 |
| 5. A blackish band across upper mantle.....
A rusty band across extreme upper mantle....
No band on mantle..... | <i>Bucco capensis</i>
<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>
6 |
| 6. Upper parts brown with dingy white markings;
throat rufous or ochraceous.....
Upper parts virtually plain dusky brown;
throat white..... | <i>Hypnelus ruficollis</i>
<i>Bucco noanamae</i> |
| 7. Below uniform rufous; throat white; wing
about 100 mm.....
Throat and breast uniform rusty; sides of
head grey; wing about 60 mm.....
Throat, breast and belly rusty; sides of head
brown | <i>Haploptila castanea</i>
<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>
<i>Nonnula brunnea</i> |
| Breast and/or flanks streaked, barred, or spot-
ted | 8 |
| 8. Breast barred; wings and tail chestnut banded
with black.....
Breast and belly white, spotted black; throat
rufous; a black blotch at sides of neck.....
Breast and/or flanks streaked..... | <i>Nystalus radiatus</i>
<i>Bucco tamatia</i>
9 |
| 9. Breast and belly white, heavily streaked with
black | <i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>
10 |
| Breast and belly not white..... | |
| 10. Crown broadly streaked with fulvous or white
Crown plain, with narrow shaft streaks, or in-
conspicuous spots; throat and breast rufous. | 11
12 |
| 11. A white patch on breast; lower mandible ba-
sally yellow.....
Throat fulvous or rufous; lower mandible black | <i>Malacoptila fusca</i>
<i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i> |
| 12. Belly streaked black; tail 64-75 mm.....
Belly obscurely streaked; tail 83-93 mm..... | <i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>
<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i> |

* **Notharchus macrorhynchus hyperrhynchus** (Sclater)
BONAPARTE'S PUFF-BIRD

Bucco hyperrhynchus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 193, pl. 105 (Rio Napo, Ecuador).

- (1) In young birds of *Monasa nigrifrons*, the forehead, chin and throat, and some-
times the entire under surface are more or less tinged with rufous.

Range of the species.—The whole Amazon Valley, southward to northern Bolivia and northward through eastern and western Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia to southeastern México.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern and northeastern Colombia. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes. (Jaraquiel; Los Pendales; Fundación, Riofrio, Mamatoco; Honda; "Bogotá"; Petrólea; Apiay; Belén). [*México to Venezuela, and Bolivia.*]

* *Notharchus pectoralis* (Gray)

BLACK-BREASTED PUFF-BIRD

Bucco pectoralis, Gen. Bds., 1, p. 74, pl. 26, 1846 (Lower [= Middle] Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley westward across northern Antioquia to the Atrato Valley, thence southward through the entire Pacific coast ("Bucaramanga", Naranjo; Nare, Nechi; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia; Tadó, Alto del Buey 1000 m., Bagadó, Nóvita, Noanamá, Barbacoas).

* *Notharchus tectus subtectus* (Sclater)

ECUADOR PUFF-BIRD

Bucco subtectus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 296 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and Bolivia. Western Ecuador to Costa Rica.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, eastward through the Atrato Valley into the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Barbacoas, Tadó, rio Baudó, rio Juradó; Nechi, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Nare). [*Northwestern Ecuador, Panamá and Costa Rica.*]

* *Bucco macrodactylus* (Spix)

LONG-TOED PUFF-BIRD

Cyphos macrodactylus, Av. Bras., p. 51, pl. 39, fig. 2, 1824 (Fontebôa, south bank of the upper rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and southern Venezuela southward to Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villaviciencio, Buenavista; Morelia, Umbria; Maipures; San Felipe; Loretoyacu).

Bucco tamatia tamatia Gmelin

CAYENNE SPOTTED PUFF-BIRD

Syst. Nat., 1, p. 405, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, extreme eastern Colombia, and the entire Amazon Valley to Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Orinoco region (Maipures). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela and the Rio Negro region southward to the right bank of the Rio Madeira.*]

Bucco tamatia pulmentum Sclater

WESTERN SPOTTED PUFF-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 194, pl. 106 (Chamicuros, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Amazonas (Leticia). [*Eastern Perú and western Brazil to the Río Purús and the left bank of the Río Madeira.*]

* **Bucco noanamae** Hellmayr

HELLMAYR'S PUFF-BIRD

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, p. 21, 1909 (Noanamá, San Juan River, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Tropical Zone of the Atrato and río San Juan Valleys, and the Pacific coast north of the lower San Juan (Sautatá, Quibdó, Iguamiandó, Pizarro, Nuquí, Tadó, Noanamá).

* **Bucco capensis** Linnaeus

COLLARED PUFF-BIRD

Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 168, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Colombia, southward to Perú and both banks of the Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Puerto López, río Ocoa; Florencia, Morelia; Matabén [río Orinoco]; Loreto-yacu).

* **Nystalus radiatus** (Sclater)

BANDED PUFF-BIRD

Bucco radiatus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1853, p. 122, pl. 50 (Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley westward across northern Antioquia to the Atrato Valley, thence southward through the entire Pacific coast ("Bogotá"; Honda, west of Honda, Puerto Berrio, Remedios, Nechi; Puerto Valdivia; río Salaquí, río Juradó, río Jampavadó; Barbacoas).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

* **Hypnelus ruficollis ruficollis** (Wagler)

RUSSET-THROATED PUFF-BIRD

C(apito) ruficollis, Isis, 1829, p. 658 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern and northern Colombia, the Santa Marta region, and up the lower and middle Magdalena Valley (río Truandó; Cartagena, Turbaco, Santa Cruz, Tocahagua, Aguada de Pablo, Molinero, La Playa, Sabanilla, Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight, Calamar; Fundación, Riofrio, Punta Caimán, Santa Marta,

Mamatoco, Bonda, Dibulla, Valledupar; "Varrud", El Banco, Puerto Berrio; Ocaña, Canuto, Bucaramanga). [*Venezuela west of Lake Maracaibo.*]

* **Hypnelus ruficollis decolor** Todd

GUAJIRA RUSSET-THROATED PUFF-BIRD

Ann. Carn. Mus. Pittsburgh, 14, p. 228, 1922 (Riohacha, Guajira Peninsula, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Guajira Peninsula and the extreme northeastern tip of Dept. Magdalena (Riohacha).

Additional records.—Maicao.

* **Hypnelus ruficollis coloratus** Ridgway

VENEZUELAN RUSSET-THROATED PUFF-BIRD

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, p. 382 (in key), 1914 (Encontrados, Zulía, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Catatumbo and Zulía valleys, possibly southward to Meta (Agua Blanca [20 km. north of Cúcuta], río Zulía; "vicinity of Bogotá"). [*Western Venezuela south of Lake Maracaibo.*]

A bird in the Detwiler collection marked "vicinity of "Bogotá" is referable to this race. The locality record probably refers to the region east of Bogotá, at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes. However, no subsequent collector has ever found this bird in that region.

* **Malacoptilla fusca fusca** (Gmelin)

WHITE-BREASTED PUFF-BIRD

Bucco fuscus, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 408, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Guiana to eastern Colombia, Ecuador and Perú, western Brazil, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa, Andalucía 600 m. [east slope], Morelia, Umbria; Macacuni). [*Range of the species except southwestern Brazil, south-eastern Perú and northern Bolivia.*]

Malacoptilla fulvogularis substriata Sclater

SUBSTRIATED PUFF-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1853, p. 123, pl. 51 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from "Bogotá" and the Llanos del Meta (Villavicencio).

* **Malacoptilla fulvogularis huilae** de Schauensee

HUILA PUFF-BIRD

Not. Naturae, no. 163, p. 4, 1946 (El Isno, at the head of the Magdalena Valley, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (El Isno).

* *Malacoptila panamensis panamensis* Lafresnaye

PANAMÁ PUFF-BIRD

Rev. Zool., 10, p. 79, 1847 (Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast of Colombia south to the río San Juan, eastward to the lower Cauca (? this form). (Río Juradó, río Truandó, río Salaquí, río Jampavadó, río Jurubidá, Murindó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Santa Cecilia, Sipí, Nóvita, Condoto, El Tigre; Puerto Valdivia). [*Western Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

I believe Friedmann's record of this species from Villavicencio actually pertains to *M. fulvogularis substriata* (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 479, 1947).

Malacoptila panamensis magdalenae Todd

MAGDALENA PUFF-BIRD

Ann. Carn. Mus. Pittsburgh, 30, p. 15, 1943 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena Valley (El Tambor, ? Remedios).

* *Malacoptila panamensis polioptis* Sclater

GRAY-FACED PUFF-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 86, pl. 8, 1862 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the southern portion of the Pacific coast from the Dagua River southward (Cisneros, La Costa, Barba-coas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Malacoptila mystacalis mystacalis* (Lafresnaye)

MOUSTACHED PUFF-BIRD

Monasa mystacalis, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1850, p. 215 (Valparaíso, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains, and both slopes of the Eastern and Central Andes. The Macarena Mountains. Not recorded from extreme north-western Colombia or the upper Magdalena Valley. (Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Onaca, Las Nubes, Las Taguas, above Riofrio 750 m.; Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Anolaima, Sasaima; west of Honda, Nechi, Remedios; La Frijolera, Antioquia, Salento; Plateau 1230 m. on Sierra Macarena).

