

THE BIRDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

BY

RODOLPHE MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE

(Continued from page 644)

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDAE — The WOODHEWERS

Key

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| A. Bill 18 mm. or less..... | <i>a</i> |
| B. Bill over 18 mm..... | <i>b</i> |
| a. Throat rufescent; plumage dark brown; spots on chest fulvous white..... | |
| Entire under surface olive grey; rump, wings and tail rufous..... | <i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> |
| b. Bill strongly curved and long (chord 48 mm. or over)..... | |
| Bill straight or only slightly curved..... | <i>1</i>
<i>6</i> |
| 1. Breast with inconspicuous shaft-streaks; a white stripe below the eye..... | |
| Breast with conspicuous pale stripes; no white line below eye..... | <i>Campylorhamphus pucheranii</i>
<i>2</i> |
| 2. Throat and streaks on head and breast dark fulvous..... | |
| Throat and streaks on head and breast pale buffy white..... | <i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>
<i>3</i> |
| 3. Crown with narrow, linear shaft-streaks; breast with narrow sagittate shaft-spots.... | |
| Crown and belly pale-striped..... | <i>Campylorhamphus procurroides</i>
<i>4</i> |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Pale stripes of breast bordered with black..... | <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris thoracicus</i> |
| Pale stripes of breast not black-edged..... | 5 |
| 5. Crown and upper back olivaceous, striped buffy white..... | <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris venezuelensis</i> |
| Crown and upper back rufescent, striped buffy | <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris brevipennis</i> |
| 6. Breast or belly, or both, or only middle of belly barred..... | 7 |
| Under parts unbarred, either plain or streaked | 9 |
| 7. Entire under surface from throat to vent barred..... | <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> |
| Breast streaked, belly barred..... | 8 |
| 8. Bill 31-37 mm.; outermost tail feather about 30 mm. shorter than central ones..... | <i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i> |
| Bill 40-47 mm.; outermost tail feathers about 40 mm. shorter than central ones..... | <i>Xiphocolaptes p. promeropirhynchus</i> and <i>X. p. virgatus</i> |
| Similar, but bill 50-57 mm..... | <i>Xiphocolaptes procerus rostratus</i> |
| 9. Throat and breast plain, or at most with tiny, pale shaft-streaks; whole plumage uniform brown..... | 10 |
| Throat or breast or both plainly streaked, scalloped, or spotted..... | 11 |
| 10. Bill 22-27 mm.; sides of head greyish..... | <i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i> |
| Bill 28-33 mm.; throat and sides of head brown like rest of plumage..... | <i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i> |
| 11. Bill over 45 mm..... | 12 |
| Bill under 45 mm..... | 13 |
| 12. Back bright chestnut in contrast to crown; throat and broad streaks on breast pure white..... | <i>Nasica longirostris</i> |
| Crown and back olivaceous brown; throat and breast streaks dingy white..... | <i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus sanctae-martae</i> and <i>X. p. rostratus</i> |
| 13. Mantle or upper part of it pale-streaked, the streaks edged with black or dusky..... | 14 |
| Mantle unstreaked, or streaks reduced to linear shaft-streaks and not edged with black or dusky..... | 21 |
| 14. Crown, entire mantle, breast and upper belly pale buffy or white, the feathers broadly edged black; rump rufous..... | <i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i> |
| Mantle brown, with pale streaks..... | 15 |

15. Feathers of breast and upper belly pale buff edged black, giving a broadly streaked appearance..... *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae*
Lower surface brown, pale-streaked..... 16
16. Wing 120-130 mm.; throat and breast fulvous, breast feathers edged blackish..... *Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides*
Wing under 120 mm..... 17
17. Bill 20-26 mm..... *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*
Bill 27-35 mm..... 18
18. Pale spots on back wide, rather rounded at the ends..... *Xiphorhynchus spizii*
Pale marks on back linear, not rounded at ends, narrow..... 19
19. Pale streaks on breast broadly edged black.... *Xiphorhynchus guttatus rosenbergi*
Pale streaks on breast not broadly edged black 20
20. Upper mandible pale horn..... *Xiphorhynchus guttatus polystictus*
Upper mandible blackish..... *Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus*
21. Mantle and ground color of lower surface olive, spotted rather than streaked below.... 22
Ground color of lower surface brown, with no olive tinge..... 23
22. Feathers of throat edged with dusky olive, scale-like; upper tail coverts rufous..... *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*
Feathers of throat tipped with dusky olive, giving a spotted appearance; lower back rufous..... *Xiphorhynchus erythro-pygus*
23. Entire under surface conspicuously streaked.. 24
Belly not streaked, or streaks reduced to linear shaft-streaks..... 25
24. Wing 100-115 mm.; streaks white..... *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*
Wing 84-95 mm.; streaks fulvous white..... *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii littoralis* and *L. s. lineaticeps*
25. Throat wholly white, or its feathers more or less edged with dusky brown; mantle, rump and upper tail coverts rufous..... *Dendroplex picus*
Throat not white; rump and upper tail coverts in contrast to back..... 26
26. Throat and lower surface ochraceous-tawny, chest only marked by a few pale shaft-streaks edged black..... *Dendrozetastes rufigula*
Lower surface brown; throat not uniform..... 27
27. Upper mantle with narrow shaft-streaks; rump deep rufous..... *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus*
Upper mantle plain; only the longest upper tail coverts rufous..... *Deconychura longicauda*

Dendrocolaptes certhia certhia (Boddaert) BUFFON'S WOODHEWER

Picus certhia, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 38, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America and northwestern South America to the Guianas, the Amazon Valley and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the banks of the Orinoco River (Matabén). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil south to the north bank of the lower Amazon.*]

* **Dendrocolaptes certhia radiolatus** Sclater and Salvin
BARRED WOODHEWER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1867", 1868, p. 755 (Yurimaguas, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, the Uaupés region of northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Dendrocolaptes certhia sancti-thomae** (Lafresnaye)
WESTERN BARRED WOODHEWER

Dendrocops sancti-thomae. Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 466, 1852 (Santo Tomás, near Omoa, Honduras).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast region and northern Antioquia eastward to the west bank of the río Magdalena (La Guayacana, Malaguita, Juradó; Quimari, Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia). [*Southern México to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

Dendrocolaptes certhia hylaeus Wetmore
MAGDALENA BARRED WOODHEWER

Auk, 59, p. 265, 1942 (Caracolicito, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the southwestern base of the Santa Marta Mts., southward across the río Cesare valley and along the western base of the Eastern Andes to Santander (Caracolicito, Naranjo).

Additional records.—La Esperanza southwest of Codazzi.

* **Dendrocolaptes picumnus multistrigatus** Eyton
COLOMBIAN WOODHEWER

Contrib. Orn., 1851, pt. 2, p. 75 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Bolivia, southern Brazil, and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—From the west slope of the Eastern Andes, including the Perijá Mts., westward. Not Santa Marta. Not recorded from

Nariño. (Sierra de Perijá above Airoca, south of Villanueva 1650-1950 m., Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta, Salento, Toche, La Candela, Quintana, Miraflores, east of Palmira; Frontino, Concordia, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique. [*Western Venezuela*].)

Additional records.—Moscopán 2100-2800 m., Crucero.

* **Dendrocolaptes picumnus seilerni** Hartert and Goodson
VENEZUELAN WOODHEWER

Nov. Zool., 24, p. 416, 1917 (Cumbre Chiquita, above San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains between 1300 and 2200 m. (Valparaiso, Cincinnati, El Libano, Las Nubes, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Heights of Chirúa). [*Northwestern Venezuela*].

Additional records.—San José [río Guatapurí] 1950 m.

* **Dendrocolaptes picumnus validus** Tschudi
TSCHUDI'S BLACK-BANDED WOODHEWER

Arch. Naturg., (1), 10, p. 296, 1844 (Chanchamayo region, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Villavicencio ? this form; Florencia, Morelia. [*The Río Negro and Río Madeira westward to eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador*].)

* **Dendrexetastes rufigula devillei** (Lafresnaye)
DEVILLE'S WOODHEWER

Dendrocolaptes devillei, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 2, p. 102, 1850 (Sarayacu eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Pará, westward to southeastern Colombia, and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá to the Amazon (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, and Brazil to the Río Madeira*].

* **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus sanctae-martae** Hellmayr
SANTA MARTA BLACK-BILLED WOODHEWER

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zoology, 13, pt. 4, p. 280, footnote b, 1925 (San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—México, southward through Central America to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts. between 1500 and 2700 m. (San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, Páramo de Mamarongo, Macotama, San Lorenzo, Las Vegas, Las Taguas, El Libano, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Nubes).

- * **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus promeropirhynchus** (Lesson)
BLACK-BILLED WOODHEWER

Dendrocolaptes promeropirhynchus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 270, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes to the head of the Magdalena Valley; on the east slope of the Central Andes, where birds are somewhat intermediate between this form and the next (Cachiri, Ramírez, above Supatá, "Bogotá", Subia, El Peñón 2880 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela). [*Western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—San Miguel, Sylvania; Tijeras, Moscopán.

- * **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus virgatus** Ridgway
RIDGWAY'S BLACK-BILLED WOODHEWER

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 11, 1890 (Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones, from the west side of the Magdalena to the western slope of the Central Andes. Not in the Dept. of Bolívar. (Remedios 710 m., Santa Elena, vicinity of Medellín, Salento, Laguneta, río Toche [where intermediate with the typical form], Coconuco 3000 m.).

Additional records.—Paletará 3000 m.

- * **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus rostratus** Todd
LARGE-BILLED WOODHEWER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 5, 1917 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Sinú Valley (Jaraquiel, Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Quimari).

- * **Dendroplex picus picirostris** Lafresnaye
PLAIN-THROATED WOODHEWER

Rev. Zool., 10, p. 76, 1847 (Riohacha, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Panamá to Trinidad and the Guianas, the lower Amazon, and southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula, westward to the vicinity of Santa Marta in the Tropical Zone (Riohacha, Dibulla, Arroyo de Arenas, Fonseca, near Badillo, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Isla Salamanca, ? Riofrio, ? Tucurínca, ? Aracataca, ? Fundación). [*Extreme northwestern Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Maicao.

Wetmore and Phelps (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 59, p. 65, 1946), and Todd (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 31, p. 12, 1948) record birds from the western and southern base of the Santa Marta Mts. as *dugandi*. I

have seen no birds from the southern or southwestern side of the mountains, but five specimens from Punta Caimán. Mamatoco and Santa Marta differ from seven specimens of *dugandi* by their lighter and greyer ventral region and paler, less blackish edges to the white feathers of the throat and chest. They agree much better with two specimens of *picrostris* and I feel they should be listed under that form. I have also compared our Santa Marta birds with a specimen of *choica* Wetmore and Phelps from Tucacas, Falcón, Venezuela, and must confess that I see little difference between them.

* ***Dendroplex picus dugandi*** Wetmore and Phelps

DUGAND'S WOODHEWER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59 p. 64, 1946 (Puerto Sagoc, near La Gloria, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—From the western base of the Perijá Mts., westward through the Magdalena Valley to the Sinú and Atrato regions in the Tropical Zone (Codazzi, Casacará; Magangué, El Banco, Gamarra, La Gloria, Puerto Sagoc, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, Ambalema, Chicoral, Villavieja; Puerto Zapote, río Sinú, Tierra Alta, Quimari; Sautatá, río Atrato; ? El Paraíso, ? Baranoa, ? La Playa, ? Aguada de Pablo, ? La Peña, ? Los Pendales, ? Turbaco, ? Cartagena).

Dugand writes me that birds from Dept. Atlántico, west of and near the Santa Marta region, are but slightly different from Riohacha and Maicao, Guajira, specimens of *picrostris* in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá.

Dendroplex picus picus (Gmelin)

PICINE WOODHEWER

Oriolus picus, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 384, 1788 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Maipures.) [*The Guianas, the Orinoco Valley, Venezuela and Brazil south to Pará and west to the Rio Tapajoz.*]

* ***Dendroplex picus saturator*** Hellmayr

ZULIA WOODHEWER

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zoology, 13, pt. 4, p. 290, 1925 (Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley, perhaps ranging southward to Meta (Guayabal, north of Cúcuta; ? Villavicencio, ? Peralonso). [*Western Venezuela.*]

The status of the birds inhabiting the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta and Caquetá is uncertain. See notes under the next head.

* **Dendroplex picus** subsp.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region.

Two females from Morelia do not agree with *D. p. picus* or any other form with which I have compared them. More material is needed to settle their identity.

Two males recorded from Tres Esquinas by Dugand and Borrero (Caldasia, 5, No. 21, p. 139, 1948) are said to be indistinguishable from Villavicencio birds.

* **Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus** (Lawrence)

LAWRENCE'S WOODHEWER

Dendrornis nana, Ibis, 1863, p. 181 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from the Panamá border to the Santa Marta region, and up the Magdalena Valley to Tolima. Tropical Zone. (Rio Salaquí, rio Truandó, Sautatá, rio Atrato, Quimari, Tierra Alta; Los Pendales; Fundación, Tucurín, Riofrio, Trojas de Cataca, Mamatoco, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Aguadulce, Las Vegas, Minca, Cincinnati; Gamarra, Puerto Berrio, Opón, Honda; "Bogotá"). [*Panamá*.]

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus demonstratus Hartert and Goodson

SAN ESTEBAN WOODHEWER

Novit. Zool., 24, p. 419, 1917 (San Esteban Valley, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Catatumbo lowlands near the Venezuela border (Petrólea). [*Northwestern Venezuela*.]

Xiphorhynchus guttatus rosenbergi Bangs

ROSENBERG'S WOODHEWER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 72, 1910 (Guabinas, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone in the Cauca Valley (Riofrio, Guabinas, La Manuelita 1050 m.).

* **Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides** (Lafresnaye)

SPOTTED WOODHEWER

Nasica guttatoides, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 2, p. 387, 1850 ("Loretto, Pérou", = Rio Hamacayacu, Amazonas, Colombia, ex Dugand).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to the Amazon, and eastward to the Rio Negro ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Apiay; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Cuembi; Loretoyacu, Hamacayacu, Mocagua, Leticia; Macacuni). [*Rio Negro region to eastern Ecuador and northern Bolivia*.]

Xiphorhynchus guttatus polystictus (Salvin and Godman)

GUIANAN WOODHEWER

Dendroornis polysticta, Ibis, 1883, p. 210 (Bartica Grove, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Mai-pures). [*British and Dutch Guiana, Venezuela.*]

* **Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus lachrymosus** (Lawrence)

BLACK-STRIPED WOODHEWER

Dendroornis lachrymosus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 467, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley up to 1500 m., and the Pacific coast southward to Nariño (río Juradó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, Alto del Buey, río Baudó, Condoto, Nóvita Trail 600 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, Potedó, San José, río Dagua, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Panamá to Nicaragua, Western Ecuador.*]

* **Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus alarum** Chapman

ANTIOQUIA WOODHEWER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 642, 1915 (Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca Valley, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Sinú, the lower Cauca and the middle Magdalena Valleys (Quimarí, Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios).

* **Xiphorhynchus triangularis triangularis** (Lafresnaye)

OLIVE-RUMPED WOODHEWER

Dendrocolaptes triangularis, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 134, 1842 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward through Perú to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes, and Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes (Las Ventanas, Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá", Anolaima, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Andalucía, Buenavista [Huila]; San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela, Miraflores, Toche, El Edén, Laguneta, Salento, Santa Elena; La Selva, Lomitas, La Cumbre, Heights of Caldas, Bitaco, San Antonio, Cocal, Cerro Munchique 2400 m., río Munchique 800-900 m., La Costa 810 m. [*Western Venezuela to northern Perú.*])

Additional records.—Argelia [Cauca, Western Andes], El Tambo.

Twenty-three specimens from the Western Andes agree perfectly with 23 specimens from the head of the Magdalena Valley and Toche. This series of 46 birds agrees essentially with two "Bogotá" birds and I am unable to see the differences ascribed by Todd for separating a Western Andean race (*X. t. distinctus*, Ann. Carn. Mus., 31, p. 8, 1948, Heights of Caldas, Bitaco Valley).

* **Xiphorhynchus erythropygius aequatorialis** (Berlepsch and Taczanowski) PACIFIC WOODHEWER

Dendrornis erythropygia aequatorialis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 563 (Chimbo, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast except the extreme north (Quibdó, Alto del Buey 1350 m., río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 2100 m., Nóvita, El Tigre, Córdoba, Malaguita, San José, La Costa, río Munchique; Ricaurte, Buenavista, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Xiphorhynchus erythropygius insolitus Ridgway

DARIÉN WOODHEWER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 22, p. 73, 1909 (Cascajal, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia and ? the lower Cauca Valley (río Truandó; ? La Frijolera 1500 m.). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Xiphorhynchus spixii buena-vistae Zimmer

BUENAVISTA WOODHEWER

Auk, 65, p. 446, 1948, new name for *Xiphorhynchus spixii similis* Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit. No. 756, p. 9, 1934 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Amazonia from Pará westward to northern Bolivia and eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes and the head of the Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio; Moscopán).

Additional records.—Río Ocoa.

* **Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus** Zimmer

ORNATE WOODHEWER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 756, p. 7, 1934 (Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Río Napo, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*Extreme western Brazil, eastern Perú north of the Amazon, eastern Ecuador.*]

This is *X. insignis* of Chapman's list.

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus ocellatus (Spix)

OCELLATED WOODHEWER

Dendrocolaptes ocellatus (guttatus), Av. Bras. 1, p. 88, pl. 91, fig. 1, 1824 (Mouth of the Río Madeira, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, the Amazon Valley from the rio Tocantins westward to northern Bolivia and south-eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme eastern Colombia in the Rio Negro and Vaupés regions (San Felipe; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela, and northern Brazil from the Rio Vaupés to the lower Amazon.*]

* **Xiphorhynchus ocellatus napensis** Chapman

NAPO WOODHEWER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 123, p. 8, 1924 (Upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known from "Bogotá" and the Caquetá region (Morielia). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus notatus (Eyton)

RIO NEGRO STRIPED WOODHEWER

Picolaptes notatus, Contrib. Orn., p. 26, 1852 (São Gabriel, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, and Brazil from the Rio Negro and Pará to Matto Grosso; eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern portion of the country along the Orinoco and the Rio Negro (Maipures; Macacuni). [*The upper Rio Negro, Brazil, and southern Venezuela.*]

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus palliatus (Des Murs)

DES MURS' WOODHEWER

Dendroornis palliatus, in Castelnau's Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 46, pl. 15, fig. 1, 1856 (Sarayacu, rio Ucayali, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caquetá region (Tres Esquinas). [*Northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-martae** (Chapman)

SANTA MARTA WHITE-SPOTTED WOODHEWER

Picolaptes lacrymiger sanctae-martae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 150, 1912 (Valparaiso [= Cincinnati], Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia, southward to northwestern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts., occasionally upper Tropical Zone above 1000 m. (San Sebastián, La Concepción, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, El Libano, Las Nubes, San Lorenzo, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Cerro de Caracas, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa).

* **Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger lacrymiger** (Des Murs)

WHITE-SPOTTED WOODHEWER

Dendrocolaptes lacrymiger, Iconogr. Ornith., livr. 12, pl. 71, 1849 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes from the region about Bogotá northward to Norte de Santander (Aguadita, El Roble 2430 m., "Bogotá", Ramirez, between Ocaña and Bucaramanga). [*Western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Choachi 1800 m.

* **Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger sneiderni** de Schauensee

VON SNEIDERN'S WOODHEWER

Not. Naturae, no. 153, p. 13, 1945 (Munchique 1800 m., El Tambo, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones from the west slope of the Western Andes eastward through the Central Andes to the head of the Magdalena Valley, and the west slope of the Eastern Andes from Bogotá southward (Paramillo Trail 3050 m., Fróntino, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique; Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado, Salento, Laguneta, río Toche, Miraflores, Popayán, Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer, La Candela, La Palma, San Agustín; Buenavista [Huila], Andalucía 2100 m.).

Additional records.—El Tambo, Cajibío, Pisoje.

When describing this race, I compared it with birds from Norte de Santander and with the colored plate of the type of *lacrymiger* (Iconogr. Ornith., pl. 71). The plate being rather unsatisfactory for comparative purposes, I sent to Paris two specimens from Ramirez, Norte de Santander, and two specimens from Munchique, Cauca, and asked Dr. Berlioz to compare these with the type, which is preserved in the Paris Muséum. This Dr. Berlioz very obligingly did and wrote me that, although the type is actually intermediate between *lacrymiger* and *sneiderni*, it is closer to the birds from Norte de Santander than it is to birds from southwestern and western Colombia. The original label attached to the type of *lacrymiger* reads "Santa Fé de Bogotá, acquis à M. Larroque".

Birds from the vicinity of Bogotá are intermediate between *lacrymiger* and *sneiderni*.

* **Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger aequatorialis** (Ménégaux)

ECUADORIAN WOODHEWER

Picolaptes warscewiczii aequatorialis, Rev. Franç. d' Orn., 2, no. 43, p. 389, 1912 (Baños Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte 1170 m., Mayasquer 2340 m.). [*Ecuador, both slopes, and northwestern Perú*.]

This is *Picolaptes warscewiczii* of Chapman's list.

- * **Lepidocolaptes souleyetii littoralis** (Hartert and Goodson)
CARIBBEAN WOODHEWER

Picolaptes albolineatus littoralis, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 417, 1917
(Quebrada Seca, Cumaná, Bermúdez, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern México through Central America to northwestern Perú, and from Colombia to the Guianas and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region and Atlántico. Tropical Zone. (Los Pendales; Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Loma Larga, Valencia). [*Trinidad, British Guiana, the Rio Branco region of Brazil, northern Venezuela and the Orinoco Valley.*] Additional records.—Caracolcito.

- * **Lepidocolaptes souleyetii lineaticeps** (Lafresnaye)
STRIPE-CROWNED WOODHEWER

Picolaptes lineaticeps, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 2, p. 277, 1850 (No type locality designated).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia, the Cauca Valley, the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (río Salaguí; Quimari, Murucucú 1500 m.; Cali, Guabinas, Riofrio, Fuerte Valdivia; Santa Elena, Remedios, Honda, Villavieja; "Bogotá", Buenavista 1350 m., Villavicencio, río Zulia, La Javilla). [*Canal Zone to western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Paila.

- Lepidocolaptes souleyetii esmeraldae** Chapman
ESMERALDAS WOODHEWER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 18, 1923 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast in Nariño (Tumaco, Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

- * **Campylorhamphus trochilirostris venezuelensis** (Chapman)
VENEZUELAN SICKLE-BILL

Xiphorhynchus venezuelensis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 156, 1889 (Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Of spotty distribution in the Tropical Zone of northern Colombia, the Magdalena Valley, and the Eastern Llanos (Alto Bonito; Quimari; Tocahagua; Riofrio [Magdalena], Valencia; Remedios, Honda, Espinal, Gualanday; Sasaima, below Albán 1700 m., "Bogotá"; Villavicencio). [*Northern Venezuela, and perhaps the upper Rio Negro region of Brazil.*]

* **Campylorhamphus trochilirostris brevipennis** Griscom
PANAMÁ SICKLE-BILL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 348, 1932 (Lion Hill, Canal Zone, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast from the Panamá border southward to the Baudó region (río Baudó). [*Panamá.*]

A single female from the río Baudó has a wing of 89 mm., and a tail of 82 mm., (bill broken), and in size agrees best with this race. In color, however, it is considerably darker than a specimen from Gatún, Canal Zone.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris thoracicus (Sclater)
FRASER'S RED-BILLED SICKLE-BILL

Xiphorhynchus thoracicus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 277 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope in Nariño (Buenavista). [*Western Ecuador and northwestern Perú.*]

Campylorhamphus procurvoides sanus Zimmer
DUIDA SICKLE-BILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 728, p. 12, 1934 (Foot of Mt. Duida, 105 m., Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Western British Guiana to the base of the Colombian Andes, southward to the Amazon and the río Madeira.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (río Zulia; Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Western British Guiana, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil (Río Negro, Río Uaupés).*]

* **Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus** (Sclater)
BROWN-BILLED SICKLE-BILL

Xiphorhynchus pusillus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 278 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes, excepting the Santa Marta region and the Caribbean coast ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá; Miraflores 2040 m.; Concordia, Silencio, Jiménez, San Antonio, río Mechengue 750 m., Cocal, río Munchique, Barbacoas, La Guayaicana). [*Ecuador.*]

* **Campylorhamphus pucheranii** (Des Murs)
PUCHERAN'S SICKLE-BILL

Xiphorhynchus pucheranii, Iconog. Ornith., livr. 12, pl. 68, 1849 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern and western Ecuador. COLOMBIA.—Definitely recorded only from the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes ("Bogotá"; San Antonio, Cocal, Munchique 2400 m., La Costa 900 m., rio Mechengue).

* *Nasica longirostris longirostris* (Vieillot)

LONG-BILLED WOODHEWER

Dendrocopus longirostris, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 26, p. 117, 1818 (Obidos, Rio Amazonas, Brazil).

Range of the species.—French Guiana southward to the lower Amazon and westward to northern Bolivia, eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Maipures; Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Region north of the Amazon.*]

* *G'yphorhynchus spirurus sublesius* Peters

PANAMÁ WEDGE-BILL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 443, 1929 (Changuinola, north-western Panamá, Caribbean slope).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Bolivia, Matto Grosso and Bahía.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Magdalena Valley (Remedios ? this form; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia; east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, rio Juradó, rio Salaquí, Murindó, Alto Bonito, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey, rio Jurubidá, El Tambo [Chocó], Andagoya, La Selva 2100 m., Santa Cecilia, Noanamá, Potodó, Malaguita, San José, rio Cali, La Gallera, Cocal, La Costa, rio Mechengue, Barbacoas, Buenavista, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, Perlasivi). [*Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

Todd (Ann. Carn. Mus., 31, art. 2, p. 5, 1948) has separated birds from the upper rio Atrato-rio San Juan regions as a new form, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus subrufescens*. Those from the lower Atrato are said to resemble Panamá birds, thus referable to *sublestus*.

Our series comprises a total of 58 specimens of which 12 come from the Panamanian border, the remaining 46 from the upper Atrato southward to Nariño. The birds from the two regions are inseparable both in size and color, showing considerable variation in the shade of brown both above and below.

The wings of 32 males measure 67.5-74.5 mm. (ave. 70.3 mm.), the tails 59-70 mm. (ave. 63.2 mm.). Todd gives the average wing measurement for 10 birds from Costa Rica and Panamá as 74 mm., the tail 70 mm.