Additional records.—Muzo.

Two birds from the Macarena Mountains in the American Museum have the black v-shaped mark above the bill more developed than birds from other regions.

* ***Malacoptila mystacalis pacifica* new subsp. (1)**

WESTERN MOUSTACHED PUFF-BIRD

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward to Nariño (Nóvita Trail, Siato, Loma Hermosa, Pueblorrico, La Selva 2100 m., río Munchique, La Costa, Ricaurte, La Guayacana).

* ***Micromonacha lanceolata lanceolata* (Deville)**

LANCEOLATED MONKLET

Bucco lanceolata, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p. 56 (Pampa del Sacramento, upper Ucayali River, eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Costa Rica to upper Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—A rare bird recorded only from the Macarena Mountains and the west slope of the Western Andes (río Duda; La Selva 1800-2100 m., Buenavista [Nariño] 360 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador, upper Amazonia.*]

* ***Nonnula brunnea* Sclater**

BROWN NONNULA

Ibis, 1881, p. 600 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone, probably along the eastern base of the Eastern Andes. Recorded only from "Bogotá" and the "interior of Colombia". [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* ***Nonnula ruficapilla frontalis* (Sclater)**

PANAMÁ NONNULA

Malacoptila frontalis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 13, p. 479, 1854 (Interior of Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the Canal Zone to Colombia and southward to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Pacific coast to the middle Magdalena Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí; El Tambor, "Bogotá"). [*Canal Zone and Darién.*]

* ***Nonnula ruficapilla pallescens* Todd**

PALE NONNULA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 116, 1919 (Fundación, Magdalena, Colombia).

(1) *Malacoptila mystacalis pacifica* new subsp.—Easily separable from typical *mystacalis* by the deeper and richer color of the chest and the fulvous instead of fulvous-white spots on the back.

TYPE, ♂ adult, A.N.S.P. no. 157,803, from La Selva, 2100 m., west slope of the Western Andes, Dept. Caldas, Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coastal region from the lower Sinú Valley to the Santa Marta region and the lower Magdalena (Jaraquiel; Los Pendaless sight; Tucurínca, Fundación; Algodonal).

* **Hapaloptila castanea** (Verreaux)

CHESTNUT SLENDER-WING

Malacoptila castanea, Rev. Zool., 18, p. 355, pl. 19, 1866 (Frontino, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A very rare species found in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of western Colombia (Frontino, río Mechengue 750 m., Sabaneta; Mayasquer 2340 m.; "Bogotá").

* **Monasa nigrifrons nigrifrons** (Spix)

BLACK-FRONTED NUNBIRD

Bucco nigrifrons, Av. Bras., 1, p. 53, pl. 41, fig. 2, 1824 (Rio So-limões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, Perú and Brazil southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (río Ariari, southeast of Villavicencio; Morelia; Cuduyari, Leticia). [*The Amazon Valley, Ecuador and Perú, Matto Grosso and São Paulo.*]

Monasa morphoeus sclateri Ridgway

SCLATER'S PALLID NUNBIRD

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25, p. 89, 1912 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Nicaragua southward to Perú and northern Bolivia, the Amazon Valley and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Puerto Valdivia; Nechi, Remedios, 20 miles west of Honda; "Bucaramanga", Paturia, "Bogotá").

* **Monasa morphoeus pallescens** Cassin

PALLID NUNBIRD

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 12, p. 134, 1860 (Rio Truandó northwestern Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western Colombia from the Panamá border southward to the upper río San Juan Valley up to about 1050 m. (río Truandó, río Juradó, río Salagui, Iguamiandó, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Monasa morphoeus peruana** Sclater

PERUVIAN WHITE-BEARDED NUNBIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 194 (Chamicuros, eastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Floresia, Morelia Tres Esquinas). [*Northwestern*

Brazil, eastern Perú and eastwards down the Amazon to the west bank of the rio Tapajoz.]

* ***Monasa flavirostris*** Strickland

YELLOW-BILLED NUNBIRD

In Jardine's Contrib. Orn., 1850, p. 47, pl. 48 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to eastern Perú and down the Amazon Valley to the Rio Purús and Rio Negro.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia).

Additional records.—Caño Suria.

* ***Chelidoptera tenebrosa tenebrosa*** (Pallas)

SWALLOW-WING

Cuculus tenebrosus, Neue Nord. Beytr., 3, p. 3, 1782 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia south to southeastern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Quenane, Villavicencio; Maipures; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*The Guianas, Amazonia to northern Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Pachaquiario, San Martín.

Family CAPITONIDAE — THE BARBETS

N.B.—It is interesting to note that no bird of this family is known to inhabit the Santa Marta region.

Key

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. Upper surface black or partially black, or dark brown | a |
| B. Upper surface green or olive | b |
| a. Throat black or white | 1 |
| Throat yellow, orange or red | 4 |
| 1. Forehead and crown black, the latter heavily spotted with white; a patch of orange-red on flanks | 2 |
| Forecrown orange or red; hind crown and nape white or yellowish white | 3 |
| 2. Throat white, chest yellow | <i>Capito maculi-coronatus</i> ♂ |
| Throat and chest black | <i>Capito maculi-coronatus</i> ♀ |
| 3. Bill black | <i>Capito squamatus</i> |
| Bill white | <i>Capito hypoleucus</i> |
| 4. Forehead black; feathers of crown and nape tipped with blood red | <i>Capito quinticolor</i> ♂ |
| Forehead black; crown finely streaked yellow | <i>Capito quinticolor</i> ♀ |
| Forehead and crown other than above | 5 |

5. Forehead and crown citrine or ochre-yellow, nape browner; throat orange..... *Capito niger punctatus* and *C. n. macintyreii* (1)
Forehead scarlet, crown ochre-yellow; throat scarlet *Capito niger nitidior* and *C. n. transilens* (1)
- b. Back olive brown..... 6
Back green..... 7
6. Crown and nape black; sides of face and throat pale greyish blue; foreneck and center of breast scarlet..... *Semnornis ramphastinus*
Crown and nape red; throat orange yellow... *Capito aurovirens* ♂
Crown whitish or hoary grey; throat orange yellow *Capito aurovirens* ♀
7. Crown scarlet or crimson..... 8
Crown green, olive-green or dull yellow..... 9
8. Throat, cheeks and upper breast scarlet..... *Capito bourcierii* ♂
Throat yellow; breast scarlet-orange; chin crimson or blackish..... *Capito richardsoni* ♂
9. Ear coverts blue; throat apple-green..... *Capito bourcierii* ♀
Ear coverts blackish; throat ashy grey tinged yellowish *Capito richardsoni* ♀

* **Capito aurovirens** (Cuvier)

PLAINTIVE BARBET

Bucco aurovirens, Règne Anim., éd. 2, 1, p. 458, 1829 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, western Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia).

* **Capito maculi-coronatus pirrensis** Nelson

MT. PIRRI BARBET

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 21, p. 1, 1913 (Cana and Mt. Pirri, Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Panamá and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (rio Salaquí, rio Juradó). [*Pacific slope of eastern Darién.*]

* **Capito maculi-coronatus rubrilateralis** Chapman

COLOMBIAN BLACK-THROATED BARBET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 144, 1912 (Juntas de Tamaná, western Colombia).

(1) In the races of *Capito niger* represented in Colombia, the males have the breast yellow, unspotted, while in the females it is yellow, spotted with black like the sides of the body.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley from the río Sucio southward; the lower Cauca and the middle Magdalena Valleys (Alto Bonito, Andágueda, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Nuquí, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, El Tigre, río Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, río Cajón, San José, Cisneros; Puerto Valdivia; Nechi, Remedios).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 300 m.

* **Capito squamatus** Salvin

RUFIOUS-FRONTED BARBET

Ibis, 1876, p. 494, pl. 14 (Santa Rita, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte, La Guayacana).

Capito hypoleucus Salvin

SALVIN'S BARBET

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 16, 1897 (Valdivia, Antioquia, 1140 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Puerto Valdivia 180 m., Valdivia 1140 m., La Frijolera, west of Honda 1500 m.; Yacopi).

Capito quinticolor Elliot

FIVE-COLORED BARBET

Nouv. Arch. Mus., Paris, 1, p. 76, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1865 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—A rare species known from a few specimens taken in the Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the upper río San Juan southward (Tadó, El Pailón, near Buenaventura; Barbacoas).

* **Capito niger punctatus** (Lesson)

GOLD-FRONTED BARBET

Bucco punctatus, Traité d'Orn., p. 165, 1831 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America east of the Andes southward to the upper Amazon and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Buenavista, Villavicencio).

* **Capito niger macintyre** Brodkorb

ECUADOR GOLD-FRONTED BARBET

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 135, 1939 (Andoas, río Pastaza, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region southward (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.]

Capito niger transilens Friedmann

FRIEDMANN'S BARBET

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58, p. 113, 1945 (Santa Isabel, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Rio Negro (San Felipe, Macacuni). [*Upper Rio Negro, Brazil.*]

Capito niger nitidior Chapman

GLOSSY BARBET

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 335, p. 6, 1928 (Tonantins, north bank of the Rio Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Amazonas (Leticia). [*Lower Rio Negro, and north bank of the upper Rio Solimões, Brazil.*]

* **Capito richardsoni richardsoni** Gray

RICHARDSON'S BARBET

Gen. Bds., 2, pl. 106, 1846 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Ocoa; Tres Esquinas; Rumiyocho, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Capito r. granadensis Shelley, described from "Bogotá", is not regarded as distinct.

* **Capito bourcierii bourcierii** (Lafresnaye)

BOURCIER'S BARBET

Micropogon bourcierii, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 179, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Mountains of Costa Rica southward to Ecuador both east and west of the Andes.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones at the head of the Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Andalucía 600 m. [? west slope], El Isno, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela 1950 m.).

* **Capito bourcierii occidentalis** (Chapman)

WESTERN COLOMBIAN BARBET

Eubucco bourcierii occidentalis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 608, 1914 (San Antonio, Western Andes above Cali, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Tropical and the Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes from Frontino southward to the Munchique region. The west slope of the Central Andes at La Frijolera. (Frontino, Pueblorrico, Loma Hermosa, La Selva 2100 m., San Antonio, río Mechengué 630 m.; La Frijolera).

Additional records.—Campobello [Western Andes].

In the Darién Mountains on the Panamá border *Capito b. anomalus* will be the form found.

* **Capito bourcierii aequatorialis** Salvadori and Festa

ECUADORIAN BARBET

Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, no. 368, p. 22, 1900 (Intac, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope in Nariño (Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*.]

* **Semnornis ramphastinus ramphastinus** (Jardine)

TOUCAN BARBET

Tetragonops ramphastinus, Edinburgh Phil. Journ., n. s., 2, p. 404, 1855 (Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte 1080 m., Mayasquer 2340 m.). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Semnornis ramphastinus caucae Gyldenstolpe

NORTHERN TOUCAN BARBET

Arkiv f. Zool., band 33 A, no. 6, p. 15, 1941 (La Costa, west slope of Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope of the Western Andes from La Costa northward (La Costa, San Antonio [west slope], La Tigra).

Family RAMPHASTIDAE — THE TOUCANS

Key

- A. Lower breast, belly and flanks black like the wings and the back..... a
- B. Breast, belly and flanks not entirely black or with no black at all..... b
- a. Upper tail coverts white; throat and upper breast yellow..... 1
 - Upper tail coverts yellow or orange; throat and upper breast white or pale yellow..... 2
- 1. Base of bill dark reddish in life, light reddish or pale ochraceous-grey in skins..... *Ramphastos swainsonii*
 - Base of bill black both in life and in skins.... *Ramphastos ambiguus*
 - Base of bill narrowly black, followed by a long, triangular patch which is orange-reddish in life, yellowish in skins; tip of bill red in life and in fresh skins..... *Ramphastos sulfuratus*

2. Upper tail coverts citron yellow; base of culmen dark in skins, greenish or bluish in life, distal half of culmen pale yellow..... *Ramphastos citreolaemus*
Upper tail coverts bright yellow or orange; culminal band entirely yellow in life, pale yellowish in skins..... 3
3. Wing under 220 mm.; bill 105-165 mm. (average under 140 mm.), upper mandible concave along both sides of culmen..... *Ramphastos vitellinus*
Wing over 220 mm.; bill 140-213 mm. (average over 160 mm.), culmen normal..... *Ramphastos tucanus*
- b. Lower surface blue or grey..... 4
Lower surface green..... 6
Lower surface other than above..... 9
4. Flanks with a conspicuous yellow area; throat blue-grey *Andigena laminirostris*
With no yellow on flanks..... 5
5. Throat white; no yellow on bill..... *Andigena nigrirostris*
Throat grey or blue-grey; base of bill largely yellow; culmen entirely red..... *Andigena hypoglaucus*
6. Culmen dark in skins, black or dark reddish in life..... 7
Culminal band pale in skins, yellow in life... 8
7. Rump red; throat and under tail coverts green *Aulacorhynchus haematopygius*
Rump and under tail coverts green..... *Aulacorhynchus derbianus*
8. Tail feathers tipped chestnut; under tail coverts chestnut..... *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*
Tail feathers apically bluish; under tail coverts green..... *Aulacorhynchus calorhynchus*
9. Throat, breast and center of belly black..... 10
Breast and belly not black..... 12
10. A pale yellow collar on hindneck; tail tipped chestnut; bill basally red..... *Selenidera reinwardtii* ♂
No yellow nuchal collar; tail uniform bluish grey; bill basally greenish..... 11
11. Head and nape black; a large yellow patch through ear coverts..... *Selenidera spectabilis* ♂
Head and nape chestnut; ear coverts black... *Selenidera spectabilis* ♀
12. Rump olive-green like the back; throat and breast rufous-chestnut; tail tipped chestnut. *Selenidera reinwardtii* ♀
Rump red; throat black or dark chestnut-brown 13
13. Breast and belly yellow or slightly tinged with chestnut; no bands of black or red on under surface of body..... *Pteroglossus viridis*
Breast and/or belly banded or marked with black and/or red..... 14

14. Lower belly only yellow; breast black with a broad red band at base of foreneck; bill ivory with a brownish tinge along edge of lower mandible..... *Pteroglossus flavirostris*
 Belly and breast yellow with black or red markings; lower mandible black..... 15
15. A rufous or dark chestnut collar on hindneck. 16
 No rufous or dark chestnut nuchal collar..... 17
16. Sides of head chocolate-brown; a broad red band across belly..... *Pteroglossus castanotis*
 Sides of head black; red abdominal band mixed with black in center..... *Pteroglossus torquatus*
17. With two complete bands across breast and belly, the abdominal band black or red..... *Pteroglossus pluricinctus*
 With only one complete red-black band on belly; a black spot on breast..... *Pteroglossus sanguineus*

* **Ramphastos sulfuratus brevicarinatus** Gould

SHORT-KEELED TOUCAN

Monogr. Ramph., ed. 2, pl. 3 and text, 1854 (Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Colombia and eastward to Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Panamá border eastward to the Santa Marta region and the Perijá Mountains (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Urabá; río Sinú, Turbaco, Santa Cruz, Los Pendrales; Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción, Don Diego, Las Vegas, Cacagualito, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Fundación, Caracolito; Manaure, Tierra Nueva 1100 m.). [*Honduras to western Venezuela.*]

* **Ramphastos swainsonii** Gould

SWAINSON'S TOUCAN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 69 (Mountains of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Honduras to Venezuela and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and occasionally lower Subtropical Zones of western Colombia including Nariño, eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (río Nercua, río Salaquí, Alto Bonito, Concordia, Alto del Buey 1530 m., Baudó Mts., río Jurubidá, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Silencio, Juntas de Tamaná, Noanamá, Malaguita, Córdoba, San José, Lomitas, Bitaco, San Antonio, Cocal, río Munchique, río Mechengue, La Costa, La Guayacana; east of Popayán 1800 m., Miraflores, Puerto Valdivia, "Medellín", Nechí, Remedios; El Tambor). [*Honduras to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Pizarro [Chocó coast], río Anchicayá.

* **Ramphastos ambiguus ambiguus** Swainson

DOUBTFUL TOUCAN

Zool. Ill., 3, pl. 168 and text, 1823 (Buenavista, above Villaviciencio, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Panamá to Venezuela, Ecuador and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the lower Cauca Valley, the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, the Perijá Mts., and the east slope of the Eastern Andes (Puerto Valdivia, Puerto Berrio 130 m., La Plata 2250 m., San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela; Ancalucia 1500 m., "río Barató" (?), Fusagasugá, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Palmar, El Tambor, Manaure).

Additional records.—Tijeras 2100 m., Moscopán 2100-2700 m.

* **Ramphastos ambiguus brevis** de Schauensee

LESSER DOUBTFUL TOUCAN

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 97, p. 14, 1945 (Río Mechengue, 750 m., western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Confined to the Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast region and west slope of the Western Andes up to about 1000 m. (río Salagui, Iguamiandó, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Malaguita, Córdoba, San José, La Costa, río Mechengue, río Munchique, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

* **Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri** Wagler

CUVIER'S TOUCAN

Syst. Av., Ramphast., p. 5, 1827 (Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Most of Tropical South America east of the Andes, southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Barrigón, Quenane, Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria; Mitú, Yurupari, río Vaupés; Mocagua). [*Southern Venezuela, western Brazil, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Apiay, San Martín, Chafuray; río Igará-paraná.