I do not know how many of Todd's birds used for comparison came from Panamá. As those from Costa Rica are said to be intermediate between *sublestus* and *pectoralis*, I prefer to wait for better comparative material before recognizing this new race, particularly in view of the fact that my series of Panamá border birds is indistinguishable from those from farther south. It may be proved eventually, however, that Colombian birds average slightly smaller than those from western Panamá.

* *Glyphorynchus spirurus integratus* Zimmer

MAGDALENA WEDGE-BILL

Auk, 65, p. 569, 1946 (Puerto Boyacá, Territorio Vásquez, Boyacá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú Valley, the middle Magdalena Valley, eastward to the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Quimari; "Bogotá", Puerto Boyacá, Canuto, Cúcuta, La Javilla).

A single specimen from Quimari has the throat more tinged with buff and the belly slightly paler than the type and a "Bogotá" specimen.

* *Glyphorynchus spirurus ruficularis* Zimmer

RUFIOUS-THROATED WEDGE-BILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 757, p. 3, 1934 (Foot of Mt. Duida, 105 m., Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá eastward to the Orinoco and Vaupés regions ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia; Maipures; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, to eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Sittasomus griseicapillus levis* Bangs

PANAMÁ WOOD-CREEPER

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 46, 1902 (Boquete, Chiriquí, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México, south through Central America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (Quimari, Jaraquiel; Remedios; Manaure). [*Panamá.*]

A single bird from the Santa Marta region is intermediate, according to Hellmayr, between *levis* and *griseus* Jardine, of northern Venezuela.

* *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus* Lafresnaye

AMAZONIAN WOOD-CREEPER

Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 2, p. 590, 1850 (Upper Amazon, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Umbria; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*British Guiana, southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador and the Amazon Valley from the Río Tocantins to eastern Perú.*]

* *Deconychura longicauda minor* Todd

TODD'S DECONYCHURA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 116, 1919 (El Tambor, río Lebrija, Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Venezuela, Perú and Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Lebrija Valley westward to the upper Sinú (El Tambor, río Lebrija; Murucucú, Quimarí).

Birds from the Sinú region may be separable by their larger size from birds from El Tambor. More material must be examined before this difference can be established.

* *Dendrocíncla fuliginosa lafresnayei* Ridgway

LAFRESNAYE'S DENDROCINCLA

Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, 10, p. 489, 492, 1888 (Valparaíso [= Cincinnati], Santa Marta region of Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to Colombia, the Guianas, the Amazon Valley and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the western base of the Perijá Mts. and the Santa Marta region, southwestward up the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys (Manaure; Palomino, Chirúa, La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego, Onaca, Las Nubes, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Valparaíso, Las Vegas, Las Taguas, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; El Tambor, "Bogotá"; Honda, Botero [Antioquia], Puerto Valdivia; Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Rio-lima).

* *Dendrocíncla fuliginosa ridgwayi* Oberholser

BROWN DENDROCINCLA

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 56, p. 458, 1904 (Talamanca, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Sinú and Atrato Valleys and the Pacific coast (Murucucú, Quimarí; río Juradó, río Salaquí, Quibdó, Andagoya, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Jampavadó, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Noanamá, Sipí, Pavas, río Dagua; Barbacoas). [*Southern Honduras to western Ecuador.*]

* *Dendrocíncla fuliginosa phaeochroa* Berlepsch and Hartert

ORINOCAN DENDROCINCLA

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 67, 1902 (Munduapo, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to Caquetá; eastward to the Orinoco region (Aguas Claras; Palmar, "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Barrigón; Maipures; Morelia). [*Southern Venezuela, the middle Amazon, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Río Guatiquía, río Ocoa.

* *Dendrocíncla tyrannina tyrannina* (Lafresnaye)

TYRANNINE DENDROCINCLA

Dendrocops tyranninus, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 328, 1851 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Andes Not Santa Marta. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, El Edén, Salento, Laguneta 3000 m.; Pueblo-rrico 720 m., río Mechengué, Cerro Munchique). [*Western Ecuador.*]

***Dendrocincla tyrannina hellmayri* Cory**

HELLMAYR'S TYRANNINE DENDROCIINCLA

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 290, 1913 (Páramo de Tamá, headwaters of the río Táchira, near the Venezuela border, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.).

According to Hellmayr, this form needs confirmation.

Dendrocincla homochroa ruficeps Sclater and Salvin, known from Darién, eastern Panamá, has recently been taken in western Venezuela (Phelps, Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., no. 56, p. 303, 1944). It seems impossible for it not to occur in northern Colombia. It differs from other species of *Dendrocincla* from Colombia by its much more rufous coloration.

Family FURNARIIDAE—The OVEN-BIRDS, SPINETAILS, ETC.

Key

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Crown or back or both streaked..... | a | |
| B. Upper surface plain, not streaked anywhere..... | b (after No. 14) | |
| a. Breast and belly clearly streaked..... | 1 | |
| Breast and belly plain or very nearly so..... | 8 | |
| 1. Tail entirely bright rufous..... | 2 | |
| Tail not rufous or not entirely bright rufous.. | c | |
| 2. Lower mandible black..... | 3 | |
| Lower mandible pale..... | 4 | |
| 3. Feathers of breast tawny, broadly edged with black..... | | <i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i> |
| Feathers of breast tawny, edged with olivaceous..... | | <i>Thripadectes holostictus</i> |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4. | Crown plain, unstreaked; wing about 70 mm.. | <i>Premmornis guttuligera</i> |
| | Crown streaked; wing over 80 mm..... | 5 |
| 5. | Back boldly streaked; entire lower surface
fawn indistinctly streaked with dusky..... | <i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i> |
| | Back with fine shaft-streaks; throat buffy
white, belly olive-brown, pale streaked..... | <i>Syndactyla subalaris suba-</i>
<i>laris</i> |
| | Back with broader buffy streaks than above.. | <i>Syndactyla subalaris strio-</i>
<i>lata</i> |
| 6. | Tail over 60 mm., sharply pointed..... | 7 |
| | Tail under 50 mm., rufous, 3rd, 4th, and 5th
feathers marked with black; wing 56-62 mm. | <i>Xenops tenuirostris</i> |
| | Similar, but wing 65-76 mm..... | <i>Xenops rutilus</i> |
| | Generally similar, but no black in tail..... | <i>Microxenops milleri</i> |
| 7. | Crown streaked rufous in contrast to back;
bill about 10 mm..... | <i>Leptasthenura andicola</i> |
| | Crown rufescent, not in sharp contrast to
back; bill about 16 mm..... | <i>Asthenes flammulata</i> |
| 8. | Lower mandible black..... | 9 |
| | Lower mandible pale..... | 10 |
| 9. | Mantle plain or virtually so..... | <i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i> |
| | Mantle with conspicuous pale shaft-streaks.. | <i>Thripadectes melanorhyn-</i>
<i>chus</i> |
| 10. | With conspicuous white or buffy ear tufts.... | 11 |
| | With no white ear tufts..... | 12 |
| 11. | Mantle deep rufous, unstreaked..... | <i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencei</i> |
| | Mantle rufous-brown streaked fulvous..... | <i>Pseudocolaptes boisson-</i>
<i>neautii</i> |
| 12. | Throat yellowish; eyebrow orange-rufous.... | <i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i> |
| | Throat not yellowish; no rufous eyebrow..... | 13 |
| 13. | Wings and tail bright rufous; entire lower
surface plain isabelline..... | <i>Cranioleuca subcristata</i> |
| | Both wings and tail not bright rufous..... | 14 |
| 14. | Crown and back streaked dusky; chin spot
orange-rufous..... | <i>Asthenes wyatti</i> (1) |
| | Chin plain, throat feathers edged dusky; lower
back unstreaked..... | <i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i> |
| b. | Bill over 20 mm..... | 15 |
| | Bill under 20 mm..... | 31 |
| 15. | Entire under surface spotted with white..... | <i>Lochmias nematura</i> |
| | No white spots on under surface..... | 16 |
| 16. | Belly conspicuously paler than upper parts... 17 | |
| | Belly not conspicuously paler than upper parts 28 | |

(1) Immature birds of *Asthenes wyatti* lack the orange chin spot, but can be told by their "sparrow"-like upper parts.

17.	Throat rufous in contrast to belly.....	18
	Throat not rufous.....	21
18.	Tail black.....	19
	Tail rufous.....	20
19.	Back dark brown; lower throat and breast bay	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>
		<i>nigricauda</i>
	Back dark brown; lower throat and breast	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>
	rufous.....	<i>saturatus</i>
20.	Throat and breast rufous; belly cinnamon....	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>
		<i>cinnamomeigula</i>
	Throat and upper breast rufous; lower breast	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>
	and belly olive-brown.....	<i>sasaimae</i>
	Throat pale rufous; breast and belly pale	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>
	brown.....	<i>caquetae</i>
21.	Back, wings and tail cinnamon; crown greyish	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
	brown.....	22
	Back, wings and tail not cinnamon.....	22
22.	Crown rufous, in contrast to back.....	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>
	Crown not in contrast to back.....	23
23.	Inner webs of primaries, and base of secondaries	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>
	rufous.....	24
	Wings not as above.....	24
24.	Wings rufous in strong contrast to rest of	<i>Philydor rufus</i>
	plumage; long eyebrow rufous.....	25
	Wings not in contrast to rest of plumage....	25
25.	Throat yellowish white.....	26
	Throat buff or buffy white.....	27
26.	Whole upper surface dark rufescent brown....	<i>Automolus dorsalis</i>
	Upper surface olive brown, rump rufous.....	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>
27.	Throat buffy white.....	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>
		<i>pallidigularis</i>
	Throat buff, the same as the rest of the under	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>
	parts.....	<i>turdinus</i>
28.	Throat white or greyish white.....	29
	Throat rufous.....	30
29.	With a dull rufous band across chest; throat	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>
	plain greyish white.....	
	White feathers of throat edged black; feathers	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>
	of upper breast with rufous centers.....	
	Chin white, feathers of throat white edged	<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i>
	black; breast and belly olive brown.....	

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 30. | Throat pale rufous; breast deep bay, unstreaked | <i>Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior</i> |
| | Throat and breast uniform deep rufous, unstreaked | <i>Sclerurus mexicanus andinus</i> |
| | Breast brown with pale shaft-streaks | <i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i> |
| 31. | Cap rufous in contrast to back | 32 |
| | With no contrasting cap | 42 |
| 32. | Tail rufous or chestnut | 33 |
| | Tail not rufous or chestnut | 40 |
| 33. | Sides of head rufous | 34 |
| | Sides of head not rufous | 35 |
| 34. | Whole head, throat, breast and belly rufous... | <i>Synallaxis fusco-rufa</i> |
| | Throat whitish; breast and belly greyish olive | <i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i> |
| 35. | Tail about 45 mm.; throat streaked white... | <i>Siptornis striaticollis</i> |
| | Tail over 50 mm. | 36 |
| 36. | Throat yellowish; breast thickly spotted with dusky | <i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i> |
| | Breast unspotted | 37 |
| 37. | Forehead cinereous, or cinereous-olive | 38 |
| | Forehead not cinereous | 39 |
| 38. | Lower surface entirely deep cinereous; tail about 75 mm. | <i>Synallaxis moesta</i> |
| | Breast pale cinereous; center of belly white; tail about 95 mm.; throat mottled and white | <i>Synallaxis azarae</i> |
| 39. | Forehead and crown uniform rufous | <i>Cranioleuca curtata</i> |
| | Forehead and crown rufous streaked black | <i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i> |
| 40. | Sides of head, and entire lower surface dark grey; rectrices not sharply pointed | <i>Synallaxis brachyura</i> |
| | Rather similar, but center of belly whitish; rectrices sharply pointed, outermost ones concealed by under tail coverts | <i>Synallaxis albigularis</i> |
| | Lower surface not dark grey | 41 |
| 41. | Rufous of cap small, not reaching nape; upper throat white; shoulder patch small | <i>Synallaxis albescens</i> |
| | Rufous of cap extending to nape; throat dusky; shoulder patch large, the rufous extending to the primaries and secondaries | <i>Synallaxis subpudica</i> |
| 42. | Either breast or belly, or both, spotted or streaked | 43 |
| | Neither breast nor belly spotted or streaked .. | 44 |
| 43. | Throat white; upper breast with white spots, black edged; upper surface, lower breast and belly rufous | <i>Margarornis stellata</i> |
| | Throat yellowish white, rest of under parts spotted yellowish white, spots edged black .. | <i>Margarornis squamigera</i> |

- Throat black, spotted white; breast and belly brown, streaked buff..... *Synallaxis cinnamomea*
- Throat fulvous; breast and belly with oval fulvous spots..... *Premnoplex brunnescens*
44. Wing under 70 mm..... 45
Wing over 70 mm..... 53
45. Forehead and chin orange; breast and belly yellow..... *Metopothrix aurantiacus*
Above greyish olive, below yellowish white; wing coverts margined white..... *Xenerpestes minlosi*
Upper surface rufous, neither olive or greyish 46
46. Tail all rufous..... 47
Tail black or rufous and black..... 51
47. Entire plumage bright rufous; lores black; tail about 80 mm..... *Synallaxis unirufa*
Entire plumage rufous ochraceous; chin and eyebrow white; tail about 60 mm..... *Synallaxis gularis*
Entire plumage not rufous..... 48
48. Under surface white; chin and upper throat pale yellow..... *Certhiopsis cinnamomea*
Under surface not white; no yellow on chin... 49
49. Wings and tail rufous in sharp contrast to rest of plumage..... *Synallaxis gujanensis*
Wings and tail not in sharp contrast to rest of plumage..... 50
50. Entire upper parts bright foxy rufous; tail about 60-66 mm..... *Cranioleuca vulpina*
Entire upper surface dark rufous-brown; below dark cinereous; tail about 100 mm... *Schizoeaca fuliginosa*
Entire upper surface olive-brown; below fulvous brown; tail about 85-100 mm.... *Synallaxis azarae* (imm.)
51. Throat and tail black, general plumage chestnut..... *Synallaxis rutilans*
Central and outer tail feathers rufous, others black..... *Xenops minutus*
Terminal portion of tail black or blackish brown..... 52
52. Chin, lower throat and malar region white, a black bar at base of throat..... *Poecilurus candei venezuelensis*
Chin and malar region white, lower throat slaty black..... *Poecilurus candei candei*
Chin and malar region slaty black, slightly spotted white, rest of throat slaty..... *Poecilurus candei atrigularis*
53. Tail olive-brown, the outer rectrices broadly tipped dull rufous..... *Cinclodes fuscus*
Tail feathers solid rufous or cinnamon..... 54

54. Wings rufous in contrast to greyish olive upper surface..... *Philydor erythropterus*
 Wings not in contrast to the back, or if so then dusky..... 55
55. Under wing coverts buff or rufous; rump the same color as the back..... 56
 Under wing coverts light rufous; rump and upper tail coverts rufous or cinnamon in contrast to the back..... 57
56. Upper parts olivaceous; a pale streak behind eye; throat and breast yellowish..... *Philydor ruficaudatus*
 Upper surface tawny brown; a pale streak behind eye; throat whitish, breast pale brownish..... *Anabacerthia striaticollis*
 Upper parts rufous-brown; no pale streak behind eye; throat cinnamon, breast pale greyish brown..... *Automolus melanopezus*
57. Upper parts olive; below yellowish buff..... *Philydor erythrocerus subfulvus*
 Upper parts rufous-brown; below dull rufescent..... *Philydor erythrocerus erythronotus*
 Upper parts bronzy brown; below bright cinnamon..... *Philydor pyrrhodes*

* *Furnarius leucopus longirostris* Pelzeln

NORTHERN PALE-LEGGED OVEN-BIRD

Sitzungsber. Math. Naturwiss. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 20, p. 158, pl. 2, fig. 2, 1856 (Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia to the Guianas and southward to Paraguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coastal region from the Guajira Peninsula to the lower Magdalena Valley and northern Bolívar (Río-hacha, Arroyo de Arenas, Valledupar, Valencia, Fundación, Tucurínca, Río-frió, Tierra Nueva, Ciénaga, Gaira, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda-Barranquilla, Aguada de Pablo Ja Peña, Santa Cruz, Turbaco, El Paraíso, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Boca de Chimí; sight records from Badillo and Fonseca). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Carraipia, Maicao, Caracolicito.

* *Furnarius leucopus endoeus* Cory

CORY'S PALE-LEGGED OVEN-BIRD

Auk, 36, p. 89, 1919 (Encontrados, southwest of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Forested portion of the middle Magdalena Valley westward to the upper Sinú region in southwestern Bolívar (Malena, Puerto Berrio; Tierra Alta). [*Forested region southwest of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.*]

* **Cinclodes fuscus oreobates** Scott COLOMBIAN OREOBATES

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 10, p. 62, 1900 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—High mountains of western Venezuela and Colombia southward through the Andes to Tierra del Fuego. Extreme southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. 3600-4800 m., and the Eastern and Central Andes (Páramo de Mamarongo, Páramo de Chirúgua; Lagunillas; Puracé 3000 m.).

* **Cinclodes fuscus paramo** de Schauensee NARIÑO OREOBATES

Not. Naturæ, no. 153, p. 7, 1945 (Above Mayasquer, 3420 m., Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Andes of Nariño (Cumbal 3780 m., Chiles 3600 m., above Mayasquer 3420 m.).

* **Cinclodes excelsior excelsior** Sciator (1) STOUT-BILLED OREOBATES

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 77 (Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Andes of Nariño (Cumbal 3780 m., above Mayasquer 3330 m.). [*Mountains of Ecuador.*]

* **Cinclodes excelsior columbianus** (Chapman) (1). COLOMBIAN STOUT-BILLED CINCLODES

Upucerthia excelsior columbiana, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 31, p. 148, 1912 (Páramo de Santa Isabel, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Central Andes (Páramo de Santa Isabel 3750 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.).

Leptasthenura andicola extima Todd SANTA MARTA SPINETAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 97, 1916 (Páramo de Chirúgua, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. 3000-4500 m. (Páramo de Chirúgua, Sierra Nevada).

(1) *Upucerthia* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas", vol. 13, no. 4.

* *Leptasthenura andicola exterior* Todd BOYACÁ SPINETAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 115, 1919 (Lagunillas, Boyacá).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (Lagunillas 3400 m.).

* *Leptasthenura andicola andicola* Sclater FLAMMULATED SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 636, pl. 49, fig. 2 (Panza, south slope of Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zone of the Central Andes (Páramo de Santa Isabel 3750 m., Páramo del Ruiz, Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

* *Schizoeaca fuliginosa fuliginosa* (Lafresnaye) WHITE-CHINNED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis fuliginosa, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes (Near Pamplona, El Cardón, "Bogotá", Tocaimito, Páramo de Cruz Verde, El Peñón; Santa Isabel, Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., Almaguer 2250 m.; Chiles 3300 m.). [*Western Venezuela, northern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

* *Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman INTERMEDIATE SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 618, 1914 (Salento, Central Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Western and Central Andes, and the west slope of the Eastern Andes in the headwaters of the rio Magdalena. In Nariño to the Páramo Zone. (Vicinity of Pasto, Cumbal 3420 m., Chiles, Mayasquer, Ricaurte 1170 m., rio Perlasivi 1350 m.; Cerro Munchique, rio Munchique 900 m., San Antonio, La Selva, Concordia; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, Salento, Laguneta 1950-2700 m., Toche, above Ibagué, El Edén, Miraflores, east of Palmira, Valle de las Papas, La Candela, La Palma, La Laguna; Buenavista [Huila]). [*Northern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

Synallaxis azarae elegantior Sclater ELEGANT SPINETAIL

Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., 1862, p. 151 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from the Bogotá region northward ("Bogotá", north of Sasaima, Chipaque 2700 m., Choachí, Pamplona, Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* **Synallaxis moesta moesta** Sclater SCLATER'S SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 26 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Buenavista).

Additional records.—Río Guatiquía.

* **Synallaxis moesta obscura** Chapman MORELIA SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 620, 1914 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the southern portion of the Eastern Andes (Morelia).

* **Synallaxis subpudica** Sclater SILVERY-THROATED SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 10 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (Sabana de Bogotá, Sasaima; Peñablanca).

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó, Subachoque.

* **Synallaxis albescens insignis** Zimmer COLOMBIAN WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 819, p. 3, 1935 (Quetame, eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Costa Rica eastward to Trinidad and southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of all three Andean ranges (excluding the Zulia Valley on the east slope of the Eastern Andes). The upper Magdalena Valley and the Cauca Valley. (San Gil, La Colorada, Quetame, Villavicencio, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Sasaima, Villavieja; Ambalema, Puerto Berrio, La Frijolera, Medellín, Palmira, La Manuelita, Guengué, San Isidro; La Selva 2100 m., Riofrio [Valle], Dagua, San Antonio, Yumbo, Cali, La Florida, Mojarras).

Additional records.—La Mesa; Quenane, Pachaquiario.

* **Synallaxis albescens nesiotis** Clark CLARK'S WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Auk, 19, p. 264, 1902 (Margarita Island, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains between 600 and 1900 m. (Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Heights of Chirúa, San Miguel, La Concepción,

San Antonio, Palomino). [*Trinidad, Margarita Island, Orinoco Valley, and the north coast of Venezuela.*]

Todd (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 31, p. 35, 1948) believes this to be the proper range of this subspecies.

* *Synallaxis albescens occipitalis* Madarász
MÉRIDA WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 1, p. 463, 1903 (Valle and Escorial, near Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the east slope of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley (Valley of Cúcuta, Gramalote). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* *Synallaxis albescens littoralis* Todd
CARIBBEAN WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Ann. Carn. Mus., 31, p. 36, 1948 (Lorica, rio Sinú, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast region from the lower Atrato to the western base of the Santa Marta Mountains. The extreme lower Magdalena Valley. Lower Tropical Zone. (Sautatá; Monteria, rio Sinú, Lorica, Puerto Zapote, Cartagena, Turbaco, La Peña, Manatí, El Paraiso, Calamar; Fundación, Riofrio, Ciénaga).

* *Synallaxis albescens perpallida* Todd
TODD'S WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 97, 1916 (Riohacha, Guajira Peninsula, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula and the eastern base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Riohacha). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Synallaxis albigularis* Sclater
RIO NAPO SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 63 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Brazil, eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador, and southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo (Tres Esquinas, Rumiyo).

* *Synallaxis brachyura brachyura* Lafresnaye
SHORT-TAILED SPINETAIL

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Honduras to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the middle Magdalena and lower Cauca Valleys ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá 1750 m., Anolaima, Andalucía 900 m.; San Agustín, Remedios, rio Nechí, La Frijolera).

* *Synallaxis brachyura caucæ* Chapman

CAUCA VALLEY SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 622, 1914 (La Manuelita, near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Cauca Valley (La Manuelita, below Miraflores, Yumbo, Cali, Guengué, El Tambo).

* *Synallaxis brachyura chapmani* Bangs and Penard

CHAPMAN'S SPINETAIL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 25, 1919 (Jiménez, rio Dagua valley, Pacific Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific coast from Nariño northward, and the Atrato Valley (La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Barbacoas, Cisneros, Jiménez, Córdoba, San José, Sipí, Noanamá, Nóvita, Pueblorrico, La Selva 1800 m., Bagadó, rio Baudó, Pizarro, Iguamiandó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, rio Juradó, rio Salaquí). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus Chapman

COLOMBIAN SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 620, 1914 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to the Guianas southward to Matto Grosso and up the Amazon Valley to Perú, Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio).

* *Synallaxis unirufa unirufa* Lafresnaye

RUFIOUS SPINETAIL

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2800 m., El Roble, Fusagasugá 1750 m.; Toche, "Antioquia"; Cerro Tatamá 2040 m., San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Cocal 1200-1800 m., Mayasquer). [*Northern Ecuador.*]

Synallaxis unirufa meridana Hartert and Goodson

MÉRIDA RUFIOUS SPINETAIL

Nov. Zool., 24, p. 498, 1917 (Escorial, Andes of Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo de Tamá, 2400 m., Eastern Andes on the Venezuelan border, east of Pamplona. [*Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.*]

* *Synallaxis fusco-rufa* Sclater

SANTA MARTA SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, p. 578, pl. 43, fig. 1 (San Sebastián, south slope of the Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. occasionally as low as 800 m. and up to 2700 m. (San Sebastián, El Mamón, Chirúa, Macotama, San Lorenzo, Pueblo Viejo, Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, San Miguel, Heights of Chirúa).

* *Synallaxis cinnamomea cinnamomea* Lafresnaye

CINNAMOMEOUS SPINETAIL

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela. The islands of Tobago and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. Both slopes of the Eastern Andes from eastern Tolima and Cundinamarca northward ("Bogotá", Icononzo, Sasaima, San Gil, La Palmita 1700-1800 m., El Cauca, Pueblo Nuevo; Cúcuta region). [*Sierra de Perijá, northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis* Chapman

CAQUETÁ SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 621, 1914 (Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Venezuela southward to the Amazon, westward to Colombia, and southward to Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

Synallaxis rutilans dissors Zimmer

RIO NEGRO SPINETAIL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 819, p. 4, 1935 (Campos Salles, Manaus, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Rio Negro (Macacuni). [*From French and Dutch Guiana across southern Venezuela to the Rio Negro and Rio Branco regions of Brazil.*]

* *Synallaxis gularis gularis* Lafresnaye

LAFRESNAYE'S WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 390, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2880 m., Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.).

- * *Synallaxis gularis rufipectus* Chapman
WESTERN WHITE-THROATED SPINETAIL

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 149, 1912 (Laguneta, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Central and Western Andes (Laguneta 3090 m., La Leonera, Zancudo; Paramillo 3750 m., Andes west of Popayán; Chiles 3330 m.).

- * *Poecilurus candei candei* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
CANDÉ'S SPINETAIL

Synnalaxis candei, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 165, 1838 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Caribbean coast region and the extreme lower Magdalena Valley from the vicinity of Cartagena to the western base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Turbaco, Cartagena, base of Cerro La Popa, La Peña, Molinero, La Playa, Sabanilla, Calamar, Remolino; Fundación; sight records from Martillo, Ponedera and El Paraíso).

- * *Poecilurus candei venezuelensis* (Cory)
VENEZUELAN WHITE-CHINNED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis candei venezuelensis, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 292, 1913 (Río Aurare, about 24 km. east of Maracaibo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast region southeast and east of the Santa Marta Mountains (Valencia, río Cesare, Fonseca, Riohacha, río Ranchería). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

- Poecilurus candei atrigularis* Todd
MAGDALENA SPINETAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 129, 1917 (Gamarra, Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena Valley from about 9° N. southward (Gamarra, Aguachica).

- * *Certhiaxis cinnamomea fuscifrons* (Madarász)
DUSKY-FRONTED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis fuscifrons, Orn. Monatsber., 21, p. 22, 1913 (Aracataca, Santa Marta region, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and the Guianas southward to Argentina. and westward to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the upper Atrato Valley to the Caribbean coast region and the western lowlands of the Santa Marta district, and up the Magdalena Valley from Dept. Atlántico to west-

ern Santander (Bagadó, río Atrato, La Playa, La Peña, Tocahagua, Guájaro, Aguada de Pablo, Manatí, El Paraíso, Calamar; Ciénaga, Sevillano, Patuca Farm, Trojas de Cataca, Aracataca, Fundación; Lake Paturia; "Bogotá"). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Cranioleuca hellmayri* (Bangs)

HELLMAYR'S SPINETAIL

Siptornis hellmayri, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 20, p. 55, 1907 (Páramo de Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts., from 1500 to about 2700 m. ("Páramo de Macotama", "Páramo de Chirúgua", Valparaiso, Santa Cruz, San Lorenzo, Cincinnatí, Las Vegas, Cerro de Caracas).

Cranioleuca subcristata (Sclater)

CRESTED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis subcristata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 20, pl. 4, fig. 1 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—North coast mountains of Venezuela. North-eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" collections and by a specimen from Gramalote, west of Cúcuta.

Cranioleuca curtata curtata (Sclater)

BOGOTÁ SPINETAIL

Synallaxis curtata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 636, pl. 49, fig. 1 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Fusagasugá 1750 m.).

This is *Siptornis antisiensis* (in part) of Chapman's list. See note under the next head.

* *Cranioleuca curtata eisandina* Taczanowski

GREY-BREASTED SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, p. 25 (Chirimoto, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

This is *Siptornis antisiensis* (in part) of Chapman's list, and *Cranioleuca curtata griseipectus* of Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas".

* *Cranioleuca erythroptus griseigularis* (Ridgway)

SAN ANTONIO SPINETAIL

Acroorchilus erythroptus griseigularis, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 22, p. 72, 1909 (San Antonio, above Cali, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes southward to Nariño, and the west slope of the Central Andes (Salento; Frontino, Loma Larga, río Jamarraya, Loma Hermosa Siató, Pueblorrico 720 m., La Selva 1800 m.; San Antonio, La Gallera, río Munchique, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, Perlasivi).

***Cranioleuca vulpina alopecias* (Pelzeln)**

NORTHERN RUSTY-BACKED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis alopecias, Sitzungsber. Math. Naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 34, pp. 101, 122, 1859 (Rio Branco, Brazil).

Range of the species.—From the Orinoco Valley southward to Brazil, Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Orinoco region (Maipures). [*Venezuela, and northern Brazil west to the Rio Negro region and Monte Alegre.*]

* ***Cranioleuca gutturata* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)**

D'ORBIGNY'S SPINETAIL

Anabates gutturatus, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 14, 1838 (Yuracarés, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—French Guiana, southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia southward to the Rio Tocantins, Brazil, thence to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Morelia).

* ***Asthenes wyatti wyatti* (Sclater and Salvin)**

WYATT'S SPINETAIL

Synallaxis wyatti, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 840 (Páramo de Pamplona [= Páramo de Santurbán], Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward in the Andes to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The northern portion of the Eastern Andes and the Santa Marta Mountains; Páramo Zone, but in the Santa Marta Mts., occasionally found as low as 2400 m. (Páramo de Pamplona [= Páramo de Santurbán] 3300 m.; Páramo de Chirúgua 4500 m., Cerro de Caracas, above Macotama 2400 m., Páramo de Mamarongo, Sierra Nevada).

* ***Asthenes flammulata multo-striata* (Sclater)**

MANY-STRIPED SPINETAIL

Synallaxis multo-striata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 273 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward in the Andes to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Choachí, Páramo de Choachí, Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de Cachirí, Lagunillas).

* *Asthenes flammulata quindiana* (Chapman)

QUINDÍO SPINETAIL

Siptornis flammulata quindiana, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 643, 1915 (Páramo de Santa Isabel, Quindío Mts., Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Central Andes (Páramo de Santa Isabel 3750 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m.).

* *Asthenes flammulata flammulata* (Jardine)

JARDINE'S SPINETAIL

Synallaxis flammulatus, Contr. Orn., 1850, p. 82-10, pl. 56 (Above Quito, 4200 m., Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Mayasquer 3330 m., Nariño. [*Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Ecuadorian Andes.*]

* *Siptornis striaticollis* (Lafresnaye)

STRIPED-NECKED SPINETAIL

Synnalaxis striaticollis, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical slopes above the upper Magdalena ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá 1750 m.; La Palma 1650 m., La Candela 1950 m.). [*Subtropical Zone of Ecuador (Mapoto).*]

* *Xenerpestes minlosi* Berlepsch

DOUBLE-BANDED SOFT-TAIL

Ibis, 1886, p. 54, pl. 4 (Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Panamá.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley in Santander and western Boyacá, westward across the upper Sinú Valley to the Pacific coast in the lower río San Juan region (El Tambor, "Bucaramanga", Humbo near Muzo; Tierra Alta [upper Sinú Valley]; Malaguita). [*Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá.*]

A very rare species known from about ten specimens.

A record from "Fómeque" is very doubtful as this bird can hardly be expected to occur on the east slope of the Eastern Andes.

* *Metopothrix aurantiacus* Sclater and Salvin

ORANGE-FRONTED SOFT-TAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 190, pl. 18 (Sarayacu, río Ucayali, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to eastern Perú and western Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Cuembi and Umbria, Putumayo.

Although this species is considered very rare throughout its range, it does not seem to be particularly so in the upper Putumayo region of Colombia, where six specimens were secured.

* **Margarornis squamigera perlata** (Lesson)

LESSON'S SPOTTED MARGARORNIS

Sittasomus perlatus, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, no. 12, p. 275, 1844 ("Bogotá", = El Peñón, 2880 m., Eastern Andes of Colombia, ex Chapman).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. (Ramírez, El Cardón, La Pica, "Bogotá", El Peñón, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, vicinity of Medellín, La Leonera, Laguneta 2100-3000 m., Santa Isabel, Toche, La Candela 1800 m., Coconuco, Valle de las Papas, Almaguer; Cerro Munchique; Chiles 3330 m., Mayasquer). [*Andes of Mérida in Venezuela. Ecuador and Perú to the Marañón.*]

Additional records.—Choachi; Paletará.

* **Margarornis stellata** Sclater and Salvin

FULVOUS SPOTTED MARGARORNIS

Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 160, 1873 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Ecuador and Colombia. A rare species.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes and Nariño (Nóvita Trail 2100 m., San Antonio 1980 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Intac 1500 m., western Ecuador.*]

* **Premnornis guttuligera** (Sclater)

SPOTTED TREE-RUNNER

Thripophaga guttuligera, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 167 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes from the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward. Not recorded from the west slope of the Western Andes or Nariño. ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; La Candela 1950 m., La Palma 1650 m., Laguneta, Medellín, San Antonio).

This is *Premnornis guttata* of Chapman's list.

* **Premnoplex brunnescens brunnescens** (Sclater)

SCLATER'S SPOTTED PREMNOPLEX

Margarornis brunnescens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 27, pl. 116 ("Bogotá", = Aguadita, above Fusagasugá, 1950 m., ex Chapman).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, eastern slope of the Eastern Andes westward, Not Santa Marta, (Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá", Aguadita; Santa Elena, Salento, Miraflores, La Palma, La Candela; Frontino, La Selva, San Antonio, Lomitas, La Gallera, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, La Florida 2350 m., rio Munchique, rio Mechengue 750 m., Ricaurte). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

Premnoplex brunnescens albescens Griscom

TACARCUNA SPOTTED PREMNOPLEX

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 280, p. 5, 1927 (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darién Mts., Colombia). (1).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality in the Darién Mountains (east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna).

* **Premnoplex brunnescens coloratus** Bangs

SANTA MARTA PREMNOPLEX

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 84, 1902 (San Miguel, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains from 1500 to 2700 m. (San Miguel, El Libano, Las Nubes, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, Páramo de Mamarongo, San Lorenzo, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, Macotama).

* **Pseudocolaptes lawrencei johnsoni** Lönnberg and Rendahl

JOHNSON'S PSEUDOCOLAPTES

Ark. Zool., 14, p. 69, 1922 (? Baeza, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the west slope of the Western Andes (Munchique 1200-1350 m.). [*Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador 1575 m., ? eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii boissonneautii** (Lafresnaye)

BOISSONNEAU'S PSEUDOCOLAPTES

Anabates boissonneautii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 104, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—From the western slope of the Eastern Andes westward in the Subtropical and Temperate Zones (Ramírez, Las Ventanas, Bucaramanga, La Pica, Peñablanca, "Bogotá", El Roble, Bue-

(1) The east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna is in Colombian territory. See footnote, page 535.

navista [Huila]; San Agustín, La Candela, Coconuco, Almaguer, Toche, Laguneta, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Medellín, Santa Elena; Frontino, Bitaco Valley, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán, Munchique 1800 m., La Florida; Chiles 3330 m.). [*Eastern and western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Choachi; Páramo de Letras [east of and above Manizales near La Leonera], San Marcos, Tijeras, Moscopán.

* *Hyloctistes subulatus subulatus* (Spix)

AMAZONIAN HYLOCTISTES

Sphenura subulata, Av. Bras., 1, p. 82, pl. 83, fig. 1, 1824 (Amazon River, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to Colombia, Venezuela and upper Amazonia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Southeastern Colombia, Tropical Zone (Florencia, Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, western Brazil and southern Venezuela.*]

* *Hyloctistes subulatus assimilis* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

PACIFIC HYLOCTISTES

Automolus assimilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 561 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast eastward to the upper Sinú Valley (Murucucú; Alto del Buey 900 m., río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Tadó, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Potedó, Sipí, Malaguita, Córdoba, Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* *Ancistropus strigilatus strigilatus* (Spix)

SPIX'S HOOK-BILL

Thamnophilus strigilatus, Av. Bras., 2, p. 26, pl. 36, fig. 1, 1825 (Río Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to eastern Perú and the Río Tapajoz, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*From the Río Purús westward.*]

Additional records.—Base of Macarena Mts. (coll. C. C. Doncaster).

* *Syndactyla subalaris subalaris* (Sclater) (1)

STRIPE-BELLIED SYNDACTYLA

Anabates subalaris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 141 (Pallatanga, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Colombia, Venezuela and Perú.

(1) *Xenactistes* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas", vol. 13, no. 4.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes and the Cauca Valley. West slope of the Central Andes at Miraflores and La Frijolera. (Río Perlasivi 1440 m., La Guayacana, Ricaurte 1170 m., río Munchique, Cerro Munchique 2400 m., La Gallera, San Antonio, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, Lomitas, Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], La Selva 1800 m., Loma Hermosa; Miraflores 2040 m., La Frijolera). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Syndactyla subalaris tacarcunae (Chapman)

TACARCUNA SYNDACTYLA

Xenicopsis subalaris tacarcunae, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 16, 1923 (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darién Mts., 1530 m., Colombia). (1).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna). [*Mt. Pirri, eastern Panamá.*]

* **Syndactyla subalaris striolata** (Todd) (2)

STRIOLATED SYNDACTYLA

Xenicopsis striolatus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 173, 1913 (Anzoátegui, Lara, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of both slopes of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes and the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Palmita, Cachiri, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m., Fusagasugá; La Candela 1950 m., El Isno). [*Western Venezuela.*] page 535.

* **Anabacerthia striaticollis striaticollis** Lafresnaye (3)

COLOMBIAN ANABACERTHIA

Dict. Univ. d' Hist. Nat., 1, 1841, p. 412 ("Bogotá", = Fusagasugá, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. (La Palmita, Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", Tequendama, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá; La Candela, El Isno, San Agustín, Miraflores, Salento 1500 m.; Concordia, La Selva 1800-2100 m., San Antonio, Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, Munchique 1710 m., La Sierra). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Popayán, Písosé.

* **Anabacerthia striaticollis anxius** (Bangs)

SANTA MARTA ANABACERTHIA

Xenicopsis anxius, Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 3, p. 83, 1902 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

(1) The east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna is in Colombian territory. See footnote, page 535.

(2) *Xenocistes* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas", vol. 13, no. 4.

(3) *Anabacerthia* = *Xenicopsoides* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas", vol. 13, no. 4.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts., between 1000 and 2400 m. (Chirúa, San Miguel, La Concepción, Onaca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, El Libano, Las Nubes, San Lorenzo, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Heights of Chirúa).

* **Anabacerthia variegaticeps temporalis** (Sclater)

SPOTTED-BREASTED ANABACERTHIA

Anabates temporalis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 141 (Pallatanga, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes and Nariño (La Selva 1800-2100 m., Munchique 1890 m., río Mechengue 720 m., La Costa, Ricaurte, río Perlasivi 1440 m.). [*Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador.*]

* **Philydor erythrocerus erythronotus** Sclater and Salvin

RUFIOUS-BACKED PHILYDOR

Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 66, 160, 1873 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Panamá to western and eastern Ecuador, Perú, Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. ("Bogotá"; Remedios 700 m.; Murucucú; Alto del Buey 1530 m.). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* **Philydor erythrocerus subfulvus** Sclater

OCHRE-BELLIED PHILYDOR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 377 (Gualaquiza, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone, Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* **Philydor pyrrhodes** (Cabanis)

CINNAMON-RUMPED PHILYDOR

Anabates pyrrhodes, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 689, "1848", (Coast of British Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, to eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru and both banks of the Amazon to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Umbria).

Philydor rufus panerythrus Sclater

OCHRACEOUS PHILYDOR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 110 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica, southward through Colombia and Venezuela to western Ecuador, eastern Perú, Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the western slope of the Eastern Andes. Known only from the type from "Bogotá" and a specimen from below Aguadita 1700 m.

Birds from Costa Rica and Panamá are currently called *panerythrus*, but they probably belong to an undescribed form. A specimen from Aguadita examined.

* **Philydor rufus riveti** Ménégauz and Hellmayr

ECUADORIAN PHILYDOR

Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun, 19, p. 89, 1906 (Gualea, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the rio San Juan southward (La Selva 1800 m., rio Munchique 900 m., Perlasivi 1350 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Also recorded from "Arenosas, Antioquia", by Phelps and Phelps (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 62, p. 117, June 20, 1949).

* **Philydor erythropterus erythropterus** (Sciater)

CHESTNUT WINGED PHILYDOR

Anabates erythropterus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 27 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú, the lower Amazon, Matto Grosso, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Range of the species except the lower Amazon.*]

* **Philydor ruficaudatus** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

RUFIOUS-TAILED PHILYDOR

Anabates ruficaudatus, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 15, 1838 (Yuracarés, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—French Guiana, southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia, southward to Maranhão and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio; Morelia, Umbría).

* **Automolus infuscatus infuscatus** (Sclater)

OLIVE-BACKED AUTOMOLUS

Anabates infuscatus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 17, p. 468, 1856 (Upper branches of the Peruvian Amazon).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Venezuela southward to Pará and westward in the Amazon Valley to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Florencia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, western Brazil.*]

Automolus infuscatus badius Zimmer

ZIMMER'S AUTOMOLUS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 785, p. 15, 1935 (Playa del rio Base, Mt. Duida, 165 m., Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia (rio Negro opposite San Carlos, Venezuela [= San Felipe], Macacuni). [*Southwestern Venezuela, Mt. Duida region and the Rio Negro, Brazil.*]

* **Automolus dorsalis** Sclater and Salvin

RUFIOUS-RUMPED AUTOMOLUS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 158 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Umbria).

Automolus rubiginosus saturatus Chapman

NORTHERN BLACK-TAILED AUTOMOLUS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 644, 1914 (Alto Bonito, rio Sucio, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and southeastern Perú, French Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Antioquia, in the rio Sucio region (Alto Bonito 450 m.). [*Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá.*]

* **Automolus rubiginosus nigricauda** Hartert

BLACK-TAILED AUTOMOLUS

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 30, 1898 (Cachaví, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts. southward (Alto del Buey 900 m., Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, La Costa, rio Mechengue 1050 m.). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Automolus rubiginosus rufipectus** Bangs

RUFIOUS-CHESTED AUTOMOLUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 158, 1898 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region between 600 and 1800 m., and perhaps somewhat higher (Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción, San Antonio, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Agua Dulce, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa).

Automolus rubiginosus sasaimae de Schauensee

SASAIMA AUTOMOLUS

Not. Naturae, no. 186, p. 2, 1947 (Sasaima, west slope of the Eastern Andes, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type from Sasaima (1225 m.), on the west slope of the Eastern Andes, Upper Tropical Zone.

No form of this species is as yet known from the Cauca Valley.

Automolus rubiginosus cinnamomeigula Hellmayr

CINNAMON-THROATED AUTOMOLUS

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 15, p. 55, 1905 ("Bogotá"; I designate Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the east base of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio).

* **Automolus rubiginosus caquetae** de Schauensee

CAQUETÁ AUTOMOLUS

Not. Naturae, no. 186, p. 1, 1947 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward to Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria).

* **Automolus melanopezus** (Sclater)

BROWN-RUMPED AUTOMOLUS

Anabates melanopezus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 61 (Rio Napo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Putumayo (Umbria).

* **Automolus ochrolaemus pallidigularis** Lawrence

PALE-THROATED AUTOMOLUS

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York 7, p. 465, 1862 (Panamá R. R.).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and northern Bolivia, and eastward to the Guianas and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Pacific coast to the western base of the Eastern Andes (Juradó, Sautatá, Murindó; Quimari, Murucú; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios, Malena, Honda; Sasaima, El Cauca, El Tambor). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* **Automolus ochrolaemus turdinus** (Pelzeln)

PELZELN'S AUTOMOLUS

Anabates turdinus, Sitzungsber. Math. Naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 34, pp. 110, 131, 1859 (Manáos, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Ocoa; Morelia, Umbria). [*British Guiana to eastern Ecuador, western Brazil and northeastern Perú.*]

* **Automolus rufipileatus consobrinus** (Sclater)

NORTHERN CHESTNUT-CROWNED AUTOMOLUS

Philydor consobrinus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 328 ("Bogotá" = Villavicencio, Colombia, ex Chapman).

Range of the species.—From British Guiana across Venezuela to Colombia and southward to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Guatiquia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Range of the species, except northern Brazil from Pará to the Río Purús.*]

* **Thripadectes flammulatus flammulatus** (Eyton)

FLAMMULATED TREE-HUNTER

Anabates flammulatus, Contrib. Orn., 1849, p. 131 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the mountains of Colombia including Santa Marta (El Libano 1800 m., Heights of Chirúa 1500 m.; "Bogotá", Fómeque 1860 m., Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.; Laguneta 3090 m.; Frontino 1400 m., río Munchique 900 m., río Mechugue 720 m.). [*Range of the species except Venezuela.*]

* **Thripadectes virgaticeps sclateri** Berlepsch

SCLATER'S TREE-HUNTER

Ornis, 14, p. 365, 1907 (San Pablo, Prov. Túquerres [= Nariño], southwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of western Colombia from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (Pueblorrico 1500 m., Silencio 1650 m., Pavas 1320 m., Bitaco, La Cumbre, San Antonio, Ricaurte 1170 m., San Pablo, La Guayacana).

* **Thripadectes virgaticeps magdaleneae** de Schauensee

MAGDALENA TREE-HUNTER

Not. Naturae, no. 153, p. 10, 1945 (La Candela, east slope of the Central Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at the headwaters of the Magdalena River (La Candela 1600 m.).

In the original description of this form no mention was made of *T. v. sumaco* Chapman of eastern Ecuador. *Magdaleneae* differs from it by its smaller bill, 19-22 vs. 24-25 mm.

* **Thripadectes ignobilis** (Sclater and Salvin)

CHESTNUT-RUMPED TREE-HUNTER

Automolus ignobilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 522 (Frontino, Antioquia, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes (Frontino 1430 m., La Selva 2100 m., rio Munchique 810 m., Cerro Munchique 2500 m., Cocal, La Guayacana, Ricaurte).

* **Thripadectes melanorhynchus** (Tschudi)

BLACK-BILLED TREE-HUNTER

Anabates melanorhynchus, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 295, 1844 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, Subtropical Zone ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta]).

Perhaps Colombian birds are separable. If so, they should be called *T. m. striaticeps* (Sclater and Salvin).

* **Thripadectes holostictus holostictus** (Sclater and Salvin)

STRIPED TREE-HUNTER

Automolus holostictus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 542 (Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta or Nariño. (Las Ventanas, Choachí, Pacho, "Bogotá"; Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche, above Ibagué; Jericó, Munchique, rio Munchique 900 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador*].

* **Thripadectes holostictus striatidorsus** (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

ECUADOR STRIPED TREE-HUNTER

Automolus holostictus striatidorsus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 299 (Chaguarpata and Cayanded, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Masquer 2340 m.). [*Western Ecuador*].

* **Xenops minutus littoralis** Sclater

PACIFIC XENOPS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 379 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America, and South America to southeastern Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The middle and upper Magdalena Valley, the Cauca Valley, the Sinú Valley, and the Pacific coast, Tropical Zone up to about 1700 m. (Bucaramanga, Estación Santana [between Sasaima and Albán] 1600 m., Fusagasugá 1750 m.; Malena, Remedios; Puerto Valdivia, Riofrio, Cauca Valley; Quimari, Turbo, Sautatá, rio Juradó, rio Jampavadó, rio Baudó, rio Jurubidá, Tadó, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita Trail 1200 m., Noanamá, Buenaventura, La Costa, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* **Xenops minutus neglectus** Todd

CARIBBEAN XENOPS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 173, 1913 (Las Quaguas, Carabobo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. up to 1500 m., and the northern section of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Dibulla, Loma Larga, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Las Vegas, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Riofrio, Tucurinca, Fundación; La Javilla, Petrólea). [*Western Venezuela.*]

A single bird from Petrólea is closest to this race, but darker throughout than Santa Marta examples.

Xenops minutus subsp.

COLOMBIA.—According to Zimmer, a single "Bogotá" skin cannot be assigned to any known form (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 862, p. 23, 1936).

* **Xenops minutus remoratus** Zimmer

RIO NEGRO XENOPS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 819, p. 7, 1935 (Tatú, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zones east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá to the Vaupés and Rio Negro regions (Villavicencio; Morelia, Belén; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Macacuni). [*Northwestern Brazil.*]

Xenops minutus ruficaudus (Vieillot)

GUIANAN XENOPS

Neops ruficaudus, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Elém., p. 68, 1816 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—The Orinoco region (Maipures). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela and the lower Rio Negro.*]

* **Xenops rutilus heterurus** Cabanis and Heine

STREAKED XENOPS

Mus. Hein., 2, p. 33, 1859 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Paraguay, Argentina, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone including the Santa Marta region. Not recorded from Nariño. (Las Nubes, Cincinatti, Las Vegas; Canta, Cachiri, La Pica, "Bogotá", El Roble, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, vicinity of Medellín, Salento, Laguneta, río Toche, Miraflores, La Candela, San Agustín; La Selva, San Antonio, Bitaco Valley, Cerro Munchique). [*Costa Rica, Venezuela, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Xenops tenuirostris acutirostris** Chapman

SHARP-BILLED XENOPS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 16, 1923 (Zamora, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—French and Dutch Guiana, southwestern Venezuela, western Brazil, northern Bolivia, eastern Perú to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Northern Perú, Ecuador and southwestern Venezuela.*]

Microxenops milleri Chapman

MILLER'S XENOPS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 196, 1914 (Foot of Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—French Guiana, southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia southward to the río Juruá, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Meta. Known in Colombia from a single specimen collected by E. T. Gilliard on the "río Duda" [= río Dudita] at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts.

The Colombian bird probably represents a new subspecies.

Sclerurus albigularis albigularis Selater and Salvin

WHITE-THROATED LEAF-SCRAPER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1868", 1869, pp. 627, 630 (Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and Venezuela southward to Perú and northward to Costa Rica.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Buenavista, above Villavicencio. [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

* **Sclerurus albigularis propinquus** Bangs

SANTA MARTA LEAF-SCRAPER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 99, 1899 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts., 1500 to 2100 m. (Chirúa, Palomino, Valparaíso, Cincinatti, Las Nubes, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo).

Sclerurus mexicanus andinus Chapman ANDEAN LEAF-SCRAPER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 622, 1914 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and through Venezuela to the Guianas, thence southward to Bahia and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes westward, in northern Colombia. Not Santa Marta. (Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá"; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera 1500 m.; Frontino). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Sclerurus mexicanus obscurior** Hartert PACIFIC LEAF-SCRAPER

Nov. Zool., 8, p. 370, 1901 (Lita, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of both slopes of the Western Andes from San Antonio southward (San Antonio 1980 m., río Munchique 720 m., río Mechengue, La Costa, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Sclerurus caudacutus brunneus** Sclater BROWN LEAF-SCRAPER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 17 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas southward to the Amazon, westward in the Amazon Valley to northern Bolivia and eastern Perú, thence northward to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* **Sclerurus guatemalensis guatemalensis** (Hartlaub) GUATEMALAN LEAF-SCRAPER

Tinactor guatemalensis, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 370, 1844 (Guatemala).

Range of the species.—México to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú Valley (Quimari). [*Eastern Panamá to southeastern México.*]

* **Sclerurus guatemalensis salvini** Salvadori and Festa SALVIN'S LEAF-SCRAPER

Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, no. 362, p. 23, 1899 (Río Peripa, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific Coast (río Juradó, río Jurubidá, río Angador). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Birds from the Juradó region, in their dark coloration, agree perfectly with west Ecuador specimens.

* *Lochmias nematura sororia* Sclater and Salvin

NORTHERN SHARP-TAILED CREEPER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 511 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Panamá, and southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone from the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes westward. Not recorded from Santa Marta or Nariño. (Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m., "Bogotá", Sasaima; Miraflores 2040 m.; Munchique 1710 m.) [*Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador.*]

The identity of the bird from the Western Andes remains to be settled.