* **Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus** Gould

CULMINATED TOUCAN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 70 (Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and Venezuela southward through Ecuador to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio, Quenane; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador southward to Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Puerto Limón southeast of Mocoa, Putumayo.

* **Ramphastos citreolaemus** Gould

CITRON-BREASTED TOUCAN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843, p. 147 (Middle Magdalena Valley, Colombia, ex Dugand).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys. ? The east base of the Eastern Andes. (Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, "Medellín", Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Malena, río La Miel, west of Honda 600 m.; "Bogotá", Carare Valley 800-900 m., Boca del Carare, San Nicolás, Canta, "Bucaramanga", El Tambor; Mámbita [doubtful locality]).

According to Prof. Dugand (*in lit.*) the Mámbita [east slope of the Eastern Andes] record is based on an old mount in a Bogotá museum, which is probably not labeled accurately.

* *Andigena hypoglauca hypoglauca* (Gould)

GREY-BREASTED MOUNTAIN TOUCAN

Pteroglossus hypoglaucus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 70 (Colombia, Temperate Zone of the Central Andes, west slope, *ex* Dugand).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the western slope of the Central Andes between 2700 m. and 3600 m. ("Bogotá"; Santa Isabel, Laguneta, above Coconuco, Almaguer).

Additional records.—Paletará 3000 m. to 3300 m., Malvasa.

* *Andigena laminirostris* Gould

PLATE-BILLED MOUNTAIN TOUCAN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, p. 93 (Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Ecuador and southwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zone in the Andes of Nariño (Ricaurte 1080 m., Mayasquer 2250 m. and 3150 m., "Chayasquer" 2300-2600 m., La Guayacana).

* *Andigena nigrirostris nigrirostris* (Waterhouse)

BLACK-BILLED MOUNTAIN TOUCAN

Pteroglossus nigrirostris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 111 (Subia, west slope of the Eastern Andes of Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela to northern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes except at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., Portrerras, Las Ventanas 2000-3000 m., Cachiri, Bucaramanga [above ?], La Pica, Boca del Monte, above Guasca 3100 m., Chingasa 3200 m.; Fómeque, Choachi, "Bogotá", Albán, Subia, Aguadita). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m.

* *Andigena nigrirostris spilorhynchus* Gould

ECUADORIAN BLACK-BILLED MOUNTAIN TOUCAN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 149 (Baeza, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Central Andes and the west slope of the Eastern Andes at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Sonsón, Laguneta 1950-3000 m., Salento, Toche, La Plata, La Candela; Buenavista [Huila]). [*North-eastern Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Coconuco, San Marcos 3000 m., Tijeras, Moscopán 2100-2800 m.

* ***Andigena nigrirostris occidentalis* Chapman**

WESTERN BLACK-BILLED MOUNTAIN TOUCAN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 385, 1915 (San Antonio, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone, both slopes of the Western Andes (Frontino 1235 m., Concordia, La Selva, north of Albán [Valle] 2200 m., Bitaco, San Antonio, La Florida, Munchique 2500 m.).

* ***Pteroglossus pluricinctus* Gould**

MANY-BANDED ARACARI

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, p. 157 (Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and southeastern Colombia to eastern Perú and northwestern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio, Acacias, río Guayuriba; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu).

Additional records.—Chafurray; Puerto Limón southeast of Mocoa, Putumayo.

* ***Pteroglossus castanotis castanotis* Gould**

CHESTNUT-EARED ARACARI

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, p. 119 (Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Palmar, Villavicencio, Apiay; Leticia, Mocagua). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia*.]

Additional records.—Rio Guayuriba, San Martín, Chafurray.

* ***Pteroglossus torquatus nuchalis* Cabanis**

CABANIS' ARACARI

Journ. f. Orn., 1862, p. 332 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Yucatán south to Panamá, northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region, the lower Cauca Valley and the lower and middle Magdalena Valley south to Honda. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley. (Turbaco, Los Pendales; Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera,

Minca, Tucurínca, Fundación, Caracolicito, Valledupar; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Carare Valley 800-900 m., Yeguas, west of Honda; El Tambor; río Zulia). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* ***Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus*** (Gmelin)

COLLARED ARACARI

Ramphastos torquatus, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 354, 1788 (Central America).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (río Juradó). [*México through Panamá.*]

This subspecies has not definitely been recorded from Colombia before. Ridgway's statement that *P. frantzii*, whose known range is Costa Rica and western Panamá, occurs in northwestern Colombia must refer to *torquatus* (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, p. 341, in key, 1914).

* ***Pteroglossus sanguineus*** Gould

RED ARACARI

Monogr. Ramphast., ed. 2, pl. 21 (upper fig.), 1854 (San José, lower Dagua Valley, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast southward to Nariño. Tropical Zone up to about 1000 m. (río Juradó, río Truandó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, río Atrato, Alto Bonito, Baudó Mts., Alto del Buey, río Jurubidá, Quibdó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, Potedó, Malaguita, San José, Cisneros, río Mechengue 1000 m., La Costa, Barbacoas, Buenavista).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 600-900 m., La Guayacana.

* ***Pteroglossus flavirostris flavirostris*** Fraser

YELLOW-BILLED ARACARI

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 61 (Upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia southward to western Amazonia. Eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Venezuela to western Brazil.*]

* ***Pteroglossus viridis humboldti*** Wagler

HUMBOLDT'S ARACARI

Syst. Av., 1827, (*Pteroglossus*) sp. 4 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Colombia to eastern Perú, the whole length of the Amazon Valley, southward to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Villavicencio, río Ocoa, La Vigía, Acacias; Morelia, Tres

Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador, western Brazil and northern Bolivia.*]

* *Selenidera reinwardtii* (Wagler)

REINWARDT'S TOUCANET

Pteroglossus reinwardtii, Syst., Av., 1827, (*Pteroglossus*) sp. 11 ("Brazil").

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria).

Selenidera nattereri (Gould) is certainly to be found in the Vaupés region of Colombia as it has been recorded from Jauareté, a Brazilian locality situated on the río Vaupés, at the mouth of the río Papurí, a few hundred yards from Colombian territory.

The black transverse markings on the reddish bill distinguish this species from *S. reinwardtii*, to which it is closely related.

* *Selenidera spectabilis* Cassin

CASSIN'S TOUCANET

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 9, p. 214, 1857 (Cocuyos de Veragua, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley south to the Baudó Mountains; eastward to the lower Cauca Valley, and probably ranging into the humid zone of the middle Magdalena Valley (río Salaquí, río Truandó, río Juradó, Punta Ardita, Nuquí, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 1530 m.; La Frijolera).

* *Aulacorhynchus calorhynchus* (Gould)

MÉRIDA TOUCANET

Aulacorhamphus calorhynchus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 14, p. 183, 1874 (Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains between 600-2000 m., and the Sierra de Perijá (Chinchicúa Valley, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, San Antonio, La Concepción, Las Vegas, Valparaíso, Cincinnati; Monte Elias and Tierra Nueva 1200 m.).

* *Aulacorhynchus derbianus derbianus* (Gould)

EARL OF DERBY'S TOUCANET

Pteroglossus derbianus, Monogr. Ramphast., ed. 1, pl. 32, 1834 ("Cordillerian Andes").

Range of the species.—Western British Guiana, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia (?), southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—I include this species on the strength of a specimen in the Academy's collection marked "♂, Colombia". In Ecuador it is a subtropical form found on the east slope of the Andes. [*Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

* ***Aulacorhynchus prasinus albigitta*** (Boissoneau)

WHITE-THROATED TOUCANET

Pteroglossus albigitta, Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 70 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Venezuela, Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—From the Perijá Mountains southward in the Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes (east slope at Choachí) and east slope of the Central Andes from the rio Toche valley southward (Monte Elías 1700 m., Alto, La Palmita, Portrerras, Las Ventanas, Cachirí, "Bucaramanga", Peña-blanca 2800 m., "Bogotá", Choachí, Palo Hueco, Subia, San Miguel, Aguadita, Andalucía, Buenavista [Huila]; La Candela, La Palma, La Plata, Toche, El Edén). [*Mérida Mts. in Venezuela to eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Tijeras, Moscopán 2100-2800 m.

* ***Aulacorhynchus prasinus griseigularis*** Chapman

PLUMBEOUS-THROATED TOUCANET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 639, 1915 (Santa Elena, 2700 m., Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones in the northern section of the Western Andes, and the entire west slope of the Central Andes (east slope at Santa Elena and Envigado). (Paramillo 3750 m., north of Albán [Valle] 2200 m.; Santa Elena, "Medellín", Envigado, Zancudo, Salento 1500 m., Laguneta, Miraflores, Coconuco).

Additional records.—Puracé, Paletará 3000 m.

* ***Aulacorhynchus prasinus phaeolaemus*** (Gould)

GRAYISH-BLUE-THROATED TOUCANET

Aulacorhamphus phaeolaemus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4), 14, p. 184, 1874 (? "Concordia, Antioquia", Colombia, ex Hellmayr).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes from the southern part of Valle southward (San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, Munchique 2500 m., El Tambo 1530 m.).

Additional records.—Campobello [Western Andes].

In the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (vol. 19, p. 158) for some reason a bird from "Sierra Nevada of Venezuela" is listed as the type of *phaeolaemus*, but birds from this region have white throats and do not agree with Gould's description. Accordingly Hellmayr (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1911, p. 1213) proposed Concordia,

Antioquia, as the type locality for this race. Concordia is situated in the northern section of the Western Andes. However, Professor Dugand points out to me that two birds from Albán [Dept. Valle], in the middle section of the Western Andes, south of Concordia, are identical to birds from the west slope of the Central Andes, east of Popayán, representing *griseigularis* Chapman. On the other hand, birds from the southern portion of the Western Andes, west of Popayán, are instantly separable from *griseigularis*. It is possible that *griseigularis* is a synonym of *phaeolaemus*, in which case *A. petax* Bangs would be the name for the birds inhabiting the southern portion of the Western Andes. However, without seeing Gould's type of *phaeolaemus*, if it could be found, it seems unwise to upset the accepted nomenclature.

* ***Aulacorhynchus prasinus lautus* (Bangs)**

SANTA MARTA TOUCANET

Aulacorhamphus lautus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 173, 1898 (San Miguel, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains, 1500-2700 m. (Chinchicuá, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Chirúa, La Concepción, Valparaiso, El Libano, Las Nubes, Cincinatti, Macotama, Las Vegas, Sierra Nevada, Las Taguas, Páramo de Macotama, Heights of Chirúa).

* ***Aulacorhynchus haematopygius haematopygius* (Gould)**

CRIMSON-RUMPED TOUCANET

Pteroglossus haematopygius, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1834, p. 147 (Concordia, Antioquia, Colombia, ex Cory).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador, and extreme western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of both slopes of the Western Andes south to the Munchique region; both slopes of the Central Andes and the west slope of the Eastern Andes (east slope at Buenavista above Villavicencio) north probably to Santander (Concordia, Silencio, La Selva 2100 m., La Cumbre, San Antonio, río Mechengue 900 m., río Munchique, La Costa, La Gallera; Miraflores, Salento, "Medellin", La Frijolera, Remedios, west of Honda 1500 m., above Ibagué, La Candela; Andalucía, Fusagasugá, "Bogotá", Boyacá, Buenavista [Meta]). [*Extreme western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

* ***Aulacorhynchus haematopygius sexnotatus* (Gould)**

SOUTHERN CRIMSON-RUMPED TOUCANET

Aulacorhamphus sexnotatus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 219 ("Perú?").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope in Nariño (Buenavista 360 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Family PICIDAE — THE WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS

Key

- A. Wing over 65 mm.; central tail feathers stiffened or pointed..... *a*
 B. Wing under 65 mm.; tail soft and rounded..... *b* (after No. 22)
- a. Wing over 150 mm.; back mainly black..... 1
 Wing under 150 mm., if over then back not black..... 4
1. Breast and belly rich rufous, unbarred; head, throat and neck red..... *Phloeoeastes rubricollis*
 Under surface distinctly barred or with bar-like spots which sometimes are rather indistinct 2
2. Rump red; under surface of body much tinged with red..... *Phloeoeastes haemato-gaster*
 Rump white or pale rufescent buff..... *Phloeoeastes pollens*
 Rump black..... 3
3. Chin and throat black; white patches on back uniting to form a large V..... *Phloeoeastes melanoleucos*
 Chin and throat streaked black and white; white patches on shoulders widely separated..... *Dryocopus lineatus*
4. Upper surface glossy black, or black and white..... 5
 Upper surface neither black, nor black and white 8
5. Back black with a broad median stripe of white *Melanerpes chrysauchen*
 Back barred black and white..... 6
 Back uniform black in contrast to white rump and upper tail coverts..... 7
6. Lower breast and sides of belly barred with black *Melanerpes pucherani*
 Under surface, except under tail coverts, unbarred *Melanerpes rubricapillus*
7. Throat and breast black; sides of belly barred; center of belly red..... *Melanerpes cruentatus*
 Chin black; throat light yellow; center of belly white *Melanerpes formicivorus*
8. Above crimson, dull yellow, rufous or chestnut..... 9
 Above citrine, golden olive, olive, or olive-brown, barred or not..... 12
9. Above largely crimson; tail black..... *Piculus rivolii*
 Above and below plain dull yellow..... *Celeus flavus*
 Above rufous to chestnut..... 10
10. Body plumage chestnut, unmarked; wing 150-165 mm..... *Celeus fumana*
 Body plumage rufous with black markings; wing 110-130 mm..... 11

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 11. Tail barred black and buff..... | <i>Celeus loricatus</i> |
| Tail unbarred, its base rufous, the rest black..... | <i>Celeus grammicus</i> |
| 12. Upper surface more or less brokenly barred;
under surface spotted black..... | <i>Chrysoptilus punctigula</i> |
| Upper surface plain..... | 13 |
| 13. Inner webs of wing quills largely rufous..... | 14 |
| Inner webs of wing quills not rufous, but
either plain or barred..... | 16 |
| 14. Throat and sides of face bright yellow..... | <i>Piculus flavigula</i> |
| Throat not bright yellow..... | 15 |
| 15. Breast olive streaked white; belly barred..... | <i>Piculus leucolaemus</i> |
| Breast and belly barred..... | <i>Piculus chrysochloros</i> |
| 16. Wings plain, unbarred; sides of head whitish
or buffy white..... | <i>Chloronerpes rubiginosus</i> |
| Under surface of wing quills barred..... | 17 |
| 17. Body plumage plain smoky olive-brown to
golden olive..... | <i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i> |
| Under surface of body barred..... | 18 |
| 18. Rump and upper tail coverts red..... | <i>Veniliornis kirkii</i> |
| Rump and upper tail coverts not red..... | 19 |
| 19. Upper surface olive; chest spotted and belly
narrowly barred with dull fulvescent white.
Pale and dark bars of lower surface about
equal in width..... | <i>Veniliornis passerinus</i> |
| | 20 |
| 20. Wing 95-108 mm..... | 21 |
| Wing 87-95 mm..... | 22 |
| 21. Belly almost plain dull yellow; wing coverts
spotted with yellow..... | <i>Veniliornis dignus</i> |
| Belly heavily barred; no spots on wing coverts | <i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i> |
| 22. Wing coverts edged red; under surface of body
barred dusky olive and whitish..... | <i>Veniliornis affinis</i> |
| Wing coverts not edged red; under surface of
body barred black and white, the breast
sometimes tinged reddish..... | <i>Veniliornis cassini</i> |
| b. Under surface rufous..... | 23 |
| Under surface not rufous..... | 24 |
| 23. Back rufous; forecrown buffy white or rufes-
cent | <i>Picumnus cinnamomeus</i> |
| Back olive; forecrown red (♂) or black dotted
with white (♀)..... | <i>Picumnus rufiventris</i> |
| 24. Under surface regularly barred..... | 25 |
| Under surface not barred..... | 26 |
| 25. Forecrown black, spotted yellow (♂), or spot-
ted white (♀); hind crown dusky brown.... | <i>Picumnus pumilus</i> |
| Whole crown brown, spotted red (♂), or spot-
ted white (♀)..... | <i>Picumnus lafresnayei</i> |

26. Feathers of back and under surface edged black, giving a scaled appearance..... *Picumnus squamulatus*
 Back and under surface not scaled..... 27
27. Chest dull olive or greyish, flanks distinctly streaked; forehead spotted red, orange, or golden yellow (♂), or spotted white (♀)... *Picumnus olivaceus*
 Under surface plain soiled white; forehead spotted lemon yellow (♂) or white (♀)... *Picumnus granadensis*

* **Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricapillus** (Cabanis)

RED-CROWNED WOODPECKER

Centurus rubricapillus, Journ. f. Orn., 10, p. 328, 1862 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley to La Guajira; the entire Magdalena Valley southward to its head. The Orinoco region. (Upper Sinú River; Los Pendales, La Peña, Megua, Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight, Manati; Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Fundación, Valencia sight, Valledupar, Fonseca sight, Riohacha; Aguachica, San Gil, "Bogotá"; Algodonal, Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, San Agustin 1700 m.; Maipures). [*Panamá, western and southern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Maicao, Caracolicito; Santandercito, Fusagasugá; Estación Saldaña, Coyaima.

A female from San Agustin in the lower Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley does not appear to differ from Santa Marta birds.