Family FORMICARIIDAE (*) — The ANTBIRDS

Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Breast, belly, or flanks, or sides of breast only, or all of the under parts barred, streaked, spotted, or marked in some way..... | a |
| B. Under parts (sometimes excepting throat) plain, not barred, streaked, etc..... | b (after No. 43) |
| a. Feathers of the under surface barred or scalloped..... | 1 |
| Feathers of the under surface streaked or spotted..... | 15 |
| 1. Barred black and white below..... | 2 |
| Barred or scalloped rufous, or buff and black, or scalloped black and white below..... | 7 |
| 2. Above barred black and white..... | 3 |
| Above brown or rufous..... | 6 |
| 3. Crown barred black and white (**)... .. | 4 |
| Crown black..... | 5 |
| 4. Bars below regular; throat streaked; wing about 70 mm..... | <i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i> ♂ |
| Bars below regular; throat barred; wing about 75 mm..... | <i>Cymbilaimus lineatus fasciatus</i> ♂ (**) |
| White bars very fine, irregular, wavy; wing over 90 mm..... | <i>Frederickena unduligera</i> ♂ |

(*) The genera *Microbates* and *Ramphocaenus*, included with the ant-birds by Hellmayr, are placed with the *Sylviidae* in this paper.

(**) The crown of *Cymbilaimus lineatus fasciatus* is variable, sometimes quite black.

5. Black and white bands about equal; throat barred..... *Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius* ♂
 Black bands predominating below; throat streaked..... *Thamnophilus palliatus* ♂
 White bars predominating below; throat streaked; a concealed white patch on hind crown..... *Thamnophilus doliatus* ♂
6. Crown black; tarsus about 48 mm..... *Pittasoma michleri*
 Crown rufous; black and white bars below about equal..... *Thamnophilus palliatus* ♀
 Crown rufous; white bars wider than black ones..... *Thamnophilus multistriatus* ♀
7. Size large, wing over 130 mm.; tarsus over 50 mm..... 8
 Size smaller, wing under 130 mm.; tarsus under 50 mm..... 9
8. Hind crown and nape plumbeous; back olive brown; lores rufous..... *Grallaria gigantea*
 Crown and mantle plumbeous; lores and eye ring buffy white..... *Grallaria squamigera*
9. Entire upper surface plain chestnut or olive-brown..... 10
 Upper surface not plain chestnut or olive-brown..... 13
10. Tail uniform dark chestnut or olive-brown... 11
 Tail olive-brown with a black subterminal bar and white tip..... 12
11. Entire under surface from throat to vent barred black and fulvous white..... *Chamaeza mollissima*
 Throat white, spotted black; breast and belly fulvous white, broadly scalloped with black; wing over 80 mm..... *Chamaeza ruficauda*
 Breast rusty fulvous, feathers scalloped black; center of belly white; wing under 70 mm.... *Grallaricula f. flavirostris*
12. Below white, breast and flanks scalloped with blackish-brown; wing over 100 mm..... *Chamaeza nobilis*
 Similar to above, but lower surface tinged fulvous; wing under 100 mm..... *Chamaeza brevicauda*
13. Crown rufous chestnut; throat rufous; rest of under surface ochraceous, more or less barred black and white; back olivaceous, feathers edged black; tail about 30 mm.; wing 88-92 mm..... *Pittasoma rufopileatum harterti*
 Crown mouse grey; entire throat black; centers of feathers of mantle and breast black, the former edged with buff, the latter with orange-rufous; tail 80-95 mm.; wing 85-95 mm..... *Phaenostictus mcleannani*
 Upper surface barred with black..... 14

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14. Crown chestnut barred black; wing over 90 mm..... | <i>Frederickena unduligera</i> ♀ |
| Crown plain rufous; wing under 90 mm..... | <i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i> ♀ |
| 15. Mantle and crown neither streaked nor spotted..... | 16 |
| Mantle or crown or both streaked or spotted.. | 31 |
| 16. Wing coverts spotted or margined..... | 17 |
| Wing coverts plain or only slightly margined. | 26 |
| 17. Upper surface grey or black..... | 18 |
| Upper surface not grey or black..... | 21 |
| 18. Tail under 52 mm..... | 19 |
| Tail over 60 mm..... | 20 |
| 19. Above and below black, lower surface speckled with white..... | <i>Sipia berlepschi</i> ♀ |
| Above grey; below white mixed with grey; bill about 20 mm..... | <i>Sceloparia naevia</i> ♂ |
| The same, but bill about 15 mm..... | <i>Hypocnemoides melanopygus</i> ♀ |
| 20. Throat and breast streaked white..... | <i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>
(♂ imm.) |
| Feathers of breast white with subterminal v-shaped black marks..... | <i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>
(♂ imm.) |
| 21. Breast streaked..... | 22 |
| Breast spotted..... | 24 |
| 22. Crown and back uniform; tail about 25 mm.; wing about 65 mm.; forehead and lores ferruginous..... | <i>Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris</i> |
| Crown and back uniform; tail about 45 mm.; wing about 50 mm.; forehead and lores whitish..... | <i>Formicivora grisea intermedia</i> ♀ and <i>F. g. fumosa</i> ♀ |
| Crown rufous, in contrast to the back..... | 23 |
| 23. Under parts leaden grey with white shaft streaks..... | <i>Dysithamnus occidentalis</i> ♀ |
| Under parts fulvous, breast with black shaft streaks; tail black, margined white..... | <i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i> ♀ |
| 24. Back chestnut; crown grey; throat black..... | <i>Hylophylax naevioides</i> |
| Back chestnut; lower back black with a pale band across it..... | <i>Dichrozona cincta</i> |
| Back not chestnut..... | 25 |
| 25. Breast and belly rufous; throat white margined with a row of black spots (occasionally lacking)..... | <i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i> ♀ |
| Throat, breast and center of belly white; breast spotted black..... | <i>Grallaria macularia</i> |
| Throat and center of belly white; breast pale fulvous lightly streaked black..... | <i>Grallaria fulviventris</i> |

26. Lower surface grey, throat and breast broadly streaked white..... *Dysithamnus plumbeus* ♀
Lower surface other than above..... 27
27. With yellow-buff on the under surface..... 28
Without yellow-buff on the under surface.... 29
28. Entire under surface yellow-buff, obscurely streaked paler..... *Grallaria quitensis*
Throat yellow-buff; flanks strongly streaked olive..... *Grallaria bangsi*
29. Back brown; tail rufous; mustachial streaks white..... *Grallaria alleni*
With no mustachial streaks; under wing covers rufous..... 30
30. Crown and nape rufous; flanks strongly streaked olive..... *Grallaria ruficapilla*
Crown and nape the same color as back, not or scarcely streaked..... *Myrmothera campanisona*
31. Crown only streaked or spotted..... 32
Crown and back streaked or spotted..... 34
Crown uniform..... 43
32. Entire under surface and long eyebrow yellow *Hypocnemis hypoxantha*
Under surface and eyebrow not yellow..... 33
33. Crown black, spotted with grey; back grey.... *Dysithamnus puncticeps* ♂
Crown rufous, streaked black; back olive-brown..... *Dysithamnus puncticeps* ♀
Crown black, streaked buff; back rufescent... *Thamnophilus nigriceps* ♀
34. Throat and upper breast black, margined white; breast and belly grey..... *Myrmornis torquata* ♂
Throat not black..... 35
35. General color wood-brown; feathers of crown edged black; lower mandible upturned..... *Xenornis setifrons* ♀
General color not wood-brown..... 36
36. Tail over 55 mm.; crown, back and breast streaked black and white; belly rufous..... *Drymophila caudata* ♂
Same as above but streaking buffy rufous and black..... *Drymophila caudata* ♀
Tail under 45 mm..... 37
37. Flanks rufous..... 38
Flanks not rufous..... 39
38. Breast yellow, marked with black..... *Hypocnemis cantator flavescens*
Breast white, marked with black..... *Hypocnemis cantator saturata*
39. Upper and under surface streaked black and white..... 40
Below pale yellow or buff, streaked on breast or sides of breast only..... 41

40. Streaks broad, continued over belly; tail 28-32 mm., outer tail feather tipped white..... *Myrmotherula cherriei* ♂
 Streaks narrower, obsolete on belly; tail 27-31 mm., outer tail feather tipped white..... *Myrmotherula surinamensis* ♂
 Streaks on chest few; tail 35-40 mm.; outer tail feather with tip and outer web white... *Myrmotherula longicauda* ♂
41. Throat, breast and belly buff streaked black; tail 30 mm. or less, outer tail feather tipped white..... *Myrmotherula cherriei* ♀
 Below deep buff, only sides of breast lightly streaked; tail over 35 mm., outer web and tip white..... *Myrmotherula longicauda* ♀
 Below yellow, black streaks at sides of breast only..... 42
42. Culmen about 12 mm..... *Myrmotherula brachyura* ♀
 Culmen 10-11 mm..... *Myrmotherula obscura* ♀
43. Crown grey; back black with buffy white spots..... *Hylophylax naevia* ♂
 Crown olive-grey; back black with buff spots. *Hylophylax naevia* ♀
 Crown greyish; back olive, streaked buff.... *Grallaria perspicillata*
- b. Under surface entirely black or blackish slate.. 44
 Under surface differently colored, sometimes slaty grey, or predominantly (not entirely) black..... 54
44. With a concealed but well marked white interscapular patch..... 45
 With no white interscapular patch..... 51
45. Back sepia-brown..... *Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera* ♀
 Back black or dark grey..... 46
46. Crown unfeathered, in life blue..... *Gymnocichla nudiceps* ♂
 Crown feathered..... 47
47. Back very dark grey; throat blackish; mandible sharply upturned..... *Clytoctantes aliri* ♂
 Back very dark grey; throat streaked white; mandible normal..... *Cercomacra nigricans* ♀
 Back black; mandible normal..... 48
48. Wing coverts marked with white..... 49
 Wing coverts not marked..... 50
49. Wing about 65 mm.; edgings to wing coverts narrow; tail tipped white..... *Cercomacra nigricans* ♂
 Wing about 65 mm.; edgings to wing coverts narrow; tail without white tip..... *Cercomacra serva* ♂
 Wing about 50 mm.; edgings to wing coverts broad; tail broadly tipped white..... *Microrhopias quixensis* ♂
 Wings variegated with chestnut..... *Phlegopsis erythroptera*

50.	Tail over 65 mm.; wing 73-81 mm.....	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i> ♂
	Tail 41-48 mm.; wing 64-70 mm.....	<i>Sipia berlepschi</i> ♂
51.	Shoulder and bend of wing black.....	<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i> ♂
	Shoulder and bend of wing white.....	52
52.	Tail 54-64 mm.; shoulder patch conspicuous	<i>Myrmeciza melanoceps</i> ♂
	Tail about 64 mm. or more; shoulder patch inconspicuous.....	53
53.	Crown black; back very dark grey.....	<i>Myrmeciza fortis</i> ♂
	Crown and back black.....	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i> ♂
54.	Plumage grey, or grey and black with no ap- parent rufous, brown, olive or yellowish tints	55
	Plumage other than above.....	77
55.	With no white markings on the wing coverts.	56
	Wing coverts spotted or edged with white.....	62
56.	Forehead and eyebrows broadly white.....	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i> ♂
	Forehead and eyebrows not white.....	57
57.	With a concealed white interscapular patch..	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i> ♂
	With no white interscapular patch.....	58
58.	Crown black, rest of plumage grey.....	<i>Thamnophilus schista-</i> <i>ceus</i> ♂
	With no black cap.....	59
59.	Throat black or blackish.....	60
	Throat grey, not contrasting with under sur- face.....	61
60.	Wing 70-80 mm.; tail over 45 mm.....	<i>Dysithamnus ardesiacus</i> ♂
	Wing 53-58 mm.; tail 29-36 mm.....	<i>Myrmotherula behni</i> ♂
61.	All tail feathers conspicuously tipped white...	<i>Cercomarcla cinerascens</i> ♂
	Tail not tipped white, or very inconspicuously so.....	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i> ♂
62.	Tertials conspicuously margined or spotted with white.....	63
	Tertials plain, unmarked, or only very lightly so.....	67
63.	Crown black; back mixed black and grey.....	<i>Thamnophilus a. amazo-</i> <i>nicus</i> ♂ (1) <i>Thamnophilus punc-</i> <i>tatus</i> ♂ (1)
	Crown grey or blackish grey.....	

(1) The males of these two species are distinguished, if at all, only with the greatest difficulty. For a summary of characters see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 647, pp. 9-20, 1933.

64. No interscapular patch; wing 66-70 mm., marked with large, round white spots; upper tail coverts black tipped white..... *Megastictus margaritatus* ♂
 No interscapular patch; wing 51-57 mm., flanks fluffy and white..... *Myrmotherula axillaris* ♂
 With an interscapular patch of white..... 65
65. Feathers of lower back black, fringed white... *Hylophylax poecilinota* ♂
 Feathers of lower back not fringed white..... 66
66. Tertiaries broadly edged white; tail about 50 mm..... *Thamnophilus amazonicus cinereiceps* ♂
 Tertiaries with a small white terminal spot; tail about 25 mm..... *Myrmotherula hauwelli* ♂
 Tertiaries with white terminal spots; tail about 45-51 mm..... *Sipia rosenbergi* ♂
67. Throat streaked black and white..... *Cercomacra nigricans* ♀
 Throat black in contrast to rest of under parts 68
 Throat grey, black or slaty, not in contrast to rest of under parts..... 71
68. Face black..... *Myrmoborus myotherinus* ♂
 Face not black..... 69
69. Crown black; tail uniform grey, about 45 mm. *Pernostola rufifrons* ♂
 Crown grey; tail black, white tipped, about 35 mm.; culmen about 16 mm..... *Hypocnemoides melanopogon* ♂
 Culmen under 14 mm..... 70
70. Under surface blue-grey, paler than back.... *Myrmotherula longipennis* ♂
 Under surface dark slate grey, the same color as the back..... *Myrmotherula schisticolor* ♂
71. With a white interscapular patch..... 72
 Without a white interscapular patch..... 74
72. Crown black; inner webs of under surface of primaries cinnamon..... *Pygiptila stellaris* ♂
 Crown grey; webs of primaries not cinnamon. 73
73. Uniform slaty grey above and below; wing coverts margined white..... *Cercomacra tyrannina* ♂
 Above blue grey; much paler below; wing coverts spotted white..... *Thamnophilus murinus* ♂
74. General color blue-grey, much paler below; wing about 55 mm..... *Myrmotherula menestriesii* ♂
 General color slaty; wing over 65 mm..... 75
75. Wing coverts slaty with small white dots; wing about 66 mm.; culmen about 16-17 mm. *Schistocichla schistacea* ♂
 Similar, but wing 68-71 mm.; culmen 18-19 mm..... *Schistocichla leucostigma* ♂
 Similar, but wing about 80-85 mm.; culmen about 23 mm..... *Myrmeciza hyperythra* ♂
 Shoulder white..... 76

76. Wing coverts black, spotted white; tail about 60 mm..... *Thamnophilus aethiops* ♂
 Wing coverts grey, spotted white, tail about 50 mm..... *Dysithamnus plumbeus* ♂
77. Under parts predominantly buff, ochraceous, rufous, chestnut, or some shade of brown... 78
 Under surface predominantly black, or white, white and brown, or black and white..... 113
 Under surface predominantly grey, or blackish grey..... 127
 Under parts, or belly only, predominantly yellow, or tinged with olive or pale yellowish olive..... 137
78. Wing coverts rufous barred with black..... *Myrmeciza longipes* ♀
 Wing coverts spotted or edged with white..... 79
 Wing coverts spotted or edged with rufous or buff..... 86
 Wing coverts unmarked..... 95
79. Crown rufous; feathers of mantle olive, edged black; tarsus about 55 mm..... *Pittasoma rufopileatum rosenbergi*
 Crown streaked black and rufous; mantle streaked black and buffy white..... *Myrmotherula surinamensis* ♀
 Feathers of lower back black, fringed white... *Hylophylax poecilinota* ♀
 Above black, interscapulum white; below solid chestnut..... *Microrhopias quixensis* ♀
 Throat streaked black and white; lower back rufous..... *Myrmotherula ornata* ♀
 Other than above..... 80
80. Crown bright rufous, in contrast to back..... 81
 Crown not bright rufous, not strongly contrasting with the back..... 83
81. Head crested; back rufous; tail black edged white..... *Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus* ♀ (1)
 Head not conspicuously crested; back olivaceous..... 82
82. Breast and belly rufous; tail black tipped white..... *Thamnophilus a. amazonicus* ♀
 Similar, but belly buff..... *Thamnophilus amazonicus cinereiceps* ♀
83. Whole head dark grey; breast and belly rufous
 Crown and sides of head grey; chin and throat rufous like rest of underparts..... *Myrmeciza hyperythra* ♀
 Breast and belly buff or brownish..... 84
84. With no interscapular patch; wing coverts black, edged white; wing about 53 mm..... *Formicivora grisea hondae* ♀
 With a white interscapular patch..... 85

(1) Occasional females of this form lack the streaks on the throat.

85. Crown blackish; tail dull rufous..... *Sakesphorus melano-*
notus ♀
 Crown rufous with pale shaft streaks; tail
 brown; upper tail coverts tipped white..... *Thamnophilus punctatus* ♀
86. Throat streaked black and white; whole upper
 surface olive-brown..... *Myrmotherula fulvi-*
ventris ♂
 Throat white; breast and belly buff, rufous or
 chestnut..... 87
 Throat not white, or if white then under parts
 not bright rufous or chestnut..... 88
87. Lores and sides of head black; tail 35-42 mm. *Myrmoborus myothe-*
rinus ♀ (1)
 Lores and sides of head grey; tail 46-55 mm. *Myrmeciza atrothorax* ♀
88. Wing over 63 mm..... 89
 Wing under 63 mm..... 92
89. Crown differently colored from the back..... 90
 Crown uniform with the back..... 91
90. Crown rufous, feathers edged darker with pale
 shaft streaks; back brown with pale shaft
 streaks..... *Schistocichla schistacea* ♀
 Crown and sides of head grey; back olive-
 brown..... *Schistocichla leucostigma* ♀
 Crown brown, sides of head rufous; back olive
 grey..... *Pernostola rufifrons* ♀
91. Wing coverts and tertials with large buff spots *Megastictus margaritatus* ♀
 Under surface deep rufous; wing coverts ed-
 ged with deep rufous..... *Gymnocichla nudiceps* ♀
92. Lower back bright rufous chestnut; upper
 back brown, no white interscapular patch;
 tail dark brown, under 40 mm..... *Myrmotherula haemato-*
nota ♀
 Similar, but tail rufous, over 40 mm..... *Myrmotherula erythrura* ♀
 Lower back brown; a large white interscapular
 patch..... *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* ♀
 Back uniform..... 93
93. Below dull ochraceous; no white interscapular
 patch..... *Myrmotherula fulvi-*
ventris ♀
 Below pinkish buff, long flank plumes basally
 white..... *Myrmotherula axillaris* ♀
 Below bright orange ochraceous; interscapular
 patch white..... 94
94. Wing coverts blackish, margined pale buff.... *Myrmotherula harrwelli* ♀
 Wing coverts olive, margined ochraceous..... *Cercomacra tyrannina* ♀

(1) Occasional females of *Myrmoborus myotherinus elegans* have no trace of spots on the lower throat.

95.	With a white interscapular patch.....	96
	Without a white interscapular patch.....	98
96.	Face and lower surface chestnut; mandible sharply upturned.....	<i>Clytoctantes alixi</i> ♀
	Mandible not sharply upturned.....	97
97.	Upper parts blue grey; lower surface uniform dull ochraceous.....	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i> ♀
	Upper parts and chest olive brown; belly rufous.....	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i> ♀
	Upper surface dull brown; entire under surface deep ferruginous.....	<i>Cercomacra serva</i> ♀
98.	Chin and whole throat deep black.....	99
	Chin and whole throat not deep black.....	100
99.	Crown rufous; back dark olive; breast and belly chestnut.....	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i>
	Whole head and upper breast black; back bright rufous.....	<i>Myrmeciza melanoceps</i> ♀
100.	Crown grey; mantle olive, all feathers black-edged.....	<i>Grallaria guatimalensis</i>
	Chin white; throat black; long double crest white.....	<i>Pithys albifrons</i>
	Other than above.....	101
101.	Tarsus over 40 mm.....	102
	Tarsus under 40 mm.....	104
102.	Whole plumage uniform ferruginous.....	<i>Grallaria rufula rufula</i> and <i>G. r. spatiator</i>
	Whole plumage not uniform ferruginous.....	103
103.	Below yellowish buff and buffy white producing a very indistinct streaked look.....	<i>Grallaria quitlensis</i> (1)
	Throat and belly dirty white, breast brown...	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>
	Whole plumage buffy olive-brown.....	<i>Grallaria rufula saltuensis</i>
104.	Upper surface auburn, reddish brown, chestnut, cinnamon, or rufous with no olive tint.	105
	Upper surface olivaceous, olive-brown, or grey	107
105.	Upper surface auburn; face and tail black....	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i> ♀
	Upper surface light or deep rufous, cinnamon, or chestnut.....	106
106.	Sides of head pure ashy grey or slaty.....	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i> ♀
	Sides of head rich rufous.....	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i> ♀
	Sides of head and hindneck pale fulvous, with blackish striations.....	<i>Thamnophilus dotiatus</i> ♀
107.	Upper surface grey.....	108
	Upper surface olivaceous, or olivaceous brown.	109

(1) This species is also placed in the key among the ant-birds with streaked under parts.

108. Wing margined olive; tail about 37 mm..... *Myrmotherula schisticolor interior* ♀
 Wing margined grey; tail about 27 mm..... *Myrmotherula menetriesii* ♀
109. Tarsus 25 mm. or more..... 110
 Tarsus under 20 mm..... 111
110. Crown dark grey; lores ferruginous..... *Grallaricula nana*
 Crown olive brown; lores pale buff..... *Grallaricula f. ferrugineipectus*
 Crown, forehead, and lores deep rufous brown *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus rara*
111. Wing under 58 mm..... *Myrmotherula s. schisticolor* ♀
 Wing over 58 mm..... 112
112. Belly and under tail coverts rufous; crown olive..... *Dysithamnus ardesiacus* ♀
 Belly and under tail coverts olive; crown olive-brown..... *Cercomacra cinerascens* ♀
 Belly pale buffy; crown rufous..... *Thamnophilus schistaceus* ♀
113. Throat, breast and center of belly white or whitish..... 114
 Throat, breast and belly strongly contrasting black and white, or rufous and grey and white, or black and olive..... 122
114. Above black, wing coverts white-spotted.... *Taraba major* ♂
 Whole upper surface bright rufous..... 115
 Above not bright rufous, if with rufous then not uniform..... 116
115. Bill very thick, shrike-like, about 25 mm..... *Taraba major* ♀
 Bill not shrike-like, about 19 mm..... *Grallaria hypoleuca*
116. Lower back and rump bright rufous..... 117
 Lower back and rump grey or brown..... 118
117. Crown black; hindneck grey; wing 47-50 mm. *Terenura spodioptila* ♂
 Crown and hindneck buffy brown..... *Terenura spodioptila* ♀
118. Crown rufous; back grey; wing about 48 mm. *Herpsilochmus sticturus dugandi* ♀ (1)
 Lower back and rump brown..... 119
119. Wing under 60 mm.; under tail coverts white. *Myrmotherula longipennis* ♀
 Wing over 60 mm..... 120
120. Forehead and eyebrow bright rufous; sides of head black..... *Myrmoborus leucophrys* ♀
 Without bright rufous forehead and eyebrows 121

(1) Male unknown.

121. Sides of body and breast dull olivaceous..... *Thamnophilus murinus* ♀
 Sides of body bright ferruginous; wing coverts
 spotted..... *Scelateria naevia* ♀
 Sides of body deep wood-brown; wing coverts
 plain..... *Gymnopathys leucaspis*
122. Head and throat rufous, lower throat white,
 breast grey..... *Grallaricula cucullata*
 Breast black..... 123
123. Crown, dorsal surface and posterior under
 parts rufous..... *Myrmeciza longipes* ♂
 Crown not rufous..... 124
124. Back black or mostly so..... 125
 Back dull rufous, sandy, or olive with black
 spots..... 126
125. Wing about 51-57 mm..... *Myrmotherula axillaris* ♂
 Wing about 75 mm..... *Sakesphorus melano-*
notus ♂
126. Crown black, crested; back dull rufous..... *Sakesphorus canadensis* ♂
 Whole head black; back olive with black drop-
 shaped spots..... *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*
 Crown and back uniform sandy..... *Formicivora grisea* ♂
 Crown and upper mantle slaty grey, rest of
 back rufous..... *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* ♂
127. Crown rufous; throat and breast black..... *Formicarius colma* (1)
 Crown dark rufous; throat and upper breast
 bright orange rufous..... *Myrmornis torquata* ♀
 Crown rufous; throat grey..... 128
 Crown not rufous..... 129
128. Sides of head grey; posterior under parts olive
 brown..... *Myrmeciza fortis* ♀
 Sides of head rufous; entire under parts grey.. *Grallaria nuchalis*
129. Color of throat in sharp contrast to that of
 belly..... 130
 Color of throat not in sharp contrast to that
 of belly..... 134
130. Throat streaked black and white..... 131
 Throat solid black or brownish black..... 132
131. With a large white interscapular patch; back
 rufous brown; wing about 65 mm..... *Myrmeciza laemosticta* ♀
 With no white interscapular patch; back deep
 rufous; wing about 50 mm..... *Myrmotherula haemato-*
nota ♂
132. Under tail coverts chestnut; wing coverts plain *Formicarius analis*
 Wing coverts spotted with white..... 133
133. Lower back chestnut; crown and mantle grey. *Myrmotherula ornata* ♂
 Crown and back olive-brown; rump blackish.. *Myrmeciza atrothorax* ♂

(1) Immature birds of *Formicarius colma* have the throat white.

134. Crown black; wing coverts plain; back olive-brown..... *Formicarius nigricapillus*
Wing coverts spotted..... 135
135. Interscapular patch white; posterior under parts and rump brown..... *Sipia rosenbergi* ♀
No white interscapular patch..... 136
136. Back and rump uniform brown; wing coverts spotted white; wing over 60 mm..... *Myrmeciza ersul* ♂
Back brown with pale centers to the feathers; wing coverts spotted salmon; mandible upturned..... *Xenornis setifrons* ♂
Back chestnut, rump brown; wing under 60 mm..... *Myrmotherula erythrura* ♂ (1)
137. Back rufous; under surface primrose yellow; tarsus about 50 mm..... *Grallaria hypoleuca flavotincta*
Tarsus under 30 mm..... 138
138. Wing coverts plain or only obsoletely marked. 139
Wing coverts obviously spotted or margined. 141
139. Lower back with an orange rufous patch; tail rufous..... *Thamnistes anabatinus* ♂
Lower back with no orange rufous patch..... 140
140. Throat dingy white; tail olive brown; crown rufous..... *Dysithamnus mentalis* ♀
Throat dingy yellow; tail rufous..... *Thamnistes anabatinus* ♀
141. Wing coverts margined with yellow; lower backs chestnut-rufous..... *Terenura callinota*
Wing coverts margined with white..... 142
142. Primaries edged with rufous..... *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*
Primaries not edged with rufous..... 143
143. Back plain, or mottled with black..... 144
Back streaked black and white..... 145
144. Crown dotted with white; breast and belly pale yellow..... *Herpsilochmus axillaris* ♂
Crown plain; belly dull olive or pale yellowish olive..... *Dysithamnus mentalis* ♂
145. Crown broadly streaked white..... *Myrmotherula brachyura* ♂
Crown streaks much less apparent or even wanting..... *Myrmotherula obscura* ♂

(1) This species closely resembles *Myrmotherula haematonota* but the tail is bright rufous instead of dark brown, and is longer (over 40 mm. instead of under 40 mm.). The throat is either plain or lightly to more or less heavily streaked with black.