* **Melanerpes pucherani pucherani** (Malherbe)

PUCHERAN'S WOODPECKER

Zebrapicus pucherani, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1, p. 542, 1849 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast from the Panamá border southward, and eastward to the lower Cauca Valley (rio Salaquí, rio Juradó, Alto Bonito, Quibdó, rio Baudó 360 m., Nuquí, rio Jampavadó, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Nóvita, Guineo, San José, Cisneros, Barbacoas; Puerto Valdivia). [*Nicaragua to western Ecuador.*]

Melanerpes chrysauchen pulcher Sclater

BEAUTIFUL WOODPECKER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 330 ("Near Bogotá", Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Panama, northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena basin (El Tambor 500 m., Naranjo, Yacopí 1416 m., "Bogotá"; within 20 miles west of Honda, Remedios).

* **Melanerpes cruentatus cruentatus** (Boddaert)

LITTLE BLACK WOODPECKER

Picus cruentatus, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 43, pl. 691, fig. 2, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America east of the Andes, southward to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá". Buenavista, Villavicencio; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Range of the species except western Brazil and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, río Ocoa, Chafuray; Rumiayaco.

I do not have adequate material to determine whether *Melanerpes c. extensus* Todd is the form found at Leticia.

* **Melanerpes formicivorus flavigula** (Malherbe)

SCLATER'S YELLOW-THROATED WOODPECKER

Melampicos flavigula, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p. 542 (Colombia)

Range of the species.—Pacific coast of the United States, México and Central America southward to western and central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical, occasionally Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Palo Hueco, La Pica, Las Ventanas, Ramírez, Potrerós; Santa Elena, Retiro, Angelópolis, Laguneta, Salento, Miraflores, La Candela, San Agustín, Buenavista [Huila]; Paramillo 3300 m., Concordia, La Selva, San Antonio, Lomitas, Cerro Munchique, La Gallera, El Tambo).

Additional records.—Above Pacho, San Miguel, Sylvania; Popayán, Totoró.

* **Piculus rivolii rivolii** (Boissoneau)

RIVOLI'S WOODPECKER

Picus rivolii, Rev. Zool., p. 36, 1840 (Chipaque, 2850 m., 24 km. southeast of Bogotá, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones of the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Cachiri, La Pica, Choachi, "Bogotá", Chipaque, Palo Hueco, Subia, El Peñón). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Páramo de Guasca, Cucunubá, Zipaquirá, San Miguel, Aguadita 2100 m.

* **Piculus rivolii quindiuna** (Chapman)

QUINDÍO WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes rivolii quindiuna, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 96, p. 6, 1923 (Laguneta, 3100 m., Quindío Mts., Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones of the northern portion of the Central Andes (Santa Elena, Retiro, Santa Isabel, Laguneta 1950-3100 m., Volcancito, El Edén, Toche).

* **Picus rivolii brevirostris** (Taczanowski)

SHORT-BILLED RIVOLI WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes brevirostris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 446 (Higos and Chilpes, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the southern portion of the Western Andes and the western slope of the Central Andes at their southern end (San Antonio, rio Mechengue 720 m., Munchique 2250 m.; Coconuco 3000 m.). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

Additional records.—Popayán, Paletará, Malvasa [Central Andes, west slope].

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* **Picus chrysochloros xanthochlorus** (Sclater and Salvin)

GREEN-AND-YELLOW WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes xanthochlorus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 237 (San Cristóbal, Táchira, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The middle and lower Magdalena Valley and the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region; probably ranging eastward into the Zulía Valley (Remedios, Gamarra, Remolino; Fundación, Tucurín, Don Diego, Valledupar sight). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* **Picus chrysochloros capistratus** (Malherbe)

BONAPARTE'S GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloropicus capistratus, Monogr. Pic., 2, p. 140, pl. 83, 1862 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Apiay; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*From the Rio Negro region westward.*]

* **Picus leucolaemus leucolaemus** (Malherbe)

WHITE-THROATED GREEN WOODPECKER

Picus leucolaemus, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège, 1845, p. 68 (Engenho do Cap. Gamá, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá southward through western South America to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Doubtful records from "Bogotá", and Yacopi in northwestern Cundinamarca.

According to Gyldenstolpe birds from the Rio Purús do not seem to be the same as Matto Grosso specimens, but enough material is not at hand to reach a conclusion. It is therefore doubtful if Colombian birds are true *leucolaemus*.

Picus leucolaemus litae (Rothschild)

ROTHSCHILD'S GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes litae, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 70, 1901 (Lita, 900 m., western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast region. Recorded from the Baudó Mountains at 1050 m. [Western Ecuador.]

* **Picus flavigula magnus** (Cherrie and Reichenberger)

WESTERN YELLOW-THROATED GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes flavigula magnus, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 27, p. 4, 1921 (Monte Christo, Matto Grosso, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Perú, Maranhão, and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Caquetá region (Morelia). [Brazil south of the Amazon, to Perú and eastern Ecuador.]

* **Picus rubiginosus alleni** (Bangs)

ALLEN'S GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes rubiginosus alleni, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 83, 1902 (San Sebastián, 1980 m., Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to northern South America, and southward in the Andes to Bolivia and northern Argentina. Trinidad, Tobago.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains between 900 and 2100 m. (La Concepción, San Miguel, San Sebastián, Valparaiso, Cincinatti, San Lorenzo, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, Chirúa).

* **Picus rubiginosus buenavistae** (Chapman)

BUENAVISTA GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes rubiginosus buenavistae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 386, 1915 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, 1350 m., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of both slopes of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Bucaramanga, Ocaña, La Palmita).

* **Picus rubiginosus gularis** (Hargitt)

ANTIOQUIA GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes gularis, Ibis, 1889, p. 230 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of both slopes of the Central Andes except at the head of the Cauca Valley (La Frijolera 1500 m., Santa Elena 2700 m., Barro Blanco, Retiro, La Camelia, Salento, Toche, Andes west of Honda 1500 m., Miraflores, La Candela [not typical]).

* **Piculus rubiginosus pacificus** de Schauensee

PACIFIC GREEN WOODPECKER

Not. Naturae, no. 141, p. 1, 1944 (Munchique, 1710 m., Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and occasionally lower Temperate Zones of both slopes of the Western Andes, the head of the Cauca Valley and the upper Patia Valley (Concordia, río Jamararraya, Loma Hermosa, La Selva, Cali, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cocal, Munchique, El Tambo 1530 m., Cajibío, Piendamó, Popayán).

Additional records.—Totoró 2570 m. [west slope of Central Andes east of Popayán]; Crucero near Timbio.

Replaced on the Pacific slope of Nariño by the next form.

* **Piculus rubiginosus rubripileus** (Salvadori and Festa)

RED-CROWNED GREEN WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes rubripileus, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, p. 14, 1900 (Río Peripa, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Pacific slope of the Andes of Nariño (Ricaurte). [Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.]

* **Chrysotilus punctigula ujhelyii** Madarasz

UJHELYI'S WOODPECKER

Orn. Monatsb., 20, p. 97, 1912 (Aracataca, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia and eastern Panamá southward to the Amazon Valley and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region from the lower Atrato and Sinú Valleys eastward to the lower Magdalena Valley and the west base of the Santa Marta Mountains (Lower Atrato; Jaraquiel; Arroyo de Piedras, La Peña, La Playa, Barranquilla sight, El Paraiso sight, Calamar; Fundación, Aracataca, Ciénaga, Santa Marta).

* **Chrysotilus punctigula punctipectus** Cabanis and Heine

SPOT-BREASTED WOODPECKER

Mus. Hein., 4, p. 163, 1863 (Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward (Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Guatiquia, Barrigón). [Venezuela.]

C. p. zuliae Cory probably occurs in the Zulia Valley.

* **Chrysotilus punctigula speciosus** (Malherbe)

NAUTA WOODPECKER

Chloropicus speciosus, Monogr. Picidae, 4, pl. 87, fig. 5, 1862 (Nauta, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Rio Negro and Rio Purús westward in the Amazon Valley to eastern Perú, and southward to Bolivia.*]

* **Chrysoptilus punctigula striatigularis** Chapman

STREAK-THROATED WOODPECKER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 611, 1914 (Cali, 1050 m., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone south of the Caribbean litoral, west of the Eastern Andes, south to about 4° N. Recorded from the Pacific coast, the Cauca Valley and the middle and upper Magdalena Valley (Noanamá, Cali, Riofrio; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Honda; below Fugasugá 1500 m.).

Additional records.—Tibacuy, Arbeláez, Melgar, Tocaima.

Chrysoptilus punctigula notata Cory, said to be from Colombia, without precise locality, is known from the type only and may be an abnormally dark-throated, heavily spotted individual of *C. p. striatigularis*.

* **Celeus jumana citreopygius** Sclater and Salvin

CITRON-RUMPED WOODPECKER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, pp. 753, 758 (Yurimaguas, Perú).