* **Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius** (Hartert and Goodson)
AMAZONIAN BUSH SHRIKE

Cymbilanius lineatus intermedius, Novit. Zool., 24, p. 495, 1917
(Humaythá, left bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Colombia and eastward to the Guianas, southward to Brazil, eastern Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (La Javilla, north of Cúcuta; rio Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbría; San Felipe; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Leticia). [*Venezuela, Brazil, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* **Cymbilaimus lineatus fasciatus** (Ridgway)
FASCIATED BUSH SHRIKE

Cymbilanius lineatus fasciatus, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 404, 1884 (Los Sábalos, Nicaragua).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast; the Atrato and upper Sinú Valleys, ? eastward to the rio Nechí and the Magdalena (rio Atrato, rio Jurubidá 900 m., Condoto, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, Barbacoas, La Guayacana; Quimari; ? Nechí, ? Remedios; ? El Tambor). [*Nicaragua to northwestern Ecuador.*]

Birds from the Nechí and Magdalena Valleys are referred tentatively to this race.

* **Frederickena unduligera fulva** Zimmer
FULVOUS UNDULATED ANT-SHRIKE

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1263, p. 3, 1944 (Rio Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—From the Rio Negro in Brazil westward to eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The upper Caquetá region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Taraba major obscurus** Zimmer
DUSKY GREAT ANT-SHRIKE

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 668, p. 6, 1933 (Alto Bonito, Antioquia, Western Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Argentina, Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, rarely Subtropical Zone of the Pacific coast (except southernmost Nariño), the Atrato Valley, the shores of the Gulf of Urabá, and the Cauca Valley (rio Salaquí, rio Juradó, Sautatá, Turbo, Alto Bonito, Baudó, Nuquí, La Vieja, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., rio Jamarraya 1400 m., rio Tamaná, El Tigre, rio Calima, Malaguita, Guineo, Riolima, rio Barratón, San José, Barbacoas; Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Palmira, La Manuelita). [*Western Costa Rica to Panamá.*]

* **Taraba major transandeanus** (Sciater)

HOLLAND'S ANT-SHRIKE

Thamnophilus transandeanus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 18 (Guayaquil, southwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southwestern Nariño on the Pacific slope (Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Northwestern Perú and western Ecuador.*]

* **Taraba major granadensis** (Cabanis)

COLOMBIAN GREAT ANT-SHRIKE

Diallactes granadensis, Journ. f. Orn., 20, p. 234, 1872 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—The southwestern lowlands of the Santa Marta region; the Sinú, Nechí and middle Magdalena Valleys; the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Tucurínca; Quimari, Tierra Alta; Nechí, Remedios, Malena, Honda; Buenavista 1350 m., Villavicencio, río Duda). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

This bird has not been recorded as yet from the lower Magdalena Valley. It occurs, however, in the adjacent forested lowlands at the southwestern base of the Santa Marta Mts.

Taraba major semifasciatus (Cabanis)

PARÁ GREAT ANT-SHRIKE

Diallactes semifasciatus, Journ. f. Orn., 20, p. 234, 1872 (Pará, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—The Orinoco region (Maipures). [*Trinidad to Pará and westward to the upper Orinoco and the Rio Tapajoz.*]

* **Taraba major melanurus** (Sclater)

BLACK-TAILED GREAT ANT-SHRIKE

Thamnophilus melanurus, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n.s.), 1, p. 233, 1855 (Ucayali River, eastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo to the Amazon (Tres Esquinas, Umbría; Leticia). [*Western Brazil, eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus** (Cabanis and Heine)

COLOMBIAN CRESTED ANT-SHRIKE

Hypolophus pulchellus, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 16, 1859 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and Trinidad westward to Colombia and southward to upper Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the vicinity of the Panamá border to the western base of the Santa Marta Mts., and the lower Magdalena Valley (río Truandó, río Atrato; Tierra

Alta, Lorica, río Sinú; Cartagena, Turbaco, La Peña, Molinero, La Playa, Sabanilla, Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight, Puerto Giraldo, Aguada de Pablo, Manatí, Calamar, Algodonal, Bonda, Santa Marta, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación, Valencia).

Sakesphorus canadensis phainoleucus (Todd)

RIOHACHA CRESTED ANT-SHRIKE

Hypolophus pulchellus phainoleucus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25, p. 80, 1915 (Rio Hacha, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern end of the Santa Marta region and the Guajira Peninsula (Riohacha). [*Coastal region of northwestern Venezuela eastward to the Paraguaná Peninsula.*]

Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., 6, no. 46, p. 294, 1940) records *S. c. paraguanae* Gilliard (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1071, p. 7, 1940) from the Guajira Peninsula, but this form is undoubtedly synonymous with *phainoleucus*.

Sakesphorus canadensis loretoyacuensis (Bartlett)

LORETOYACU ANT-SHRIKE

Thamnophilus loretoyacuensis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, p. 374 (Loretoyacu, Río Marañón [= Amazonas], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (Loretoyacu). [*Western Brazil, eastern Perú.*]

Sakesphorus canadensis subsp.

COLOMBIA.—A single female from Ocoa, near Villavicencio, cannot be allocated with certainty. A bird from Maipures, on the Orinoco, is also of uncertain allocation according to Dugand and Phelps (Caldasia, 4, no. 18, p. 259, 1946). The species is very variable and series are required for proper identification.

* **Sakesphorus melanonotus** (Sclater)

BLACK-BACKED ANT-SHRIKE

Thamnophilus melanonotus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 19, pl. 80 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region. The east base of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley (Bonda Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; Guayabal north of Cúcuta).

Thamnophilus doliatus nigrescens Lawrence

LAWRENCE'S BARRED ANT-SHRIKE

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 469, 1867 (Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Catatumbo lowlands in Norte de Santander near the Venezuelan border (Petrólea). [*Northwestern Venezuela from the Lake Maracaibo region to Mérida.*]

* **Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus** Berlepsch and Hartert
VENEZUELAN WHITE BARRED ANT-SHRIKE

Novit. Zool., 9, p. 70, 1902 (Altagracia, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander (except the northeast) southward into Meta, Tropical Zone. (Cúcuta; "Bogotá", Villavicencio). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela*].

Undoubtedly *T. d. subradiatus* Berlepsch is the form to be found along the Amazon at Leticia, Loretoyacu, etc.

* **Thamnophilus doliatus albicans** Lafresnaye
COLOMBIAN BARRED ANT-SHRIKE

Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 82 ("Bogotá", = Honda, Tolima, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the middle and upper Magdalena Valley (Puerto Berrío, Malena, Nare, Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja; La Mesa 1200 m., "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña, Coyaima.

Replaced in the lower Magdalena Valley by the next form.

* **Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus** Lawrence
BLACK-CRESTED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17, p. 107, 1865 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region and the lower Magdalena Valley (Quimari, Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Cartagena, Los Pendales; Bonda, Mamatoco, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación, Loma Larga, Dibulla). [*Panamá*].

* **Thamnophilus multistriatus multistriatus** Lafresnaye
BARRED-CRESTED ANT-SHRIKE

Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 82 ("Bogotá"; Fusagasugá, 1800 m., Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes (east slope at Ocaña), and east slope of

the Central Andes at their southern end (Ocaña, Palo Hueco 2210 m., Sasaima, Fusagasugá, Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; San Agustín, La Candela).

Additional records.—Santandercito.

* ***Thamnophilus multistriatus selvae*** de Schauensee

LA SELVA BARRED ANT-SHRIKE

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 9, 1950 (La Selva, 2000 m., Caldas, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the headwaters of the río San Juan, on the western slope of the Western Andes (La Selva).

* ***Thamnophilus multistriatus brachyurus*** Todd

SHORT-TAILED BARRED-CRESTED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 40, p. 151, 1927 ("Caldas, Cauca" [Dagua, Dept. Valle], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Dagua and upper Patía Valleys, and slopes of the Western and Central Andes above the Cauca River, East slope of the Central Andes in the Department of Antioquia, (Concordia, Silencio [? this race], Cisneros 300 m., Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cali, Munchique, Mojarras; Miraflores 2040 m., Salento, Medellín, Amalfi, La Pijolera).

Birds from Silencio are probably referable to *T. m. selvae*.

Thamnophilus palliatus tenuepunctatus Lafresnaye

LINED ANT-SHRIKE

Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2nd ser.), 5, p. 339, 1853 (? Anolaima, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá" and the east slope of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward to the Catatumbo region (Villavicencio, Mámbita; Petrólea). Doubtfully recorded from the western slope (Anolaima) where it has not been taken since the type was recorded from there. *Th. multistriatus* could perhaps be regarded as a subspecies of *palliatus* if it is eventually proved that *tenuepunctatus* does not occur on the west slope of the Eastern Andes.

* ***Thamnophilus palliatus tenuifasciatus*** Lawrence

LAWRENCE'S LINED ANT-SHRIKE

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., New York, 8, p. 468, 1867 (Río Napo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known from Umbria, Putumayo. [Eastern Ecuador.]
Additional records.—Rumiyaco 1200 m.

* **Thamnophilus nigriceps nigriceps** Sclater TURBO ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 571 ("Bogotá", error).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia and eastern Panamá. COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Atrato and upper Sinú Valleys eastward to the lower Magdalena and the southwestern lowlands of the Santa Marta district (Sautatá, río Atrato, Iguamiandó, Turbo, Quimari; Algodonal, "Barranquilla"; Trojas de Cataca, Tierra Nueva, Tucurínca, Fundación). [*Eastern Panamá*].

Dugand points out that the species does not occur in the arid section of Dept. Atlántico near Barranquilla. In fact, he has not met with it at all in that Department, even in the forested region (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, 1947). If as suggested by Hellmayr (Cat. Bds. Amer., 3, p. 76) the type came from northern Colombia it most likely was collected for Barranquilla traders either in the lower Magdalena region or in the forested lowlands at the western edge of the Santa Marta district.

* **Thamnophilus nigriceps magdalena**e Todd MAGDALENA ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 40, p. 152, 1927 (Mariquita, Tolima, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena Valley from the Lebrija Valley south to northern Tolima (El Tambor; Puerto Berrío, Malena, Mariquita, west of Honda).

* **Thamnophilus nigrocinereus cinereoniger** Pelzeln PELZELN'S CINEREOUS ANT-SHRIKE

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 76, 143, 1868 (Rio Amajú, northern Brazil).

Range of the species.—French Guiana, Venezuela, eastern Colombia, and the Amazon Valley to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta to the Orinoco and Río Negro regions (Pachaquiario; Maipures; San Felipe, Macacuní). [*The upper Orinoco and the Río Negro.*]

* **Thamnophilus aethiops wetmorei** de Schauensee CAQUETÁ ANT-SHRIKE

Not. Naturae, no. 153, p. 1, 1945 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—East of the Andes from Colombia and eastern Venezuela to the Amazon Valley, eastward to Pará and southward to Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Morelia, Caquetá.

* **Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis** Sclater BLACK-CAPPED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, pp. 65, 214 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Perú and Bolivia, and down the Amazon Valley to the west bank of the río Tapajoz.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo and the Amazon (Río Dudita; Florencia, Morrelia, Umbria, Cuembí; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador eastward to the Río Juruá, western Brazil*].

* **Thamnophilus unicolor grandior** Chapman

COLOMBIAN UNIFORM ANT-SHRIKE

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 1, 1923 (Barro Blanco, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes. Not known from Santa Marta. (Albán, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Cunday; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, La Palma, La Candela 1600 m.; San Antonio, Cocal 1200 m., La Gallera 2100 m., Munchique, Ricaurte 1770 m., San Pablo). [*Eastern Ecuador (Zamora)*].

Birds from Nariño are intermediate with typical *unicolor* of western Ecuador.

Thamnophilus murinus murinus Sclater and Salvin

MOUSE-COLORED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, pp. 750, 756 (Manáos, rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to eastern Venezuela and Colombia; eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador, and northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Río Negro and in the Vaupés region (San Felipe; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Northern Brazil, southern Venezuela.*]

Thamnophilus m. canipennis is probably the form to be found on the Colombian Amazon.

* **Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus** (Todd)

SANTA MARTA ANT-SHRIKE

Erionotus punctatus subcinereus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 80, 1915 (Don Diego, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to eastern Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region southward through the Magdalena Valley to northern Tolima and westward in northern Colombia to the lower Cauca and lower Atrato Valleys. East of the Eastern Andes in the Catatumbo lowlands. (Cacagualito, Las Vegas, Aguadulce, Buritaca, Don Diego, Onaca, Bonda, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Minca, Fundación, Valencia, Loma Larga; Petrólea, El

Cauca, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; Honda, Chicoral, Malena; Los Pendaes sight, Usiacurí, Baranoa; Nechí, Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera 1500 m.; Murucucú, Quimari; Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, Murindó, Sautatá). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Two females from Murindó and Sautatá, in the lower Atrato Valley, are perfectly typical of this race. Birds from the lower Cauca, according to Chapman, are rather variable in depth of color.

Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus Hartert and Goodson

INTERMEDIATE ANT-SHRIKE

Novit. Zool., 24, p. 496, 1917 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—The Llanos del Meta ("Bogotá"; Barrigón, east of Villavicencio, río Dudita).

* **Thamnophilus punctatus atrinucha** Saivin and Godman

SLATY ANT-SHRIKE

Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 200, 1892 (Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of the Western Andes, and the entire Pacific coast. The upper Atrato Valley. (Río Salauquí ? this race, río Truandó, Punta Ardita, río Juradó, Nuquí, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita Trail 900 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, Sipí, Jiménez, San José, San Joaquín, near Buenaventura, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Honduras to northwestern Ecuador*].

Additional records.—Pizarro.

* **Thamnophilus punctatus gorgonae** Thayer and Bangs

GORGONA ANT-SHRIKE

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 95, 1905 (Gorgona Island, Pacific coast of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Gorgona Island, off the southern portion of the Pacific coast,

Thamnophilus amazonicus amazonicus Sclater

AMAZONIAN ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 214, pl. 139, figs. 1 and 2 (Río Javari, Brazil-Perú border).

Range of the species.—French Guiana and Venezuela through Amazonia to eastern Colombia, northeastern Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from "Bogotá" and Loretoyacu. [*Eastern Perú, western Brazil southward to northern Bolivia.*]

Thamnophilus amazonicus cinereiceps Pelzeln

GREY-CAPPED ANT-SHRIKE

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 77, 145, 1868 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia in the Orinoco and Vaupés regions (Maipures, Matabén; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Upper Orinoco and the upper Rio Negro in southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis** Zimmer

CASIQUIARE SPOTTED-WINGED BUSH-BIRD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 558, p. 3, 1932 (Rio Casiquiare, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—From the Guianas to Pará and westward through northern Brazil and southern Venezuela to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá, Putumayo, and Vaupés (Tres Esquinas, Umbria; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*The Guianas, Venezuela, and northwestern Brazil.*]

The form *maculipennis* (Sclater) has been recorded from Tres Esquinas, Caquetá. However, three females from Umbria, Putumayo, agree exactly with a virtual topotype of *occipitalis* from São Gabriel, Rio Negro, Brazil, and not with a topotype of *maculipennis* from Puerto Indiana, Perú, and three other Peruvian specimens.

The female of *occipitalis* is very pure blue-grey above right up to the crown, only the forehead and front half of the crown being tinged with brown, while in that of *maculipennis* the grey of the upper parts is not nearly so bluish, and is more or less tinged with brown, the whole crown being strongly tinged with that color.

* **Megastictus margaritatus** (Sclater)

PEARLY BUSH-BIRD

Myrmeciza margaritata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22, p. 253, pl. 71, 1855 (Chamicuros, eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, northwestern Brazil on the Rio Madeira and Rio Negro, southern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá to the Rio Guainía-Rio Negro regions (Morelia; Macacuni).

* **Clytoctantes alixi** Elliot

RECURVED-BILLED BUSH-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 242, pl. 20 ("Rio Napo, Ecuador").

Range of the species.—Colombia and ? eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—A rare bird known definitely only from the lower Cauca at 180 m. ("Bogotá"; Puerto Valdivia). [*Eastern Ecuador ?*, "rio Napo".]

According to Chapman there is no conclusive evidence to show that the bird occurs in Ecuador at all. It is not known in Colombia east of the Eastern Andes.

Bond has recently examined the type at the British Museum and writes me that it is a "Bogotá" skin.

* **Thamnistes anabatinus intermedius** Chapman

INTERMEDIATE BUSH-BIRD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 614, 1914 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México to western Ecuador and central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast (Alto Bonito, río Baudó. Alto del Buey 1530 m.; La Guayaicana, Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Thamnistes anabatinus coronatus** Nelson

NELSON'S BUSH-BIRD

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 9, 1912 (Cana, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme western Bolívar (Quimarí). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

A single male from Quimarí is closest to this race, but more specimens will probably show it to belong to a new subspecies. It differs from two specimens of *coronatus* from eastern Panamá by being brighter and yellower below, by having the rufous of the crown brighter, and by having a larger and bulkier bill.

* **Thamnistes anabatinus aequatorialis** Sclater

ECUADORIAN BUSH-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 380 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Macarena Mts. and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá ("Bogotá"; Macarena Mts. 1400 m.; Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

According to Hellmayr two "Bogotá" skins which he examined differed from east Ecuadorian birds by deeper ochraceous throat and foreneck.

* **Dysithamnus mentalis semicinereus** Sclater

COLOMBIAN ANDES BUSH-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 90, pl. 97 (= ♂), 1855 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to southeastern Brazil, northern Argentina and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Santa Marta Mts., the Eastern Andes and east slope of the Central Andes in the Subtropical

Zone (Loma Larga 1350 m.; San Gil, La Colorada, Mámbita, Villavicencio, Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá", El Consuelo, Andalucía 1500 m.; San Agustín, El Isno, La Candela).

Additional records.—Río Ocoa, Macarena Mts. 1270-1430 m.

* **Dysithamnus mentalis extremus** Todd

WEST COLOMBIAN BUSH-BIRD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, p. 549, 1916 ("Salencio, east slope of the Western Andes, 1650 m.," = Silencio, west slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes (except at their northern end) and the west slope of the Central Andes in the middle Cauca Valley (Salento, Miraflores 2040 m.; Concordia, Pueblorrico, Silencio, west of Cartago, Riofrio 1050 m., Primavera, San Isidro, Jiménez, La María, San Luis, Bitaco, Lomitas, San Antonio, río Mechengue, río Munchique).

Additional records.—El Tambo.

* **Dysithamnus mentalis suffusus** Nelson

PANAMÁ BUSH-BIRD

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 13, p. 10, 1912 (Mt. Pirri, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones from the Panamá border to the lower Cauca Valley (río Jampavadó 270 m.; La Frijolera 1500 m.). [*Eastern Panamá*].

Dysithamnus puncticeps puncticeps Salvin

SPOTTED-CROWNED BUSH-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 72 (Santiago de Veragua, western Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast west of the mouth of the río Atrato, along the Panamá border. [*Caribbean coast of Panamá*.]

Although not actually recorded from Colombian territory this species has been taken at Puerto Obaldía, in extreme eastern Panamá, where Wedel collected it within less than one kilometer from the Colombian boundary, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

* **Dysithamnus puncticeps intensus** Griscom

WESTERN SPOTTED-CROWNED BUSH-BIRD

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 343, 1932 (Mt. Sapo, Pacific slope of Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast southward to the lower río San Juan and eastward to the Atrato Valley and the lower Cauca (Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Baudó Mts. on

the río Atrato side, Andagoya, La Vieja, Növita, Malaguita; Alto Bonito; Puerto Valdivia). [*Pacific slope of extreme eastern Panamá.*]

* **Dysithamnus puncticeps flemmingi** Hartert

SOUTHERN SPOTTED-CROWNED BUSH-BIRD

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 38, 1900 (Río Verde, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope in Nariño (Barbacoas, La Guayaicana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Dysithamnus ardesiacus ardesiacus** Sclater and Salvin

GREY-THROATED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 756 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia, southward through eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and down the Amazon Valley to the left bank of the Río Tapajoz. Northward through eastern Venezuela to the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the base of the Macarena Mts. southward (Río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, extreme western Brazil.*]

Dysithamnus plumbeus leucostictus Sclater

WHITE-SPOTTED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, pp. 66, 223, pl. 140, 1858 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Northwestern Venezuela, eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador, Southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Buena-vista). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Dysithamnus occidentalis occidentalis** (Chapman)

WESTERN ANT-SHRIKE

Thamnophilus aethiops occidentalis, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 2, 1923 (Cocal, Western Colombian Andes).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia; eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone at the southern end of the western slope of the Western Andes. A very rare bird known only from Cocal 1200 m., the río Munchique 900 m., and La Costa 1100-1200 m.

* **Thamnomanes caesius glaucus** Cabanis

GUIANA SLATY BUSH-BIRD

Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 230, 1847 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia, southward to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes to the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, rio Ocoa, Quenane, rio Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria; Maipures; rio Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe], Macacuni). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador to the north bank of the Amazon.*]

* *Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura* (Hermann)

PYGMY ANT-WREN

Muscicapa brachyura, Tab. Aff. Anim., 1783, p. 299 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Panamá, southward to Bolivia and eastward to southern Venezuela and French Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Umbria; rio Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe]). [*Range of the species except Panamá.*]

* *Myrmotherula brachyura ignota* Griscom

DARIÉN PYGMY ANT-WREN

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 167, 1929 (Jesusito, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Panamá border to Nariño (Juradó, rio Truandó, San José, La Guayacana). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* *Myrmotherula obscura* Zimmer

DUSKY ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 523, p. 2, 1932 (Mouth of the rio Curaray, "eastern Ecuador" = northern Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Ecuador, northern Perú and western Brazil (Teffé).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (rio Ocoa; Belén, Umbria).

Myrmotherula cherriei Berlepsch and Hartert

CHERRIE'S ANT-WREN

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 72, 1902 (Perico, upper Orinoco, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The upper Orinoco, in Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Maipures, on the rio Orinoco.

* *Myrmotherula longicauda* subsp.

COLOMBIA.—Putumayo (Umbria).

A single juvenile male has a tail of 34 mm., broadly tipped white. Subspecific identification is impossible. It probably belongs to the east Ecuador race *M. l. pseudoaustralis* Gyldenstolpe, but it has more white in the tail.

Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata Sclater

AMAZONIAN ANT-WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 234, pl. 141, figs. 2 (♂), 3 (♀)
(Ucayali River, eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, eastern and southern Venezuela, the upper Río Branco, Brazil, southward to Pará, and westward to Colombia and eastern Perú, Panamá to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known in Colombia from a male taken on the rio Dudita, at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts., and a female from Barrigón, Eastern Llanos. [*Amazonia south of the Amazon from Pará to northeastern Perú, and north of the river at Nauta and Pebas, northeastern Perú.*]

More specimens should be examined before a positive identification can be made.

* **Myrmotherula surinamensis pacifica** Hellmayr

PACIFIC ANT-WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1911, p. 1159. (Buenaventura, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast, eastward into the Atrato, upper Sinú, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys, Tropical Zone. (Tumaco, Barbacoas, Buenaventura, Cisneros, "Plano de los Monos", near Naranjo 850 m., Guineo, rio Calima, Sipi, Noanamá, Nóvita Trail 600 m., Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, Quibdó, rio Baudó, Nuquí, Pizarro, rio Juradó, Punta Ardita, rio Jampavadó, rio Salaquí, Turbo, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito; Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios, Malena; El Tambor, "Bogotá"). [*Panamá to western Ecuador.*]

* **Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa** Zimmer

ZIMMER'S ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 523, p. 11, 1932 (Lower rio Suno, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia, east of the Andes southward to northern Bolivia and the whole length of the Amazon Valley.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", rio Ocoa, Quenane, Villavicencio, rio Dudita; Morelia, Belén, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, north of the Marañón and Amazon.*]

* **Myrmotherula fulviventris fulviventris** Lawrence

FULVOUS-BELLIED ANT-WREN

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 468, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to western Ecuador, and eastward to the lower Magdalena Valley in Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast in the Tropical, rarely Sub-tropical Zones, up to about 2040 m., and ? the Cauca Valley (Puerto Valdivia, Miraflores, La Frijolera; río Truandó, río Salaquí, río Juradó, Alto Bonito, Quibdó, Andagoya, Alto del Buey, río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Silencio, Juntas de Tamaná, El Tigre, Nóvita Trail, Nóvita, Noanamá, Malaguita, La Costa, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Panamá to western Ecuador.*]

* *Myrmotherula fulviventris salmoni* (Chubb)

SALMON'S ANT-WREN

Rhopias fulviventris salmoni, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 2, p. 124, 1918 (Remedios, Antioquia, Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena and the upper Sinú Valleys (Naranjo, near Bucaramanga, El Tambor, río Lebrija, "Bogotá"; Remedios; Quimari).

Myrmotherula ornata ornata (Sclater)

CHESTNUT-RUMPED ANT-BIRD

Formicivora ornata, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 480, 1853 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, and Brazil south of the Amazon from the Río Madeira to the Río Tapajoz.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in northern Meta ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta]).

Replaced in southern Meta by the next form.

* *Myrmotherula ornata saturata* (Chapman)

ECUADORIAN CHESTNUT-RUMPED ANT-WREN

Murmopagis ornata saturata, Amer. Mus. Novit., 96, p. 9, 1923 (Upper Río Sunc, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from southern Meta (base of the Macarena Mts., río Dudita) to Putumayo (Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* *Myrmotherula haematonota pyrrhonota* Sclater and Salvin

RIO NEGRO RUFIOUS-BACKED ANT-WREN

Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., 1873, p. 160 (Marabitanas, Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to eastern Perú, northwestern Brazil, and south of the Amazon west of the Río Tapajoz to the Río Purús.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.*]

* *Myrmotherula erythrura erythrura* Sclater

RUFIOUS-TAILED ANT-WREN

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 15, p. 236, pl. 15, 1890 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to the Rio Negro, Brazil, and southward through Ecuador, Southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the base of the Macarena Mts. southward to Putumayo (Rio Dudita; Umbria). [*The Rio Negro, Brazil, to eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú.*]

* *Myrmotherula axillaris melaena* (Sclater)

BLACK ANT-WREN

Formicivora melaena, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 239 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Honduras southward through most of Tropical South America to Bolivia and Maranhão, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Southwestern lowlands of the Santa Marta region; the lower and middle Magdalena Valley and the Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Trojas de Cataca, Fundación; El Tambor, "Bogotá"; Petrólea; río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia; Maipures; río Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe]) [*Venezuela, north-western Brazil, eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Río Ocoa.

A single male from Petrólea has the dorsal surface exceptionally grey.

* *Myrmotherula axillaris albigula* Lawrence

LAWRENCE'S ANT-WREN

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 131, 1867 (Panamá R. R.).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, eastward to the upper Sinú, the lower Cauca and the río Nechí (río Juradó, río Truandó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Turbo, Quimari, Murucucú; Murindó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, San José, Barbacoas, La Guayacana; Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia; Nechí). [*Honduras to Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

* *Myrmotherula schisticolor schisticolor* (Lawrence)

LAWRENCE'S SLATY ANT-WREN

Formicivora schisticolor, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 173, 1865 (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Venezuela and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of western Colombia, eastward to the west slope of the Central Andes (La Frijolera, Miraflores; Alto Bonito, río Siató, La Selva 2100 m., Lomitas, San Antonio, río Munchique, río Mechengue, La Costa; La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Mayasquer). [*Guatemala to western Ecuador.*]

Myrmotherula schisticolor sanctae-martae Allen

SANTA MARTA ANT-WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 160, 1900 (Valparaiso [= Cincinnati], Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western Santa Marta Mts. 1200-1500 m. (Valparaiso, Cincinnati). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

* **Myrmotherula schisticolor interior** (Chapman)

CHAPMAN'S SLATY ANT-WREN

Myrmopagis schisticolor interior, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 614, 1914 (Buenavista, eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on both slopes of the Eastern Andes. The head of the Magdalena Valley on the east slope of the Central Andes. (Buenavista [Meta], Aguadita 1950 m., Morelia 400 m., San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela 1950 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* **Myrmotherula longipennis longipennis** Peizeln

LONG-WINGED ANT-WREN

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 82, 153, 1868 (Marabitanas, Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to northeastern Brazil, and westward to eastern Colombia and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Putumayo and Caquetá eastward to the Río Negro-Río Guainía regions ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi; Macacuni, Río Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe]). [*Eastern Ecuador to western Brazil and eastern Perú, Southern Venezuela.*]

Females from Morelia and Cuembi are paler than those from southern Venezuela and more material may show that these birds are separable.

Myrmotherula behni behni Berlepsch and Leverkuhn

BEHN'S ANT-WREN

Ornis, 6, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1890 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Until recently known only from "Bogotá" trade skins. Now known to occur in the upper Tropical Zone (1370 m.) of the Macarena Mts., east of the Eastern Andes.

* *Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida* Berlepsch and Hartert

WESTERN GRAY-THROATED ANT-WREN

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 74, 1902 (Nericagua, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Maranhão, westward to eastern Colombia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta, Caquetá and Putumayo eastward to the Orinoco ("Bogotá"; Villavencio, río Ocoa, río Dudita; Morelia, Umbria; Maipures). [*Southern Venezuela and the upper Río Negro, northwestern Brazil, to northeastern Perú.*]

* *Dichrozona cincta cincta* (Pelzeln)

BANDED ANT-CATCHER

Cyphorhinus (Microcerculus) cinctus, Orn. Bras., 1, pp. 47, 65, 1868 (São Joaquim, junction of the Río Negro and the Río Uaupés, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to northern Bolivia and the Amazon Valley to the río Tapajoz.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (Morelia, Florencia). [*Northwestern Brazil to northern Bolivia.*]

* *Herpsilochmus sticturus dugandi* de Schauensee

DUGAND'S SPOTTED-TAILED ANT-BIRD

Not. Naturae, no. 153, p. 3, 1945 (Belén, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—A single female from Belén, Caquetá, is the only specimen known of this race.

***Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* Pelzeln**

SPOTTED-BACKED ANT-BIRD

Orn. Bras. 2, p. 60, 1868 (Marabitanas, upper Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil and extreme eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the río Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto).

This species, not included in the key, rather resembles *sticturus* but differs in the male having the upper back broadly striped black and white. The upper tail coverts are black. The under surface is white tinged light grey on breast and flanks. The female has the forehead spotted ochraceous, the rest of the crown spotted with white, back black and white, the sides of neck and chest bright buff. The wing measures 50-52 mm., tail 42-45 mm., culmen 15-16 mm.

* *Herpsilochmus axillaris senex* Bond and de Schauensee

MUNCHIQUE ANT-BIRD

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 92, p. 161, 1940 (Río Munchique, western slope of the Western Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Perú, eastern Ecuador, western Colombia. COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes. Known from two males from the rio Munchique, both taken at 900 m., and a male from La Selva at 1800 m.

* ***Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus exiguus*** Nelson

PANAMÁ RUFIOUS-WINGED ANTBIRD

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 11, 1912 (Cana, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to Venezuela and southward to northern Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme western Bolívar (Quimari). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater Sclater and Salvin

NORTHERN RUFIOUS-WINGED ANT-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890, p. 159 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta]). [*Range of the species except eastern Panamá and southeastern Brazil.*]

* ***Microrhopias quixensis consobrina*** (Sclater)

WEST ECUADORIAN ANT-WREN

Formicivora consobrina, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 279 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through most of Tropical South America to northern Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, eastward into the lower Cauca and Nechí Valleys (La Guavacana, Buenaventura, San José, Sipi, Nóvita, Santa Cecilia, Alto del Buey 900 m., rio Truandó, rio Juradó, rio Salaquí, Alto Bonito; Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia, Pocuné). [*Eastern Panamá to western Ecuador.*]

Also recorded from "Bogotá", but not found in recent collections from that vicinity.

* ***Formicivora grisea hondae*** (Chapman)

HONDA ANT-BIRD

Microrhopias grisea hondae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 616, 1914 (Chicoral, rio Magdalena, Tolima, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Pearl Islands and Tobago Island, and most of Tropical South America to southeastern Brazil and Matto Grosso, excluding western South America south of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—From Atlántico and northern Bolívar on the Caribbean coast southward to Huila along the Magdalena Valley (La Playa, Barranquilla, Molinero, El Paraíso sight, Aguada de Pablo, La

Peña, Tocahagua, Los Pendales, Cartagena, Turbaco, Calamar; San Gil, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja).

Additional records.—Tocaima.

Replaced in the Santa Marta region by the next form.

* **Formicivora grisea intermedia** Cabanis INTERMEDIATE ANT-BIRD

Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 225, 1847 (Aragua Valley, northern Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the Guajira Peninsula (Riofrío, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Dibulla, Riohacha, rio Cesare valley, Valledupar). [*Northern Venezuela, Margarita Island.*]

* **Formicivora grisea fumosa** (Cory) ZULIA ANT-BIRD

Microrhoptias grisea fumosa, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 291, 1913 (Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Catatumbo and Zulia lowlands (Guayabal, north of Cúcuta). [*Adjacent Venezuela.*]

* **Dryophila caudata caudata** (Selater) LONG-TAILED ANT-BIRD

Formicivora caudata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22, p. 254, pl. 74, "1854", 1855 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia to central Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central, Western, and perhaps Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Santa Elena, Zancudo, El Edén 2600 m., Toche, Salento; San Antonio, Lomitas, La Gallera, Cocal, Munchique, Ricaurte, Mayasquer). [*Eastern and western Ecuador.*]

* **Dryophila caudata hellmayri** Todd SANTA MARTA LONG-TAILED ANT-WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 80, 1915 (Cincinnati, Santa Marta district, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, [but found as low as 600 m.] and the northern end of the Eastern Andes (Palomino, Minca, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Antonio, San Miguel, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, Heights of Chirúa; Pueblo Nuevo, above Ocaña)

A single male from Pueblo Nuevo, above Ocaña, Norte de Santander, has the crown plain black and the tail olivaceous thus resembling Santa Marta birds. The back, however, has virtually no rufescent edges to the feathers, this part appearing black and white. If this character is constant, Santander birds would be separable from those from Santa Marta.

* *Terenura callinota callinota* (Sclater)

RUFIOUS-RUMPED ANT-WREN

Formicivora callinota, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 89, pl. 96 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to Junín, Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western and Central Andes and the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Albán, Aguadita 1950 m.; La Candela; río Munchique 900 m., Ricaurte, La Guayacana, Perlasivi). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Terenura spodioptila signata* Zimmer

RIO NEGRO ASH-WINGED ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 584, p. 5, 1932 (Mt. Curycuryari, 600 m., Río Negro, right bank, Brazil).

Range of the species.—British and French Guiana, Venezuela, northwest Brazil south to the Amazon (south bank).

COLOMBIA.—Known in Colombia by a single female from Morelia, Caquetá. [*Otherwise known only from the Río Negro, Brazil.*]

Cercomacra cinerascens cinerascens (Sclater)

GREY ANT-BIRD

Formicivora cinerascens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 131 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and southern Venezuela westward to Colombia and southward to Perú, Matto Grosso and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from the Macarena region to Putumayo ("Bogotá"; río Dudita; Andalucía 600 m. [east slope], above Florencia, Florencia, Cuembi). [*Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador.*]

This is *Cercomacra sclateri* of Chapman's list.

* *Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina* (Sclater)

TYRANNINE ANT-BIRD

Pyriglena tyrannina, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 90, pl. 98 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southern México southward to western Ecuador, and eastward through Venezuela to Maranhão and thence through Amazonia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—From the upper Sinú and Cauca Valleys eastward in the Tropical and Subtropical Zones. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta, eastward to the río Guainía-río Negro region (Quimari; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Salento, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Miraflores 2040 m.; Honda; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Sasaima, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, río Dudita; Macacuni). [*Southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.*]

Cercomacra tyrannina vicina Todd BOYACÁ TYRANNINE ANT-BIRD

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 40, p. 161, 1927 (Palmar, Boyacá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the northern section of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (Palmar). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* **Cercomacra tyrannina rufiventris** (Lawrence) WESTERN TYRANNINE ANT-BIRD

Disythamnus rufiventris, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 131 1865 (Panamá Railroad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Western Andes and the Pacific coast (río Juradó, Alto del Buey, río Baudó, Nuquí, Pueblorrico 1620 m., La Selva 1800 m., Silencio, Nóvita, Boca de Calima, río Calima, Guineo, río Munchique, La Costa, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

* **Cercomacra nigricans nigricans** Sclater BLACK TYRANNINE ANT-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 245 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to western Ecuador and eastward to the Orinoco Valley.

COLOMBIA.—From the southwestern lowlands of the Santa Marta region southward through the lower and middle Magdalena Valley to northern Tolima; westward to the upper Sinú region. East of the Eastern Andes in Meta. (Riófrío, Tucurínca, Fundación, Algodonal, El Banco, Remedios, Puerto Berrío, Malena, Nare, Honda, Chicoral; Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Buenavista above Villavicencio; Tierra Alta, río Sinú). [*Venezuela and the Rio Branco region of northern Brazil.*]

A single male from Tierra Alta, in the Sinú Valley, has unusually large white spots on the wing coverts.

* **Cercomacra nigricans atratus** Todd DUSKY TYRANNINE ANT-BIRD

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 40, p. 162, 1927 (Yumbo, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast and the Cauca Valley (Pizarro, Andagoya, río San Juan, río Calima; Riófrío, Yumbo, Cali).

This race is hardly worth recognition. Females average very slightly darker than *nigricans*. No size difference is apparent in the specimens which I have examined.

* **Cercomacra serva serva** (Sclater) BLACK ANT-BIRD

Pyriglena serva, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 66 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Putumayo (Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Sipia berlepschi* (Hartert)

BERLEPSCH'S ANT-BIRD

Pyriglena berlepschi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 29, 1898 (Cachavi, northwestern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the upper Atrato Valley (La Guayacona, Buenavista 360 m., Barbacoas, Buenaventura, San Joaquín, San José, Malaguita, Sipí, Potedó, Nóvita, Andagoya, Bagadó, Baudó Mts.).

* *Sipia rosenbergi* (Hartert)

ROSENBERG'S ANT-BIRD

Cercomacra rosenbergi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 29, 1898 (Cachavi, northwestern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the río San Juan southward (río San Juan, San José, río Munchique 810 m., río Mechengue 660, m., La Costa 750-1000 m.).

* *Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera* Chubb

BLACK-BELLIED FIRE-EYE

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 36, p. 47, 1916 (Baeza, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Brazil, south of the Amazon to Matto Grosso and Bolivia, thence northward to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones at the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela 1950 m.; Andalucia 900-1500 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

Chapman's record from Anolaima (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 321, 1917) is a slip for Andalucia.

* *Myrmoborus leucophrys erythrophrys* (Sclater)

SCLATER'S ANT-CREEPER

Hypocnemis erythrophrys, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 146 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to French Guiana through Amazonia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Palmar, "Bogotá", Buenavista 1350 m., Villavicencio, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria).

Birds from Umbria could possibly belong to the typical form. However, I have seen no females from there, in which sex the subspecific characters lie.

* **Myrmoborus myotherinus elegans** (Sclater)

ELEGANT BLACK-FACED ANT-CREEPER

Hypocnemis elegans, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 47 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward to the Río Tocantins, eastern Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward, ranging undoubtedly eastward to the Guainia and Vaupés regions ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Northwestern Brazil on the Río Uaupés, and the upper Río Negro to southern Venezuela.*]

Birds from Umbria are intermediate between this race and *M. m. napensis* Zimmer.

* **Hypocnemis cantator saturata** Carriker

CARRIKER'S WARBLING ANT-BIRD

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 82, p. 368, 1930 (Mouth of the río Curaray, "eastern Ecuador" [= northern Perú]).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and southern Venezuela through Amazonia to southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* **Hypocnemis cantator flavescens** (Sclater)

SULPHUR-BREADED ANT-BIRD

Formicivora flavescens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1864", 1865, p. 609 (Marabitanas, Río Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Río Negro and Vaupés regions on the border of Brazil (Macacuni; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*The upper Río Negro, Brazil, and southern Venezuela.*]

A pair from the río Dudita (southern Meta) are closest to this race.

* **Hypocnemis hypoxantha hypoxantha** Sclater

YELLOW-BROWED ANT-BIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 573, pl. 43 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú and eastward to the Río Xingú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú and adjacent Brazil.*]

Hypocnemoides melanopogon occidentalis Zimmer

WESTERN BLACK-CHINNED ANT-CREEPER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 538, p. 21, 1932 (Puerto Indiana, Rio Amazonas, Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Colombia to Amazonia, both banks of the Amazon, and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Quenane; Tres Esquinas; Maipures; Macacuni). [*Rio Negro, Brazil, to eastern Perú.*]

* **Gymnocichla nudiceps nudiceps** (Cassin)

BARE-CROWNED ANT-CATCHER

Myiothera nudiceps, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 106, pl. 6, 1850 (Isthmus of Panamá).

Range of the species.—From Guatemala to Panamá and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia (the lower Atrato, río Juradó). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Gymnocichla nudiceps sancta-martae Ridgway

COLOMBIAN BARE-CROWNED ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 194, 1908 ("Santa Marta" Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region? (not found there by any recent collector), and the Magdalena Valley in Atlántico and Antioquia ("Santa Marta"; Los Pendales; Nare).

Percnostola rufifrons minor Pelzeln

SMALLER BLACK-HEADED FIRE-EYE

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 86, 159, 1868 (Santa Isabel, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and the lower Amazon, southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil to eastern Perú. Extreme eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Rio Negro and Vaupés regions on the border of Brazil (Macacuni; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Mount Duida in southern Venezuela, the upper Rio Negro in northwestern Brazil, westward to eastern Perú.*]

* **Schistocichla leucostigma subplumbea** (Sclater and Salvin)

UPPER AMAZONIAN ANT-CATCHER

Dysithamnus subplumbeus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 158 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern and western Brazil to Perú and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá"; between Medina and Villavicencio, río Meta, Pachaquiario, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

Typical *leucostigma* is probably to be found in the eastern Vaupés region along the Brazilian and Venezuelan borders.

* *Schistocichla schistacea* (Sclater) SLATE-COLORED ANT-CATCHER

Hypocnemis schistacea, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 252 (Río Javari, eastern Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to southcentral Perú and western Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Putumayo (Umbria).

Scelateria naevia argentata (Des Murs)

WHITE-BREASTED ANT-CATCHER

Herpsilochmus argentatus, in Castelnau's Expéd. Amér. Sud. Zool., 1, Oiseaux, livr. 18, p. 53, pl. 17, fig. 2, 1856 (Nauta, northeastern Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern Brazil to southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú, southward to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco and Amazon regions (Maipures; Loretoyacu). [*The Rio Negro and Rio Madeira, Brazil, westward to eastern Perú and Matto Grosso.*]

* *Myrmeciza longipes panamensis* Ridgway

WHITE-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 144. 1908 (Panamá R. R.).

Range of the species.—Panamá to Venezuela and Trinidad, southward through the Guianas and northern Brazil to the north bank of the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—The lower Magdalena Valley, the Caribbean coast in northern Bolívar, Atlántico, and the forested lowlands at the base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Algodonal, Cartagena, Santa Cruz, Los Penales; Valencia, Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Bonda, Cacagualito, Buritaca, Don Diego, Loma Larga 750 m.). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* *Myrmeciza longipes longipes* (Swainson) SWAINSON'S ANT-CATCHER

Drymophila longipes, Zool. Journ., 2, no. 6, p. 152, 1825 (Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia-Catatumbo basin (La Arenosa, 34 km. north of Cúcuta, Guayabal). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus Berlepsch and Hartert
GREY-CHESTED ANT-CATCHER

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 76, 1902 (Caicara, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Villavicencio. [*Venezuela*.]

* **Myrmeciza longipes boucardi** Berlepsch
SLATY-CROWNED ANT-CATCHER

Ibis, 1888, p. 129 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Sasaima, El Consuelo, vicinity of Honda, Chicoral, Espinal, Andalucía 1500 m.).

Myrmeciza laemosticta palliata Todd
PALE ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 129, 1917 (La Palmita, "Santander" [Magdalena], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Puerto Valdivia; La Palmita).

* **Myrmeciza laemosticta bolivari** de Schauensee
BOLIVAR ANT-CATCHER

Notulae Naturae, no. 221, p. 10, February 1950 (Quimari 700 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality in southwestern Bolívar.

Specimens from Puerto Valdivia in their very rufous flanks are closest to *palliata*. Birds from eastern Panamá are closest to the typical form.

Myrmeciza laemosticta nigricauda Salvin and Godman
DUSKY-TAILED ANT-CATCHER

Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 230, 1892 (Intac, western Ecuador)

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the lower rio Dagua southward to Nariño (San José, near Buenaventura; Buenavista [Nariño]). [*Western Ecuador*.]

* **Myrmeciza exsul cassini** (Ridgway)
CASSIN'S ANT-CATCHER

Myrmelastes cassini, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 194, 1908 (Turbo, Antioquia, northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Nicaragua southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia eastward to the valleys of the Sinú, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena (rio Ju-

radó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Turbo, Murindó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba; Quimari, Murucucú, Jaraquíel; Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Malena, near Puerro to Berrio). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* *Myrmeciza exsul maculifer* (Hellmayr)

WING-SPOTTED ANT-CATCHER

Myrmelastes exsul maculifer, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 340, 1906 (Paramba, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast region from Nariño northward to the Baudó Mts. The upper Atrato Valley. (La Guayacana, Buenavista, Barbacoas, río Mechengue, La Costa, San José, río Dagua, Cisneros, Sipí, río Cajón, Noanamá, Nóvita, Andagoya, Juntas de Tamaná, Bagadó, upper Atrato 900 m., Pizarro, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Nuquí, río Jurubidá). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Birds from the Baudó region and the upper río San Juan are intermediate between this form and *cassini*, but closest to *maculifer*.

Myrmeciza hyperythra (Sclater)

PLUMBEOUS ANT-CATCHER

Thamnophilus hyperythrus, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n. s.), 1, p. 235, 1855 (Chamicuro, Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia through Upper Amazonia (to the Río Purús) to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caquetá region (Tres Esquinas).

* *Myrmeciza melanoceps* (Spix)

SPIX'S ANT-CATCHER

Thamnophilus melanoceps, Av. Bras., p. 28, pl. 39, fig. 1, 1825 (Rio Içá, northwestern Brazil).

Range of the species.—From southeastern Colombia southward to northwestern Brazil and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo southward to the Amazon (Florençia, Morelia, Umbria; Loretoyacu).

* *Myrmeciza fortis fortis* (Sclater and Salvin)

SOOTY ANT-CATCHER

Pernostola fortis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 980, pl. 45 (plate lettered *P. funebris*). (Pebas and Chayavetas, northeastern Perú).

Range of the species.—From southeastern Colombia to southeastern Perú and eastward to the Río Juruá in northwestern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo southward to the Amazon (Morelia, Cuembi, río Içá, [río Putumayo]; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, adjacent Brazil.*]

Myrmeciza immaculata immaculata (Lafresnaye)

IMMACULATE ANT-CATCHER

Thamnophilus immaculatus, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 340, 1845 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Eastern and the Central Andes ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Sasaima, El Consuelo; Honda, La Frijolera; Miraflores 2040 m.). [Northwestern Venezuela.]

* **Myrmeciza immaculata berlepschi** Ridgway

BERLEPSCH'S ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Biol. Washington, 22, p. 74, 1909 (Chimbo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes, the Pacific coast, and the Atrato Valley (Mayasquer, río Perlasiví, La Guayacona, Ricaurte, Barbaacoas, río Munchique, río Mechengue, Córdoba, San José, Palmar, La María, río Dagua, Pavas, Primavera, Lomitas, Nóvita, Nóvita Trail 1065 m., Silencio, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, La Selva 1500 m., Andagoya, Bagadó, río Baudó, Nuquí; Alto Bonito). [Eastern Panamá, not typical.]

* **Myrmeciza atrothorax metae** de Schauensee

COLOMBIAN BLACK-THROATED ANT-CATCHER

Not. Naturae, no. 186, p. 4, 1947 (Quenane, Llanos del Meta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to eastern Colombia and southward to Perú and Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Llanos del Meta near the eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Quenane).

* **Myrmeciza hemimelaena hemimelaena** Sclater

WHITE-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 48 (Bolivia).

Range of the species.—From southeastern Colombia southward to Bolivia and western Brazil south of the Amazon eastward to the río Tapajoz.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Putumayo (Umbria). [Ecuador, one record, southward to Peru and Bolivia.]

A species of extreme rarity north of the Marañón. In addition to our specimen from Umbria, another in the British Museum is recorded from Sarayacu. Both Mr. Carriker and Mr. Bond arrived independently at the conclusion that *M. h. castanea* Zimmer cannot be recognized, an opinion with which I concur.

Birds in the Academy's collection from Saposoa, northern Perú, virtual topotypes of *castanea*, do not differ from Bolivian birds, and the Umbría specimen is also inseparable from them. In our long Bolivian series, an occasional specimen, perhaps not fully adult, exhibits the characters ascribed to *castanea*.

* **Xenornis setifrons** Chapman

TACARCUNA ANT-CATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 123, p. 1, fig. 1, 1924 (Mt. Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and western Colombia. COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Baudó Mts., 540 m., in the Pacific coast region.

A very rare bird in collections, known only from three males from extreme eastern Panamá (Mt. Tacarcuna, Permé, Obaldía) and two females from the lower slopes of the Baudó Mts. in Pacific Colombia.

Formicarius colma co'ma Boddaert

GUIANAN ANT-THRUSH

Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 44, 1783 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo eastward to the Vaupés and Río Negro regions ("Bogotá"; Florencia, Morelia, Cuembi; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Macacuni). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia and the Río Negro region of northwestern Brazil.*]

Formicarius analis virescens Todd

SANTA MARTA ANT-THRUSH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 30, 1915 (Fundación, south of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From southeastern México, southward through Tropical Central and South America to Maranhão and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical lowlands at the western base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Tucurínca, Fundación).

* **Formicarius analis saturatus** Ridgway

RUFOUS-NECKED ANT-THRUSH

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 677, 1893 (Prinestown, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Norte de Santander in the Catatumbo lowlands westward into the middle Magdalena Valley, the Cauca Valley and the upper Sinú, Tropical Zone (Petrólea; El Tambor, Malena, Puerto Berrio, Remedios; Puerto Valdivia, Riofrio [Cauca Valley]; Murucucú, Quimari). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

* **Formicarius analis connectens** Chapman

EAST COLOMBIAN ANT-THRUSH

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 173, 1914 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio; Morelia, Umbria).

* **Formicarius analis panamensis** Ridgway

PANAMÁ ANT-THRUSH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 195, 1908 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia and the Atrato Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Murindó; upper Atrato). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Formicarius nigricapillus destructus** Hartert

SOUTHERN BLACK-HEADED ANT-THRUSH

Nov. Zool., 5, p. 493, 1898 (Paramba, northwestern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, rarely Subtropical Zone of the Pacific coast (Nuquí, río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., Córdoba, San José, río Dagua, río Mechengue). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Formicarius rufipectus carrikeri** Chapman

SOUTHERN CHESTNUT-BREADED ANT-THRUSH

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 146, 1912 (San Antonio, above Cali, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador and northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones from the west slope of the Western Andes to the west slope of the Central Andes (La Selva, Pueblorrico, Silencio, Nóvita Trail, Lomitas, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.; La Frijolera, Salento, Miraflores). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Chamaeza brevicauda colombiana** Berlepsch and Stolzmann

COLOMBIAN SHORT-TAILED ANT-THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 385 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—British Guiana to eastern Colombia and southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá", Buenavista, above Villavicencio).

* *Chamaeza nobilis rubida* Zimmer

RUFESCENT STRIATED ANT-THRUSH

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 584, p. 18, 1932 (Lower río Suno, mouth of the Río Huataraco, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Chamaeza ruficauda turdina* (Cabanis and Heine)

COLOMBIAN RUFOUS-TAILED ANT-THRUSH

Chamaezosa turdina, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 6, 1859 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Coast ranges of northern Venezuela; central Colombia; southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone from the west slope of the Central Andes to the west slope of the Eastern Andes (Above Miraflores 2400 m., La Candela, La Palma 1650 m.; Andalucía 2100 m., "Bogotá").