Range of the species.—French Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia southward to northern Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (rio Ocoa, between Vilavicencio and Apiay; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia, Mocagua). [*Eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

Celeus jumana jumana (Spix)

SPIX'S AMAZONIAN WOODPECKER

Picus jumana, Av. Bras., 1, p. 57, pl. 47, fig. 1-2, 1824 (Forests of the Amazon).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions (Maipures; Macacuni). [*Northern Brazil, southern Venezuela.*]

* **Celeus grammicus verreauxii** (Malherbe)

VERREAUX'S GEOMETRICAL WOODPECKER

Celeopicus verreauxii, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 10, p. 8, 1858 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Guiana to Colombia and southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Morelia). [Eastern Ecuador.]

Celeus grammicus grammicus (Malherbe)

GEOMETRICAL WOODPECKER

Picus grammicus, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège, 2, p. 69, 1845 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Rio Negro (San Felipe, Macacuní). [Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil.]

Celeus loricatus degener Todd

SANTANDER CINNAMON WOODPECKER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 116, 1919 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Ecuador. ? Northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes in the Lebrija Valley, Santander (El Tambor).

Celeus loricatus innotatus Todd

SINÚ CINNAMON WOODPECKER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 5, 1917 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast in the lower rio Sinú region and the lower Magdalena Valley (Jaraquiel; Gamarra, Caracolicito).

Dugand has recently recorded (Caldasia, 5, no. 21, p. 190, March 20, 1948) a heavily banded bird from Caracolicito, Magdalena, which resembles *mentalis*. He further points out to me (*in lit.*) that Gamarra, whence *innotatus* has been recorded by Todd, is not very far from the type locality of *degener*, both places being in practically the same region of the middle Magdalena Valley. I cannot but conclude that *innotatus* is an unstable intermediate between *mentalis* and *degener*. The heaviness of the banding is very irregular in all forms of this species.

* **Celeus loricatus mentalis** Cassin

TURBO WOODPECKER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 12, p. 137, 1860 (Turbo, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia along the Panamá border eastward to the extreme lower Atrato Valley and east side of the Gulf of Urabá (Juradó, rio Salaquí, rio Jampavadó, lower rio Atrato, Turbo). [Eastern Panamá.]

* **Celeus loricatus loricatus** (Reichenbach) FRASER'S WOODPECKER

Meiglyptes loricatus, Handb. Scansores, Picinae, p. 405, pl. 681, figs. 4495, 4496, 1854 ("Northern Perú").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from Nariño northward except at the northern end; the middle Atrato Valley, eastward through the lower Cauca and Nechí Valleys to the west side of the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, Nóvita, Alto del Buey 1260 m., Alto Bonito; Puerto Valdivia, Nechí, Remedios). [*Western Ecuador, ? northwestern Perú.*]

Celeus flavus flavus (Müller) (1)
CHESTNUT-WINGED YELLOW WOODPECKER

Picus flavus, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 91, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Northern South America southward to Bolivia (rio Beni) and Bahía.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta eastward to the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions (Between Buenavista and Villavicencio; Maipures; Macacuni). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela and extreme northern Brazil.*]

* **Celeus flavus peruvianus** (Cory) PERUVIAN YELLOW WOODPECKER

Crocomorphus flavus peruvianus, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zoology, 13, pt. 2, p. 457, 1919 (Lagunas, lower Huallaga River, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia, Mocagua). [*Western Brazil, northern Perú, and northern Bolivia.*]

* **Dryocopus lineatus lineatus** (Linnaeus) LINEATED WOODPECKER

Picus lineatus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 174, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Yurimena; Morelia; Mitú, Yurupari). [*Range in South America east of the Andes, except Bahía.*]

* **Dryocopus lineatus nuperus** (Peters) WESTERN LINEATED WOODPECKER

Ceophloeus lineatus nuperus, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 320, 1930 (La Concepción, 1000 m., Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia)

(1) *Celeus* = *Crocomorphus* auct.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes including the Santa Marta region. Not yet recorded from Nariño. (La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, San Antonio, Bonda, Minca, Valparaíso, Ciénaga; El Paraíso sight, Molinero sight, La Peña; Naranjo, Puerto Berrio, near Honda, Villavieja, Santa Elena [below ?], Antioquia, Miraflores 2040 m., La Manuelita, Guengué, Popayán; El Tambo, Cali, Noanamá, Suarraga, La Selva, Nuquí, Alto Bonito, río Juradó). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—La Paila, Quilichao; río Patía 600 m.

* *Phloeocastes rubricollis rubricollis* (Boddaert)

RED-NECKED WOODPECKER

Picus rubricollis, Tabl Pl. Enlum., p. 37, no. 612, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—South America south to Bolivia and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Villavicencio; Morelia, Rumiaco; Mitú, Yurupari; Leticia). [*Guiana, southern Venezuela, and the Rio Negro region of Brazil southward to Obidos.*]

Additional records.—Acacias.

* *Phloeocastes melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Gmelin)

BLACK-AND-WHITE WOODPECKER

Picus melanoleucos, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 426, 1788 (Surinam)

Range of the species.—Tropical South America south to Paraguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio, Apiay, Caño Suria, Peralonso; Maipures; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Mitú, Yurupari, Atánques; El Paraíso sight, La Peña sight, Los Pendales, Turbaco, Cartagena; Naranjo, "Bogotá", Villavieja, Buenavista [Huila]; El Isno, La Palma, La Candela, Miraflores, Salento, Puerto Berrio, Remedios, Puerto Valdivia; Turbo, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, río Juradó, río Salaquí, Peque, Concordia, río Jurubidá, río Baudó, La Selva, Nóvita, Noanamá, Lomitas, San Antonio, Jamundí, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.). [*Panamá, Venezuela.*]

* *Phloeocastes melanoleucos malherbii* (Gray)

MALHERBE'S WOODPECKER

Campephilus malherbii, Gen. Bds., 2, pl. 108, 1845 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones, occasionally lower Temperate Zone west of the Eastern Andes including the Santa Marta Mountains. Recorded as high as 3100 m. in the Western Andes. (Las Vegas, Las Nubes, El Libano, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Fundación, Atánques; El Paraíso sight, La Peña sight, Los Pendales, Turbaco, Cartagena; Naranjo, "Bogotá", Villavieja, Buenavista [Huila]; El Isno, La Palma, La Candela, Miraflores, Salento, Puerto Berrio, Remedios, Puerto Valdivia; Turbo, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, río Juradó, río Salaquí, Peque, Concordia, río Jurubidá, río Baudó, La Selva, Nóvita, Noanamá, Lomitas, San Antonio, Jamundí, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.). [*Panamá, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Moscopán 2100 m.

A series of birds from the rio Juradó and the rio Salaquí average somewhat paler below than birds from other parts of Colombia west of the Andes, and the black bars are on the average somewhat more widely spaced. There seems little use in describing this as a new subspecies.

* **Phloeoceastes melanoleucos gayaquilensis** (Lesson)

GUAYAQUIL WOODPECKER

Picus gayaquilensis, Écho du Monde Savant, 12, p. 920, 1845 (Guayaquil, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayaquina). [Western Ecuador.]

Distinguishable from other Colombian forms by lacking the white at the base of the bill.

* **Phloeoceastes pollens pollens** (Bonaparte)

POWERFUL WOODPECKER

Picus pollens, Atti Sest. Riun. Sci. Ital., p. 406, 1845 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges. Not recorded from the the Baudó Mountains. ("Bogotá", Guasca, El Roble, Buenavista [Huila]; La Candela, La Plata, Coconuco, Almaguer, Popayán, Laguneta, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Medellín, Santa Elena; Frontino, San Antonio, La Florida, Munchique, La Costa, Cocal, rio Mechengue 900 m., Mayasquer). [Western Venezuela, Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Tijeras, Moscopán, San Marcos 3000 m.

* **Phloeoceastes haematogaster haematogaster** (Tschudi)

CRIMSON-BELLIED WOODPECKER

Picus haematogaster, Wiegmanns Archiv. für Naturg., p. 302, pl. 25, 1844 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador and southward east of the Andes to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins, which were probably taken at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes. [Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.]

* **Phloeoceastes haematogaster splendens** (Hargitt)

SPLENDID WOODPECKER

Campophilus splendens, Ibis, 1889, p. 58 (Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, Colombia, ex Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast region and the Atrato Valley, eastward into the middle Magdalena Valley at Remedios

(La Guayacana, Barbacoas, río Mechengue, La Costa, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Juradó, Alto Bonito, Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia, "Santa Elena" [below ?], Remedios). [Panamá, western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

* **Veniliornis fumigatus fumigatus** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

SMOKE-COLORED WOODPECKER

Picus fumigatus, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 380, pl. 65, fig. 1, 1839 (Chiquitos, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—México to Venezuela, thence southward through western South America to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges ("Bogotá", El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Anolaima, Palo Hueco, Muzo, Buenavista [Meta], Buenavista [Huila]; San Agustín, La Candela, Popayán, La Sierra, Miraflores, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche, Medellín, Santa Elena; La Selva, Silencio, Lomitas, San Antonio, La Gallera, Munchique, río Mechengue 600 m., El Tambo, Ricaurte). [Western Venezuela to Bolivia.]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m., Silvania; Crucero.