* *Chamaeza mollissima* Sclater

BARRED ANT-THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 23, p. 89, pl. 95, 1855 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges ("Bogotá"; Laguneta 3100 m., Almaguer; San Antonio, Munchique 1350 m.).

* *Pithys albifrons peruviana* Taczanowski

WESTERN WHITE-FACED ANT-CATCHER

Orn. Pérou, 2, p. 73, 1884 (Monte Rico, northeastern Ayacucho, Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and the Río Negro region to eastern Perú, Ecuador and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from the Casanare region to Putumayo (Palmar, río Guatiquia, "Bogotá"; Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

Typical *albifrons* is the form to be found in the Orinoco, Río Negro and Vaupés regions of eastern Colombia.

I cannot distinguish *brevibarba* Chapman described from Ecuador.

Gymnopithys leucaspis leucaspis (Sclater)

CINNAMON ANT-CATCHER

Myrmeciza leucaspis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 253, pl. 70 ("Bogotá" = Villavicencio, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to western Ecuador, the Río Negro, Brazil and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the east base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Villavicencio, río Meta).

* *Gymnopithys leucaspis castanea* Zimmer

CHESTNUT ANT-CATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 917, p. 4. 1937 (Upper Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known from Umbria, Putumayo. [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

Gymnopithys leucaspis lateralis Todd has been taken at Tauapunto, on the Brazilian side of the Vaupés River.

* *Gymnopithys leucaspis ruficeps* Salvin and Godman

NECHÍ ANT-CATCHER

Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 222. 1892 (Rio Nechí, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Nechi and Magdalena Valleys (rio Nechí, Remedios, rio Ité; "Bogotá").

* *Gymnopithys leucaspis bicolor* (Lawrence)

BICOLORED ANT-CATCHER

Pithys bicolor, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 484, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Northwestern Colombia from the Panamá border to the upper Sinú Valley (rio Salaquí, rio Juradó, Alto Bonito, Quimari, Murucucú). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Birds from the Salaquí and Juradó regions show a slight approach to the next race.

* *Gymnopithys leucaspis daguae* Hellmayr

DAGUA ANT-CATCHER

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 83, 1906 ("El Paillon" [= El Pailón], near Buenaventura, "Chocó" [Dept. Valle], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley and the Baudó Mts. southward along the rio San Juan valley and the Pacific coast to the lower rio Dagua (rio Jurubidá, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Quibdó, Bagadó, upper Atrato, Santa Cecilia 800 m., La Vieja, Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, El Pailón, Juntas [= Cisneros], rio Dagua).

* *Gymnopithys leucaspis aequatorialis* (Hellmayr)

EQUATORIAL ANT-CATCHER

Pithys bicolor aequatorialis, Orn. Monatsb., 10, p. 33, 1902 (Lita, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, Buenavista). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Hylophylax naevioides naevioides** (Lafresnaye)

SPOTTED ANT-BIRD

Conopophaga naevioides, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 69, 1847 (Panamá, ex Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to western Ecuador. COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast (río Juradó, río Truandó, falls of the río Truandó, Murindó, Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá 900 m., upper río Atrato, Andagoya, Condoto, Nóvita, río Calima, Guineo, Barbacoas). [*Eastern Ecuador, western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—La Guayacana.

* **Hylophylax naevioides subsimilis** Todd

JARAQUIEL SPOTTED ANT-BIRD

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 129, 1917 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Sinú region to the middle Magdalena Valley (Quimari, Murucucú, Jaraquiel; Malena, near Puerto Berrió).

* **Hylophylax naevia theresae** (Des Murs)

FLAMMULATED ANT-BIRD

Conopophaga theresae, in Castelnau's Expéd. Amér. Sud. Ois., livr. 18, p. 51, pl. 16, fig. 2, 1856 (Río Javari, northeastern Perú).

Range of the species.—South America east of the Andes south to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the base of the Macarena Mts. in southern Meta, southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá"; río Dudita; Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, western Brazil to the Río Tapajoz and Matto Grosso; northern Bolivia.*]

Hylophylax poecilinota duidae Chapman

MT. DUIDA SCALE-BACKED ANT-BIRD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 7, 1923 (Foot of Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—South America east of the Andes south to the Amazon and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the right bank of the Río "Huaynia" [= Guainía], near [opposite] the confluence of the Casiquiare (1), and from Macacuni, on the Río Negro. Two "Bogotá" skins and two

(1) Professor Dugand points out to me that the right (western) bank of the Guainía, opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare, is in Colombian territory. Birds collected there have been erroneously recorded as taken in Venezuela.

specimens from Villavicencio are close to, but not typical of, this race. [*Southern Venezuela and the Rio Negro region of northwestern Brazil.*]

- * **Hylophylax poecilinota lepidonota** (Sclater and Salvin)
WESTERN SCALE-BACKED ANT-BIRD

Hypocnemis lepidonota, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 160
(Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.*]

- * **Phlegopsis nigro-maculata nigro-maculata** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny).
BLACK-SPOTTED BARE-EYE

Myothera nigro-maculata, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 14, 1837 (Guarayos, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—From southeastern Colombia southward to Bolivia and eastward in Brazil through the Amazon Valley to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Known from Putumayo (Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador southward to Bolivia and eastward south of the Amazon to the Rio Madeira.*]

- * **Phlegopsis erythroptera erythroptera** (Gould)
THREE-BANDED BARE-EYE

Formicarius erythropterus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 2nd. ser., 15, p. 345, 1855 (Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Rio Negro region southward to the Rios Tapajoz, Madeira, Juruá and Purús, and westward to southeastern Colombia and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Belén, Umbria). [*Range of the species north of the Amazon.*]

- * **Phaenostictus meleannani chocoanus** Bangs and Barbour
CHOCÓ ANT-THRUSH

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 208, 1922 (Mt. Sapo, Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Dagua region northward, and eastward through the Atrato Valley to the upper Sinú and the lower Cauca (Córdoba, Malaguita, Potedó, Andagoya, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., rio Jampavadó, rio Juradó; Quimari; Puerto Valdivia). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Phaenostictus mcleannani pacificus Hellmayr

PACIFIC ANT-THRUSH

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zoology, 13, pt. 3, p. 321, 1924 (Bulón, rio Bogotá, Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—La Guayacana.

Myrmornis torquata (Boddaert)

CAYENNE ANT-THRUSH

Formicarius torquatus, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 43, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Pará, Manáos and Matto Grosso; eastern Ecuador and eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caquetá region (Morelia).

* **Pittasoma michleri michleri** Cassin

MICHLER'S ANT-PITTA

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 12, p. 189, 1860 (Rio Truandó, extreme northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Costa Rica to northwestern Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia near the Panamá border (rio Juradó, rio Truandó, rio Salaquí). [*Panamá.*]

* **Pittasoma rufopileatum rosenbergi** Hellmayr

ROSENBERG'S ANT-PITTA

Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, no. 14, p. 51, 1911 (Sipi, rio Sipi, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the Baudó Mts. of western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast region from the Baudó Mts. to the lower rio San Juan (rio Jurubidá 900 m., rio Baudó, Baudó Mts. 1065 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, Sipi).

* **Pittasoma rufopileatum harterti** Chapman

HARTERT'S ANT-PITTA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 392, 1917 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris (Sclater)

YELLOW-BILLED GRALLARICULA

Grallaria flavirostris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 68 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Caño Gramalote near Villavicencio). [*Eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú.*]

* *Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris* Chapman

OCHRACEOUS-BREASTED GRALLARICULA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 31, p. 6, 1922 (Cocal, western slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes and the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Selva 2100 m., San Antonio, Cocal, La Costa, rio Mechengue, rio Munchique 720 m., Munchique, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Grallaricula ferruginepectus ferruginepectus* (Sclater)

RUSTY-BREASTED GRALLARICULA

Grallaria ferruginepectus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 129 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Northern Venezuela, the Santa Marta region of Colombia, and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. (Las Nubes, Chirúa, Las Vegas, Cincinnati 1650 m., Pueblo Viejo 600 m.). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

Grallaricula ferruginepectus rara Hellmayr and Madarász

RUFIOUS-BREASTED GRALLARICULA

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 12, pt. 1, p. 88 1914 ("Llanos of Medina", east slope of the Eastern Andes, Cundinamarca, Colombia; substitute western slope of the Eastern Andes, Cundinamarca).

COLOMBIA.—West slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca. Known from a "Bogotá" skin, the type (marked "Llanos of Medina"), a female from Sasaima 1225 m., and a male taken between Sasaima and Albán. [*La Sabana, Sierra de Perijá, Venezuela.*]

* *Grallaricula nana nana* (Lafresnaye)

SLATE-CROWNED GRALLARICULA

Grallaria nana, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 334, 1842 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—British Guiana, Venezuela, and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., "Bogotá"). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* *Grallaricula nana occidentalis* Todd

WESTERN SLATE-CROWNED GRALLARICULA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 40, p. 176, 1927 (Zancudo, Caldas, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The west slope of the Central Andes, and the Western Andes (Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta 3100 m., above Salento, Zancudo, La Candela 1950 m.; San Antonio, Munchique 1350 m.).

* *Grallaricula cucullata* (Sclater) HOODED GRALLARICULA

Conopophaga cucullata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 29, pl. 119 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western, Central, and perhaps Eastern Andes (Riolima; Santa Elena 2700 m., La Candela 1950 m.; "Bogotá").

A rare species. More specimens may show that the bird from the Western Andes is separable.

Myrmothera campanisona modesta (Sclater)
SCLATER'S COLOMBIAN ANT-PITTA

Grallaria modesta, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 89, pl. 94 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas to the Río Tapajoz and westward to eastern Colombia and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, río Dudita).

* *Myrmothera campanisona dissors* Zimmer
VENEZUELAN LITTLE ANT-PITTA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 703, p. 11, 1934 (Río Casiquiare, Venezuela, right bank, opposite El Meray).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá and Putumayo regions, and undoubtedly eastward to the río Vaupés and río Guainía regions (Florença, Morrelia, Umbria). [*Southern Venezuela, and the Río Negro region of northwestern Brazil.*]

This is *Grallaria brevicauda minor* of Chapman's list.

* *Grallaria squamigera squamigera* Prévost and Des Murs
UNDULATED ANT-PITTA

Zool. Voy. Vénus, Atlas, livr. 1, pl. 3, 1842 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Western, Central, and Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Laguneta, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Coconuco 3000 m.; Munchique 2300 m.). [*Mérida, Venezuela.*]

Grallaria gigantea lehmanni Wetmore
LEHMANN'S GIANT ANT-PITTA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58, p. 19, 1945 (San Marcos, 3000 m., Moscopán region, "Cauca" [Huila], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of the eastern slope of the Central Andes at their southern end (San Marcos 3000 m., Tijeras 2300 m.).

Grallaria guatimalensis chocoensis Chapman CHOCÓ ANT-PITTA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 394, 1917 (Baudó Mountains, 900 m., Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México to Trinidad and British Guiana, and southward on the west to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single specimen from the slopes of the Baudó Mts., 900 m.

Grallaria guatimalensis carmelitae Todd CARMELITA'S ANT-PITTA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 28, p. 81, 1915 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the north base of the Santa Marta Mts. (Pueblo Viejo 600 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* **Grallaria guatimalensis regulus** Sclater FULVOUS-BREADED ANT-PITTA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 66 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Colombia without precise locality in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 15, p. 314. Known definitely only from the Putumayo region (Umbria). [*Eastern and western Ecuador, to southern Perú.*]

A single male from Umbria agrees with a male from San José, eastern Ecuador, excepting for the fact that it is paler below.

Grallaria alleni Chapman ALLEN'S ANT-PITTA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 148, 1912 (Salento, 2100 m., west slope of the Central Andes, Colombia)

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type specimen from the Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Central Andes (Salento 2100 m.).

* **Grallaria nuchalis ruficeps** Sclater CHESTNUT-HEADED ANT-PITTA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 729 (Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to lower Temperate Zones, both slopes of the Central Andes and west slope of the Eastern Andes (Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta, Toche 2200 m., Coconuco 3000 m., Almaquer; "Bogotá", El Peñón, above Fusagasugá).

* **Grallaria rufo-cinerea** Sclater and Salvin

FERRUGINOUS ANT-PITTA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 526 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The west slope of the Central Andes in the upper Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones; east slope of the same range at the type locality (Santa Elena, Laguneta 3100 m., above Salento 2100 m.).

* **Grallaria quitensis quitensis** Lesson

QUITO ANT-PITTA

Echo du Monde Savant, 11, no. 49, col. 1140, 1844 (near Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Temperate Zone of Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes and Nariño (Santa Isabel 3600 m., Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., La Leonera 3700 m., Coconuco 2340 m., Valle de las Papas; Pasto, Chiles 3300 m., Mayasquer). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador.*]

* **Grallaria quitensis alticola** Todd

BOYACÁ ANT-PITTA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 115, 1919 (Lagunillas, Boyacá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá, and possibly Cundinamarca (Lagunillas 3300-3400 m., "Bogotá").

* **Grallaria milleri** Chapman

MILLER'S ANT-PITTA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 147, 1912 (Laguneta, west slope of the Central Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Temperate Zone of the Central Andes (Laguneta 2700-3100 m.).

Grallaria hypoleuca hypoleuca Sclater

WHITE-BELLIED ANT-PITTA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 88 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes, on the west slope ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá).

* **Grallaria hypoleuca castanea** Chapman

ECUADORIAN WHITE-BELLIED ANT-PITTA

Amer. Mus. Novit., 86, p. 8, 1923 (Baeza, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at the headwaters of the rio Magdalena (San Agustín 1500 m., La Candela 1950 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Grallaria hypoleuca flavotincta** Sclater

YELLOW-BREASTED ANT-PITTA

Ibis, 1877, p. 445, pl. 9 (Frontino, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes southward to Nariño; ? east slope of the Central Andes at Santa Elena (Frontino 1440 m., La Selva 1800 m., Munchique 1700 m., La Costa 1900 m., Ricaurte 1170 m. ? Santa Elena).

* **Grallaria bangsi** Allen

BANG'S ANT-PITTA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 159, 1900 (El Libano, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. between 1200 and 2400 m. (El Libano, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Heights of Chirúa).

* **Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla** Lafresnaye

CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANT-PITTA

Rev. Zool., 5, p. 333, 1842 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Northern Venezuela through Colombia to northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes except Santa Marta ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2880 m., El Roble, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Laguneta, Salento, rio Toche, El Edén, Miraflores; Concordia, San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, Ricaurte 1170 m., Mayasquer, La Guayacana). [*Eastern and western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Above Soatá 2600 m.

Grallaria rufula spatiator Bangs

WANDERING ANT-PITTA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 177, 1898 (Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Santa Marta region, southward through the Andes to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. 2400-2700 m. (Macotama, San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas).

Grallaria rufula saltuensis Wetmore

PERIJÁ ANT-PITTA

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 4, 1946 (South Teta, above Airoca [Hiroca], 2850-3000 m., Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Sierra de Perijá between 2850-3100 m. (Above Airoca [Hiroca], Cerro Pintado).

- * *Grallaria rufula rufula* Lafresnaye RUFIOUS ANT-PITTA

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 99, 1843 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Andes except the Perijá Mts. and the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., "Bogotá", El Peñón, Chipaque; Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta, Coconuco; Paramillo Mts., Andes west of Popayán). [*Ecuador; Táchira, Venezuela.*]

- Grallaria fulviventris barbacoae* (Chapman) PACIFIC ANT-PITTA

Hyllopezus dives barbacoae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 617, 1914 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to eastern Ecuador and southwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast (Alto Bonito, San José, Barbacoas).

- Grallaria fulviventris caquetae* (Chapman) CAQUETÁ ANT-PITTA

Hyllopezus dives caquetae, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 96, p. 10, 1923 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Morelia, Caquetá.

- * *Grallaria perspicillata pallidior* (Todd) NORTH COLOMBIAN ANT-PITTA

Hyllopezus perspicillatus pallidior, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 115, 1919 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena, the lower Cauca, and the upper Sinú Valleys (El Tambor, rio Lebrija; Puerto Valdivia; Murucucú, Quimari).

- * *Grallaria perspicillata perspicillata* Lawrence LAWRENCE'S ANT-PITTA

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, pp. 303, 326, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia, Tropical Zone (rio Salaquí, Juradó). [*Central and eastern Panamá.*]

- * *Grallaria perspicillata periophthalmica* Salvadori and Festa FESTA'S ANT-PITTA

Boll. Mus. Torino, 13, no. 330, p. 2, 1898 (Río Peripa, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from Nariño northward to the Baudó Mts., where birds are intermediate with the nomi-

nate race (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, rio Jurubidá, Alto del Buey, rio Baudó 1050 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Grallaria macularia diversa Zimmer WESTERN SPOTTED ANT-PITTA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 703, p. 19, 1934 (Puerto Indiana, junction of Rio Napo and Rio Amazonas, northern Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and southern Venezuela southward to the Amazon and westward to southeastern Colombia, eastern Perú, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Amazon region (Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Perú to southern Venezuela.*]

Family CONOPOPHAGIDAE—THE GNAT-EATERS

Key

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. No white streak behind the eye; lower breast white, streaked black..... | <i>Corythopsis torquata</i> |
| B. With a white post-ocular streak..... | 1 |
| 1. Throat, breast and belly grey; cap, or forehead only, reddish chestnut..... | <i>Conopophaga castaneiceps</i> ♂ |
| A band of rufous or chestnut across breast.... | 2 |
| 2. Throat black..... | <i>Conopophaga aurita</i> ♂ |
| Throat white or rufous..... | 3 |
| 3. Wing 66 mm. or less..... | <i>Conopophaga aurita</i> ♀ |
| Wing 68 mm. or more..... | <i>Conopophaga castaneiceps</i> ♀ |

* **Conopophaga aurita inexpectata** Zimmer RIO NEGRO GNAT-EATER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 500, p. 8, 1931 (Tabocal, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas westward to the base of the Colombian Andes and southward to the Amazon Valley.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Caquetá and Putumayo near the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Florencia, Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Northwestern Brazil in the Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés regions, southward to Tonantins on the north bank of the upper Amazon; northeastern Ecuador.*]

* **Conopophaga castaneiceps castaneiceps** Slater CHESTNUT-HEADED GNAT-EATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 47 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on both slopes of the Eastern Andes, east slope of the Central Andes, and the west slope of that ran-

ge, where birds seem to be intermediate between the typical form and West Andean birds ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Andalucía 1500 m.; El Isno, La Candela; La Frijolera [intermediate or new race]; Quimari).

More material is needed to work out the races of this species in Colombia. Two males from El Isno differ markedly from each other in the color of the pileum. In one it is bright chestnut, in the other bright chestnut on the forehead only, the rest of it being dark brown, thus agreeing with the description of Todd's *C. c. subtorridus* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45, p. 217, 1932, "Heights of Caldas" [= above Dagua], west slope of the Western Andes of Colombia). It is hardly possible that two species inhabit the upper Magdalena Valley, and for the present, at any rate, it seems best to lump *subtorridus* with *chocoensis*.

A female of what I regard to be *chocoensis* from La Selva, 1800 m.; agrees with Hellmayr's description of his female from La Selva, 1380 m., and not with the description of Todd's supposed female (= ? immature male) from the "Heights of Caldas".

A single specimen from Quimari, in southwestern Bolívar, seems closest to the typical form.

* **Conopophaga castaneiceps chocoensis** Chapman

WESTERN CHESTNUT-HEADED GNAT-EATER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 641, 1915 (Baudó Mts., Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes and the Baudó Mts. (La Selva 1380-1800 m., Baudó Mts., Heights of Caldas?).

Corythopsis torquata sarayacuensis Chubb

AMAZONIAN RINGED GNAT-EATER

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 38, p. 48, 1918 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Colombia south to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from two "Bogotá" trade skins and one female from Cuembi, Putumayo; undoubtedly ranging eastward to the Orinoco and Rio Negro regions. [Eastern Ecuador, southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil southward to the Rio Madeira.]

Family RHINOCRYPTIDAE—THE TAPACOLAS

Key

- A. Body plumage with numerous round white spots;
hind claw long and nearly straight..... *Acropternis orthonyx*
- B. Body plumage without white spots..... 4

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 2. Tail longer than outstretched feet, about 60-80 mm. in length..... | 1 | |
| Tail shorter or barely as long as outstretched feet, less than 60 mm. in length..... | 2 | |
| 1. Entire plumage dark ashy grey, rather paler beneath..... | | <i>Myornis senilis</i> |
| Head greyish; back brown; center or most of breast rusty; throat and lower breast white.. | | <i>Liosceles thoracicus</i> |
| 2. With a conspicuous white eyebrow..... | | <i>Scytalopus p. panamensis</i> |
| Without an eyebrow..... | 3 | |
| 3. Lower surface dark slate grey..... | 4 | |
| Lower surface paler, ashy or mouse-grey.... | 9 | |
| 4. Entire plumage dark slaty grey, including rump, belly and flanks..... | 5 | |
| Rump, flanks and belly rufous barred with black..... | 6 | |
| 5. Wing 55-60 mm.; tail 39-42 mm. | | <i>Scytalopus unicolor latrans</i> |
| Wing 50-55 mm.; tail 33-35 mm. | | <i>Scytalopus magellanicus canus</i> |
| 6. Throat conspicuously paler than rest of under parts..... | | <i>Scytalopus femoralis atratus</i> |
| Throat not conspicuously paler..... | 7 | |
| 7. Size large, wing 59-70 mm.; tail 43-55 mm. .. | | <i>Scytalopus femoralis confusus</i> |
| Size smaller, tail 37-42 mm. | 8 | |
| 8. Bill 6-7 mm. deep at base..... | | <i>Scytalopus panamensis vicinior</i> |
| Bill 4-5 mm. deep at base..... | | <i>Scytalopus latebricola ssp.</i> |
| 9. Belly and flanks unbarred, or obsoletely so... | 10 | |
| Belly and flanks regularly barred..... | 11 | |
| 10. Back and wings mouse-grey; bill heavy, 6-7 mm. deep at base..... | | <i>Scytalopus l. latebricola</i> |
| Back tawny brown; bill 4-5 mm. deep at base..... | | <i>Scytalopus magellanicus griseicollis</i> |
| 11. Culmen 12-14 mm.; tail 33-55 mm.; center of belly whitish..... | | <i>Scytalopus femoralis sanctae-martae</i> |
| Culmen 10-12 mm.; tail 36-45 mm.; belly grey like the breast..... | | <i>Scytalopus latebricola meridanus</i> |

* *Liosceles thoracicus dugandi* de Schauensee

COLOMBIAN BELTED BABBLER

Notulae Naturae, no. 221, p. 10, February 24, 1950 (Umbria, 300 m., Putumayo, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the left bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil, to eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador, and the base of the Andes in the Putumayo region of Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from 3 specimens taken at Umbria, Putumayo. [*Western Brazil north of the Amazon (Tonantins, specimen in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia)*].

* *Scytalopus unicolor latrans* Hellmayr

BLACK BABBLER

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool., 13, pt. 3, p. 11, 1924 (Cerro Munchique, 2100 m., Western Andes of Colombia, west of Popayán)

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia, southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges from Norte de Santander and Antioquia southward to Nariño (Pamplona, "Bogotá", El Peñón, El Roble, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Medellín, San Pedro [Antioquia], Santa Isabel 3600 m., Lagunaeta, Toche, Coconucc, Almaguer, Valle de las Papas; Cocal, Andes west of Popayán, Cerro Munchique 1800 m.; Chiles 3300 m., Masquer). [*Ecuador, northern Perú and western Venezuela.*]

This is *Scytalopus niger* of Chapman's list.

Scytalopus magellanicus canus Chapman

GREY BABBLER

Auk, 32, p. 412, 1915 (Paramillo Mts., 3800 m., at the northern end of the Western Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia, southward to Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Paramillo Mts., 3800 m., Western Andes, and La Leonera, 3700 m., Central Andes.

Scytalopus magellanicus griseicollis (Lafresnaye)

BOGOTÁ BABBLER

Merularis griseicollis, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 103, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes in the vicinity of Bogotá ("Bogotá", Tocaimito 3200 m., Chipaque 2850 m., Páramo de Choachí, Páramo de Beltrán 2970 m. [type of *S. infasciatus* Chapman], El Peñón 2880 m.).

Additional records.—Subachoque 2663 m.

* *Scytalopus femoralis confusus* Zimmer

COLOMBIAN BABBLER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1044, p. 10, 1939 (Miraflores, Central Andes of Colombia above the Cauca Valley).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of all three

Andean ranges from about 5° North latitude southward ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], below Albán 2000 m., north of Sasaima, Andalucía, Buenavista [Huila]; El Isno, La Candela, La Palma, Miraflores, El Edén; San Antonio, Lomitas, Pavas, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., La Costa 810 m., Munchique; Mayasquer).

This is *Scytalopus m. micropterus* of Chapman's list.

***Scytalopus femoralis atratus* Hellmayr**

BOYACÁ BABBLER

Orn. Monatsb., 30, no. 3, p. 54, 1922 (Rio Negro, border of Boyacá and Arauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in the headwaters of the rio Casanare (Rio Negro 1467 m.).

* ***Scytalopus femoralis sanctae-martae* Chapman**

SANTA MARTA BABBLER

Auk, 32, p. 418, 1915 (Valparaiso [= Cincinnati], Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains 1200-1800 m. (Valparaiso, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo).

* ***Scytalopus latebricola latebricola* Bangs**

MACOTAMA BABBLER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 101, 1899 (Páramo de Chirúgua, and Páramo de Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Santa Marta Mountains from about 1800 to 3600 m. (Macotama, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Chirúgua, Páramo de Macotama, Páramo de Mama-rongo).

* ***Scytalopus latebricola meridanus* Hellmayr**

MÉRIDA BABBLER

Orn. Monatsb., 30, no. 3, p. 58, 1922 (La Culata, Andes of Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., Boca del Monte, El Roble, Chipaque, above Bogotá; Santa Isabel 3600 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* ***Scytalopus latebricola* subsp.**

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.).

Dr. J. T. Zimmer, an authority on this difficult group, has examined my three specimens and regards these birds as intermediate between *meridanus* and *spillmani* of Ecuador. He believes more material from both Ecuador and Colombia is needed for a positive identification. Birds from El Roble, Chipaque, and Santa Isabel, while not identical with Mérida birds, are closest to *meridanus*.