Includes *V. oleaginus aureus* of Chapman's list.

Veniliornis fumigatus sanguinolentus (Sclater)

CABOT'S WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes sanguinolentus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 60, pl. 151 (Omoa, Honduras).

COLOMBIA.—Darién Mountains along the Panamá border (east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna). [Guatemala to the Panamá-Colombia border.]

Veniliornis fumigatus exsul Todd

SANTA MARTA SMOKE-COLORED WOODPECKER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 33, p. 74, 1920 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, behind San Lorenzo, 1800 m., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mountains. A doubtfully separable form of this highly variable species. (Páramo de Mamarongo 2700 m., Cerro de Caracas 1800 m., Sierra Nevada).

* **Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus** Chapman

COLOMBIAN BANDED-TAILED WOODPECKER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 144, 1912 (Santa Isabel, 3600 m., Central Colombian Andes).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward in the Andes to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes southward to Nariño (Laguneta, Santa Isabel 3600 m., above Toche 2790 m., Almaguer, Coconuco; Mayasquer). [*Ecuador*.]

* **Veniliornis dignus dignus** (Sclater and Salvin)

YELLOW-VENTED WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes dignus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 20, pl. 1 (Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to eastern Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of all three Andean ranges except the east slope of the Eastern Andes (Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; La Candela, Laguneta 2700 m., Remedios 700 m.; Jericó, San Antonio, Espinal [rio Dagua], Munchique, Ricaurte, Mayasquer, La Guayacana).

* **Veniliornis passerinus fidelis** (Hargitt)

HARGITT'S WOODPECKER

Dendrobates fidelis, Ibis, 1889, p. 59 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Colombia and southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio). [*Northwestern Venezuela*.]

* **Veniliornis affinis orenocensis** Berlepsch and Hartert

ORINOCO WOODPECKER

Novit. Zool., 9, p. 93, 1902 (Munduapo, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, eastern Colombia and Brazil westward to Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Umbria). [*Venezuela and northern Brazil*.]

This is *V. ruficeps haematostigma* of Chapman's list

* **Veniliornis cassinii caquetanus** new subsp. (1)

CAQUETÁ WOODPECKER

Range of the species.—The Guianas, the Caura and lower Orinoco Valleys in Venezuela to the Rio Negro and north bank of the middle Amazon. The Caquetá region and the Pacific coast of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from two specimens from Morelia, Caquetá.

(1) *Veniliornis cassinii caquetanus*, new subsp.—Differs from typical *cassinii* by having the back somewhat darker olive, and by completely lacking the yellow spots on the wing coverts.

TYPE, ♂ adult, A.N.S.P. no. 152,658, collected at Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia.

* *Veniliornis cassinii chocoensis* Todd

CHOCÓ WOODPECKER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 116, 1919 (Malaguita, río San Juan, "Chocó" [Dept. Valle], western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast northward to the lower Atrato Valley (río Anchicayá, Malaguita, Potedó, Murindó).

A single specimen from the río Anchicayá has the crimson of the crown and the olive of the back considerably darker than in the type and a bird from Potedó, Chocó. This may indicate that south of the río San Juan a darker race exists.

* *Veniliornis kirkii ceciliai* (Malherbe)

CECILIA'S WOODPECKER

Mesopicos ceciliai, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1849, p. 538 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago.

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the Tropical Zone, west of the Eastern Andes (Fundación, Tucurínca, Punta Caimán; Las Flores sight, La Playa, Los Pendales sight; Sasaima, La Mesa 1320 m., Las Mesitas del Colegio; Chicoral, Honda, Malena, Remedios, Boca de Chimí; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, Riofrio [Valle], río Juradó, Nuquí, río Baudó, Juntas de Tamaná, Guineo, río Calima, Cisneros, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.]

* *Veniliornis kirkii continentalis* Hellmayr

CONTINENTAL WOODPECKER

Novit. Zool., 13, p. 39, 1906 (Caripé, near Cumaná, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the río Zulia, and the Cúcuta Valley. [Northern Venezuela.]

* *Picumnus rufiventris* (Bonaparte)

RUFIOUS-VENTED PICULET

Asthenurus rufiventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 120 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú and western Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo (río Guatiquía, near Villavicencio; Umbria).

* *Picumnus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus* Wagler

CINNAMON PICULET

Isis, 1829, p. 646 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Semi-arid portions of the Caribbean coast region and the lower Magdalena, east to the Guajira Peninsula and south to the

rio Nechí. Tropical Zone below 500 m. (Cartagena, Santacruz, La Peña, La Playa, Ponedera sight; Fundación, Tucurínca, Tierra Nueva, La Tigra, Mamatoco, Bonda, Dibulla, Fonseca, Valledupar; "Varrud", rio Nechí). [*Coastal northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Maicao.

Picumnus pumilus Cabanis and Heine

ORINOCO PICULET

Mus. Hein., Th. 4, Heft 2, p. 16, 1863 (No locality).

Range of the species.—Orinoco region of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Maipures, rio Orinoco.

According to Hellmayr *P. stellae* Berlepsch and Hartert, described from Maipures, is a synonym. He compared one of the original series of *stellae* with the type of *pumilus*.

* **Picumnus squamulatus squamulatus** Lafresnaye

SCALED PICULET

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1854, p. 208 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, in the Tropical Zone up to about 1500 m. ("Bogotá", Quetame 1530 m., Buenavista, Villavicencio, La Colorada).

* **Picumnus squamulatus röhli** Zimmer and Phelps

RÖHL'S PICULET

Am. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 6, 1944 (Cotiza, 1000 m., near Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region and the Zulia Valley (Fundación; Cúcuta). [*From Caripé westward to the Perijá mountains and the Apure valley, Venezuela.*]

I do not feel that there is adequate proof that *Picumnus salvini* occurs in Colombia. Hargitt described the bird (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 3, p. III, 1893) and said of its habitat "adhuc ignota." Later Domarzewski (Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 4, p. 296, 1925) quotes the original reference and adds Bogotá as a type-locality and gives the range as "Columbia," but on what basis he does not state.

P. salvini is apparently closely related to *P. buffoni* of French and Dutch Guiana and northern Brazil. The Colombian species most resembling it is *P. aurifrons lafresnayi*, but *salvini* could be distinguished from it by having black centers to the feathers of the underparts in addition to the black cross-bands.

* **Picumnus aurifrons lafresnayi** Malherbe LAFRESNAYE'S PICULET

Monogr. Picidae, 2, p. 282, 4, pl. 118, figs. 4 and 5, 1862 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to northeastern Perú and the Amazon Valley.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Belén, Caquetá, and Umbria, Putumayo. [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* **Picumnus olivaceus olivaceus** Lafresnaye OLIVACEOUS PICULET

Rev. Zool., 8, p. 7, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Honduras to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones, both slopes of the Central Andes, the upper Magdalena Valley, and the west slope of the Eastern Andes (La Frijolera, Envigado, Medellín, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, 20 miles w. of Honda, Chicoral, Ibagué, El Edén 2550 m., río Toche, Villavieja, San Agustín, El Isno, La Palma, La Candela; Fusagasugá, Sasaima, "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña.

I have examined a specimen from Envigado referred by Phelps and Gilliard to *P. o. tachirensis*, and can match it perfectly with specimens from the upper Magdalena Valley.

Picumnus olivaceus tachirensis Phelps and Gilliard

TÁCHIRA PICULET

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 1, 1941 (Delicias, 2300 m., Páramo de Tamá region, Táchira, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Pamplona). [*Western Táchira, Venezuela.*]

* **Picumnus olivaceus antioquiensis** Chapman ANTIOQUIA PICULET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 640, 1915 (Peque, east slope of the Western Andes, 1500 m., Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The east slope of the Western Andes at their northern end, above the lower Cauca Valley. The west slope of the same range in the upper río San Juan valley (Peque, La Selva 2000 m., Santa Cecilia 720 m.).

Originally described as a subspecies of *P. granadensis*, I believe *antioquiensis* to be a race of *olivaceus*.

Picumnus olivaceus harterti Helimayr

PARAMBA PICULET

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 23, p. 67, 1909 (Paramba, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Picumnus granadensis** Lafresnaye

CAUCA PICULET

Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 78 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the middle and upper Cauca Valley and the slopes of the Western and Central Andes above it. The upper Dagua and upper Patía Valleys on the west slope of the Western Andes. (Salento; Riofrío, Yumbo, Cali, río Cauquita, San Antonio, río Dagua, Cisneros, San Isidro, Media Luna, Primavera, Naranjito, Munchique, La Gallera 2100 m., El Tambo, Mojarras).

(To be continued)