* *Scytalopus panamensis* *vicinior* Zimmer NARIÑO BABBLER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1044, p. 11, 1939 (Ricaurte, Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Western Andes from Nariño northward, and the west slope of the Central Andes (Ricaurte 1170 m.; Alto Bonito 450 m., Paramillo Mts. 3700 m.; Salento 1950 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

The Alto Bonito and Ricaurte birds are under *S. m. micropterus* in Chapman's list.

Scytalopus panamensis panamensis Chapman PANAMÁ BABBLER

Auk, 32, p. 420, 1915 (Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna in the Darién Mountains. [*Extreme southeastern Panamá.*]

* *Myornis senilis* (Lafresnaye) ASH-COLORED BABBLER

Merulaxis senilis, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 103, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., "Bogotá", El Peñón; Zancudo 2300-2500 m., Laguneta 3100 m.).

* *Acropternis orthonyx orthonyx* (Lafresnaye) OCELLATED BABBLER

Merulaxis orthonyx, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 131, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, central Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2880 m.; Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta, Coconuco 3000 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Family COTINGIDAE—THE COTINGAS, BECARDS, AND FRUIT-CROWS

Key

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Mantle black, dark or pale grey, drab grey, black and grey, black and white, or pure white..... | a |
| B. Mantle blue, green, rufous, or some other color than black, grey or white..... | b (after N ^o 31) |
| a. Wing 140 mm. or more..... | 1 |
| Wing under 140 mm..... | 7 |

1. Plumage entirely white, except for black spots at tip of tail and primaries.....	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i> ♂
Mantle grey.....	2
Mantle black.....	3
2. Plumage uniform grey; belly and under tail coverts tinged olive-brown.....	<i>Lipaugus fusco-cinereus</i>
Belly and under tail coverts white; wing feathers edged white.....	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i> ♀
Body plumage pale grey; wings black; throat covered with numerous wattles forming a beard.....	<i>Procnias averano</i> ♂
3. Sides of neck bare, blue in life; crown covered with short velvety feathers.....	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>
Sides of neck feathered.....	4
4. Plumage all black.....	5
Plumage not all black; throat red or orange..	6
5. Head prominently crested, the crest curving forward; wing over 220 mm.....	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>
Head not so prominently crested; wing over 220 mm.....	♂ (1)
Head not crested; wing under 190 mm.....	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i> ♀
6. Throat dark crimson-red; rest of plumage black.....	<i>Querula purpurata</i> ♀
Throat and upper chest orange or orange-red; breast and belly hazel, or black spotted with hazel.....	<i>Querula purpurata</i> ♂
7. Crown, rump, breast, belly, and tail (except tip) scarlet.....	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>
No scarlet in plumage.....	<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i> ♂
8. Throat purple; breast and belly white; back black barred white.....	8
Throat rose; plumage above black, below dark grey.....	<i>Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema</i> ♂
Throat rose or spotted rose; plumage below rufous.....	<i>Platypsaris minor</i> ♂
With no purple or rose on the throat.....	<i>Platypsaris minor</i> (♂ imm.)
9. With rufous, chestnut or yellow somewhere in the plumage.....	9
With no color other than grey or black in the plumage.....	10
10. With pectoral tufts.....	11
Without pectoral tufts.....	12
11. Pectoral tufts chestnut.....	<i>Laniocera hypopyrrha</i> ♂
Pectoral tufts lemon-yellow.....	<i>Laniocera hypopyrrha</i> ♀

(1) Adult males of *Cephalopterus ornatus* are further distinguished by having a long feathered wattle hanging from the lower throat.

12. Entire under surface cinnamon; wings and tail rufous..... *Platypsaris minor* ♀
 Throat and sides of head greenish yellow; breast and belly barred..... *Pachyramphus versicolor* ♂
 Throat and sides of head not yellow; lower surface not rufous..... 13
13. General plumage grey; a long chestnut crest; tail feathers (except central ones) with white spot on inner web..... *Ampelion rubro-cristatus*
 Above grey, streaked yellowish white; below yellowish streaked with dusky; tail as above..... *Ampelion rubro-cristatus* (imm.)
 Sides of head chestnut; crown black..... 14
14. Tail tipped white, basal half pale grey to white..... *Tityra inquisitor albitorques* ♀
 Tail narrowly edged white, only the extreme base of tail grey..... *Tityra inquisitor buckleyi* and *T. i. erythrogenys* ♀
15. With no wing bars..... 16
 With wing bars, or wing feathers edged..... 25
16. Plumage below grey..... 17
 Plumage below white or white tinged grey.... 19
17. Above grey; crown darker in contrast to back..... *Platypsaris homochrous* ♂
 Crown grey, uniform with back..... 18
18. Below tinged yellowish; wing 90-100 mm. *Rhitypterna simplex frederici*
 Below ashy grey, paler on belly and crissum; wing 120-130 mm. *Lipaugus vociferans*
19. Back and breast more or less streaked with black..... *Tityra cayana* ♀
 Back and breast uniform..... 20
20. Bill black..... 21
 Bill basally pink or red..... 23
21. Crown and cheeks black..... *Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys* ♂
 Cheeks white..... 22
22. Tip and basal half of tail white..... *Tityra inquisitor albitorques* ♂
 Tail without white tip, only extreme base white..... *Tityra inquisitor buckleyi* ♂
23. Tail all black..... *Tityra cayana* ♂
 Tip and basal half of tail pale grey to white, a broad black subterminal bar..... 24

24. Plumage above pale grey, almost white on back of head; forehead and around eye black..... *Tityra semifasciata* ♂
 Plumage above drab grey, darker on head and hindneck *Tityra semifasciata* ♀
25. Crown and back grey; wing bar white; secondaries and tertials edged white..... *Xipholena punicea* ♀
 Back grey; cap black..... 26
 Back black or mixed grey and black..... 27
26. Outer tail feathers grey, narrowly edged with white..... *Pachyramphus rufus* ♂
 Outer tail feathers black with broad white tips; central ones black..... *Pachyramphus a. albo-griseus* ♂
 Similar to *albogriseus*, but central tail feathers grey for basal two-thirds..... *Pachyramphus albogriseus ornatus* ♂
27. Plumage black above and below... 28
 Plumage above black or partially so; below pale to dark grey..... 29
28. Uniform black with no greyish tone on rump..... *Pachyramphus polychopterus tenebrosus* ♂
 Black above and below, but rump tinged greyish *Pachyramphus polychopterus niger* ♂
29. Breast and belly dark slate grey; back black.. *Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis* ♂
 Breast and belly pure grey, not blackish grey.. 30
30. Back mixed black and grey; wing 63-70 mm. *Pachyramphus marginatus* ♂
 Back black or mixed with a little grey; wing 72-80 mm. 31
31. Breast and belly blue-grey; wing 75-80 mm... *Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis* ♂
 Breast and belly iron-grey; wing 72-75 mm... *Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris* ♂
- b. Plumage below scarlet, duller on breast; throat brown; crown and tail tinged red..... *Phoenicircus nigricollis* ♀
 Body plumage shining reddish purple; wing coverts and base of tail white..... *Xipholena punicea* ♂
 Plumage above blue; throat or more of the under parts purple or purple-red; tail black.. 32
 Plumage with no blue, scarlet, or purple..... 34
32. Under parts, except belly and under tail coverts, purple-red..... *Cotinga cotinga* ♂
 Throat dark purple; center of belly mauve purple; breast and flanks blue..... *Cotinga nattererii* ♂
 Throat purple; rest of under parts blue..... 33

33. Blue feathers of body basally black; purple of throat reaching to upper chest..... *Cotinga cayana* ♂
 Blue feathers of body basally white, with a purplish subterminal band; upper throat only purple..... *Cotinga maynana* ♂
34. Mantle green, or olive, or olive-brown, either marked or not with black..... 35
 Mantle brown or rufous..... 57 (*)
35. Throat, cheeks, shoulder, and long crest rufous chestnut; belly yellow streaked black.. *Ampelion rufaxilla* ♂
 Without a large crest (35 mm.); if crested, then crest short (15 mm.), rounded..... 36
36. Whole head black or greenish black..... 37
 Head not black or greenish black..... 41
37. Upper breast orange, separated from yellow under parts by a green band..... *Pipreola jucunda* ♂
 With no orange in the plumage..... 38
38. Breast and belly banded black and yellow.... *Pipreola arcuata* ♂
 Breast and belly not banded..... 39
39. Tertiaries tipped white; a yellow line behind ear-coverts forming a half collar..... 40
 Wings plain; center of breast and belly clear yellow; no yellow line behind ear-coverts... *Pipreola lubomirskii* ♂
40. Head blackish green; throat and upper breast green..... *Pipreola r. riefferii* ♂
 Head, throat and upper breast black or blackish green..... *Pipreola riefferii occidentalis* ♂
41. Wing 83 mm. or more..... 42
 Wing 80 mm. or less; wing coverts margined rufous to fawn..... 54
42. Chin, breast and belly banded yellow and black..... *Pipreola arcuata* ♀
 Under parts not banded..... 43
43. Throat and upper breast clear golden yellow; belly greenish yellow, mottled green..... *Pipreola aureopectus aureopectus* ♂
 Throat, breast and center of belly golden yellow; flanks and sides of breast mottled green..... *Pipreola aureopectus decora* ♂
 Throat and breast not golden yellow..... 44

(*) *Perissocephalus tricolor* (P. L. S. Müller), a genus as yet unrecorded from Colombia, is distinguished by having the whole top of the head bare, leaving only slight bristles. The plumage above is clear yellowish brown, beneath similar but belly passing into rufous-chestnut; wings and tail black; under wing coverts white; wing over 200 mm.

44. Under parts plain olive yellow..... 45
Under parts streaked or scalloped..... 46
45. Base of concealed black crest white or all black; wing 120-131 mm. *Lipaugus cryptolophus mindoensis*
Bases of crest feathers chestnut; wing about 135 mm. *Lipaugus cryptolophus cryptolophus*
46. Crown black (♂), or green (♀); feathers of mantle green marked with black..... *Ampelioides tschudii*
Upper parts plain..... 47
47. Entire upper surface grass green, or olive green..... 48
Upper surface olive green, rump yellow to fawn..... 52
48. Throat and breast green, belly streaked yellow and green..... 49
Throat, breast and belly streaked yellow and green..... 50
49. Tertiaries tipped white; feet pale (light red)... *Pipreola riefferii* ♀
Tertiaries without white tip; feet dark (greyish green)..... *Pipreola lubomirskii* ♀
50. Bill about 25 mm. broad at gape, 20 mm. long; back olive green..... *Procnias averano* ♀
Bill about 18 mm. broad at gape, 14 mm. long; back grass green..... *Pipreola jucunda* ♀
Bill about 13 mm. broad at gape, 12 mm. long; back grass green..... 51
51. Bill black; throat green streaked yellow..... *Pipreola aureopectus* subsp. ♀
Bill pale brown; throat yellow streaked green.. *Pipreola a. aureopectus* and *P. aureopectus decora* ♀
52. Crown greyish; bill strongly hooked..... *Attila spadiceus caniceps*
Crown olive; bill strongly hooked..... 53
53. Rump lemon yellow; belly strongly washed with yellow green; bill 20-22 mm.; tail olive-brown..... *Attila spadiceus parambae*
Rump yellow, tinged fawn; center of belly almost white; bill 20-22 mm.; tail brown..... *Attila spadiceus sclateri*
Rump yellow; center of belly white; bill 17-20 mm.; tail rufescent brown..... *Attila spadiceus spadiceus*
54. Crown in contrast to back..... 55
Crown not in contrast to back..... 56
55. Crown grey; breast and belly yellow, breast finely barred..... *Pachyramphus versicolor* ♀
Crown dull rufous; cheeks grey; wing 69-72 mm. *Pachyramphus albo-griseus* ♀

- Crown rufous with an olive tinge; cheeks olive; wing 61-66 mm. *Pachyramphus marginatus* ♀
56. Lower surface pale yellow. *Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis* and *cinereiventris* ♀
- Lower surface yellowish green. *Pachyramphus polychopterus niger, tenebrosus* and *tristis* ♀
57. Breast or belly streaked, mottled, or the feathers edged with a contrasting color. 58
Entire under surface uniform without a trace of streaks or light edges to the feathers. 66
58. Lower breast and belly fulvous, streaked blackish brown; upper surface blackish brown streaked fulvous. *Ampelion rufarilla* ♀
Upper parts unstreaked. 59
59. Tail 32-40 mm.; upper plumage blackish brown, rump white. *Iodopleura isabellae*
Tail over 50 mm. 60
60. Above brown to blackish brown, sometimes washed with blue-green, the feathers pale edged. 61
Feathers of mantle plain. 65
61. Below ferruginous, narrowly barred with black
Without black bars below. *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema* ♀
62
62. Feathers of lower surface with dusky centers and pale edges giving a strongly mottled appearance. 63
Feathers of lower surface with somewhat darker centers than the edges, not giving a strongly mottled appearance. 64
63. Fringes of the feathers of the under surface and under tail coverts fawn to rufescent. *Cotinga nattererii* ♀
Similar to above but fringes of feathers and under tail coverts white to fawn. *Cotinga cotinga* ♀
64. Throat greyish; under surface greyish brown. Throat and under surface brown to rufescent brown. *Cotinga cayana* ♀
Cotinga maynana ♀
65. Throat and breast streaked olive and yellowish; bill 17-20 mm.; rump buffy yellow. *Attila spadiceus spadiceus* (brown phase)
Throat and breast streaked olive and yellowish; bill 21-22 mm.; rump buffy yellow. *Attila spadiceus parvirostris*
66. Below white, tinged grey; wings black; basal half of tail and tip grey, distal half black. *Tityra semifasciata colombiana* ♀
Below rufous or rufescent white. 67

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| 67. Wing 97 mm. or more; plumage above and below rufous..... | 68 | |
| Wing under 97 mm.; entire plumage rufous, or rufescent white below..... | 74 | |
| 68. With yellow pectoral tufts..... | 69 | |
| Without yellow pectoral tufts..... | 70 | |
| 69. Throat ashy grey; lower surface pale rufescent, much paler than back..... | | <i>Laniocera rufescens griseigula</i> ♂ |
| Similar, but throat like rest of underparts or with a faint grey tinge..... | | <i>Laniocera rufescens rufescens</i> ♂ |
| Similar to <i>rufescens</i> , but under parts brighter and deeper rufous..... | | <i>Laniocera rufescens tertia</i> ♂ |
| 70. Basal two-thirds of feathers of wing-coverts dark brown, distal third rufous in strong contrast..... | | <i>Laniocera rufescens</i> ♀ |
| No strong contrast in color on wing-coverts.. | 71 | |
| 71. Wing 97-114 mm..... | 72 | |
| Wing 125-135 mm..... | 73 | |
| 72. Under surface of body rufous-brown..... | | <i>Rhytipterna h. holerythra</i> |
| Under surface of body rufous-chestnut..... | | <i>Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi</i> |
| 73. Under surface of body cinnamon-brown..... | | <i>Lipaugus unirufus unirufus</i> |
| Under surface of body rufous-chestnut..... | | <i>Lipaugus unirufus castaneotinctus</i> |
| 74. Below bright, deep cinnamon rufous; wing coverts blackish edged rufous..... | 75 | |
| Below pale whitish rufescent; wing coverts uniform | 76 | |
| 75. Above uniform orange-rufous, rump paler.... | | <i>Attila cinnamomeus</i> |
| Crown and nape rufous; mantle brown; rump rufous, upper tail coverts ochraceous..... | | <i>Attila spadiceus spadiceus</i> (rufous phase) |
| 76. Eyebrow and hindneck grey..... | | <i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i> |
| Without grey eyebrow or hindneck..... | 77 | |
| 77. Bill about 8 mm. deep at nostril..... | 78 | |
| Bill 6 mm. deep at nostril or less..... | 79 | |
| 78. Above deep rufous; below paler..... | | <i>Platypsaris h. homochrous</i> ♀ |
| Above rufous brown; below white tinged rufous | | <i>Platypsaris homochrous canescens</i> ♀ and <i>quimarinus</i> ♀ |
| 79. Below pale rufous; back chestnut rufous..... | | <i>Pachyramphus c. cinnamomeus</i> ♀ |
| Below white tinged rufous; back cinnamon rufous..... | 80 | |

80. Wing 66-70 mm.....	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i> ♀
Wing 72-77 mm.....	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae</i>

Phoenicircus nigricollis Swainson

BLACK-NECKED RED CHATTERER

In Richardson, Fauna Bor.—Amer., 2, p. 491, 1832 (Barcellos, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Northern Brazil east to the lower Rio Branco, south to the Rio Tapajoz, and westward to southeastern Colombia, eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (south of Mocoa, upper Putumayo; Loretoyacu).

* **Ampelion rubro-cristatus** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) (1)

RED-CRESTED CHATTERER

Ampelis rubro-cristata, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 39, 1837 (Ayupaya and Yungas, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—The Santa Marta region, and the Andes of Colombia southward through the mountains to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of all three Andean ranges and the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Chirúgua, Páramo de Macotama 3600 m., Cerro de Caracas 2700 m., Páramo de Mamarongo, Macotama; Pamplona, above Vetas, Cachirí, Ramirez, La Pica, "Bogotá", El Peñón; Santa Elena, Medellín, Angelópolis, Santa Isabel, Laguneta, Toche 2200 m., Coconuco, Valle de las Papas; Paramillo Mts. 3750 m., Andes west of Popayán; Chiles 3300 m.).

Additional records.—La Cita (Sabana de Bogotá), La Calera, Chochí, Subachoque; Moscopán, Paletará.

* **Ampelion rufaxilla antioquiae** Chapman

ANTIOQUIA CHATTERER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 8, 1924 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia. Northern and central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and Western Andes (Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín [above?], Retiro, Laguneta, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique).

* **Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema** (Deville and Sclater)

PURPLE-THROATED COTINGA

Cotinga porphyrolaema, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 226, 1852 (Sarayacu, río Ucayali, Perú).

(1) Zimmer (Field Mus., Zool. 17, p. 357, 1930) shows that *Ampelion* antedates *Heliochera*, and that for *Ampelion* as used by Hellmayr for the species *cucullatus* and *melanocephalus* of southeastern Brazil, the generic name *Carpornis* should be used.

Range of the species.—Western Brazil, northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caquetá region (Morelia).

Cotinga cotinga (Linnaeus)

PURPLE-BREADED COTINGA

Ampelis cotinga, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 298, 1766 (Belém do Pará region, Brazil, *ex* Oliveira-Pinto).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern Brazil westward to extreme eastern Colombia. On the south bank of the Amazon from the Rio Tapajoz eastward to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Professor Dugand identifies skins found on Kubeo Indian ornaments from north of Mitú, in the Vaupés region, as belonging to this species.

* **Cotinga nattererii** (Boissonneau)

NATTERER'S COTINGA

Ampelis nattererii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 2, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Panamá Canal Zone southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, eastward through the Atrato, upper Sinú and lower Cauca to the middle Magdalena Valley (Barbacoas, El Pailón, near Buenaventura, San José, rio Dagua, Noanamá, Nóvita, Iguamiandó, Nuquí, rio Juradó; Quimari; Puerto Valdivia; Muzo. "Bogotá").

The blue portions of the plumage vary from purplish blue to almost verditer blue, irrespective of locality.

* **Cotinga maynana** (Linnaeus)

MAYNAS COTINGA

Ampelis maynana, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 298, 1766 (Maynas, Perú).

Range of the species.—Upper Amazonia southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region. Recorded from Caquetá (Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Skins identified by Prof. Dugand on Indian ornaments from Puerto Limón [southeast of Mocoa, Putumayo], the middle rio Caguán, the lower rio Igará-paraná, and the Mirafía territory on the lower rio Caquetá, west of La Pedrera.

* **Cotinga cayana** (Linnaeus)

CAYENNE COTINGA

Ampelis cayana, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 298, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, northern Brazil and eastern Colombia south to Pará, the upper rio Madeira and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Rio Casanare, Arauca; "Bogotá", Villavicencio, rio Ocoa; Tres Esquinas; Macacuni).

Xipholena punicea (Pallas)

POMPADOUR COTINGA

Turdus puniceus, in Vroeg's Catalogue, Adumbrat., p. 2, 1764 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and southern Venezuela southward to the middle and upper Amazon and south of the river in the Rios Madeira-Juruá region.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the upper Río Negro (San Felipe).

* **Carpodectes hopkei** Berlepsch

HOPKE'S COTINGA

Orn. Monatsb., 5, p. 174, 1897 (San José, río Dagua, western Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the upper Atrato Valley (San José, río Dagua, Nóvita, Iguamiandó, Alto del Buey 1440 m., río Juradó).

I believe this bird is best regarded as a species rather than a race of *C. nitidus*.

* **Pipreola riefferii riefferii** (Boissonneau)

RIEFFER'S FRUIT-EATER

Ampelis riefferii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 3, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward through the mountains to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes (east slope at Choachí), and both slopes of the Central Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Cachirí, Bucaramanga, Peñablanca, Choachí, "Bogotá", Anolaima, Subia, El Roble, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Retiro, La Camelia, Salento, Laguneta, Toche, El Edén, La Plata, La Candela).

Birds from the northern part of the Central Andes (Santa Elena) may belong to a distinct race. (See Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 893, p. 3, 1936).

* **Pipreola riefferii occidentalis** (Chapman)

WEST ANDEAN FRUIT-EATER

Euchlornis riefferi occidentalis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 630, 1914 (San Antonio, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Western Andes, including the Pacific slope of Nariño. West slope of the Central Andes at their extreme southern end. (La Selva, San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, La Costa 900 m., Mayasquer 2340 m., Almaguer). [Western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Ricaurte.

* *Pipreola lubomirskii* Taczanowski LUBOMIRSKI'S FRUIT-EATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 236, pl. 22 (Tambillo, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia, eastern Ecuador and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela 1600 m.; Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.).

* *Pipreola jucunda* Sclater YELLOW-VENTED FRUIT-EATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 89, pl. 160 (Cachi-Llacta near Nanegal, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of Nariño, northward to the region about Cerro Munchique, west slope (Mayasquer 1400 m., Ricaurte 1170 m., Buenavista 360 m. (?); La Costa 1000 m.).

According to Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat., 55, p. 551, 1926) the specimen from Buenavista, Nariño, previously recorded by him as *P. jucunda* (*l. c.*, 36, p. 499, 1917) seems rather to be a female of some form of *P. aureopectus*.

Pipreola aureopectus decora Bangs SANTA MARTA FRUIT-EATER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 98, 1899 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern and western Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts. between 1350 and 2100 m. (Chirúa, El Líbano, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, La Taguas, Las Vegas, San Miguel, Sierra Nevada 1800 m.).

* *Pipreola aureopectus aureopectus* (Lafresnaye) GOLDEN-BREASTED FRUIT-EATER

Ampelis aureopectus, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 68, 1843 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes (La Palmitta, "Bogotá"). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* *Pipreola aureopectus* subspecies

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes, and Nariño (Concordia, Munchique 1950 m., Buenavista).

A single female in the Academy's collection from Munchique differs from East Andean females by having the bill black (noted on the label as "dark red-brown") instead of pale, by being darker green on the back, and by having the entire under parts darker with much less yellow streaking. The forehead lacks any trace of yellow. Perhaps birds from Concordia, Antioquia, and Buenavista, Nariño, are the same.

- * **Pipreola arcuata** (Lafresnaye) ARCUATE FRUIT-EATER

Ampelis arcuata, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 98, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward through the mountains to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern, Central and Western Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá"; Laguneta 3100 m., Toche 2220 m.; west slope of Cerro Munchique 900-1350 m.).

- * **Ampelioides tschudii** (Gray) GIRDLED FRUIT-EATER

Cotinga tschudii, Genera Bds., 1, p. 279, 1846 (Pangoa, east of Tarma, Junin, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes; the west [and probably the east] slope of the Eastern Andes, and the Macarena Mountains (La Costa 1200 m., Cocal, San Antonio, Lomitas, La Selva 2100 m., Frontino; "Bogotá", Andalucía 2100 m.; Macarena Mts. 1430 m.).

This is *Stictornis cinctus* of Chapman's list.

- Iodopleura isabellae** Parzudaki ISABELLA'S CHATTERER

Rev. Zool., 10, p. 186, 1847 (San Carlos, Río Negro, Terr. Amazonas, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Northern Brazil from Marajó Island and Pará up the Amazon Valley to eastern Perú, southward to northern Bolivia, and northward through eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia to southern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta to the Río Negro region, and undoubtedly southward to the Amazon ("Bogotá", Barrigón, near Villavicencio; San Felipe, Macacuni).

- * **Attila spadiceus parvirostris** Allen SMALL-BILLED ATTLA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 153, 1900 (Minca, Santa Marta region, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From México southward through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad, thence southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region (Don Diego, Agua Dulce, Minca, Valparaíso, Las Nubes 1500 m. [type of *A. rufipectus* Allen], Trojas de Cataca, above Riofrio, Fundación [type of *A. idiotus* Todd]).

- * **Attila spadiceus spadiceus** (Gmelin) POLYMORPHIC ATTLA

Muscicapa spadicea, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 937, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá (Morelia). [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, northern Brazil, the whole Amazon Valley, Perú and northern Bolivia.*]

Attila spadiceus caniceps Todd

GREY-HEADED ATTLA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 4, 1917 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley and the lower Sinú region (Puerto Berrio; Jaraquiel).

Replaced in the upper Sinú Valley by the next form.

* **Attila spadiceus sclateri** Lawrence

SCLATER'S ATTLA

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 470, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Sinú Valley (Quimari, Tierra Alta). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Attila spadiceus parambae** Hartert

PACIFIC ATTLA

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 39, 1900 (Paramba, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Atrato Valley, the west slope of the Western Andes, and the Pacific coast from Juradó southward through Nariño (Juradó, rio Salaquí, Nuquí, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 2100 m., Malaguita, rio Dagua, Juntas [= Cisneros], La Gallera 2100 m., La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Attila cinnamomeus cinnamomeus (Gmelin)

CINNAMON ATTLA

Muscicapa cinnamomea, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 937, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, the whole Amazon Valley from northern Maranhão to northeastern Perú and northern Bolivia, Eastern Colombia, Western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (rio Ocoa, southeast of Villavicencio). [*Range of the species except western Ecuador.*]

A single female from the above locality is wholly typical.

Laniocera hypopyrrha (Vieillot)

CINEREOUS MOURNER

Ampelis hypopyrrha, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 164, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Bahia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from "Bogotá" trade skins and Guaicaramo, at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá.

* **Laniocera rufescens rufescens** (Sclater) RUFESCENT MOURNER

Lipaugus rufescens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 276 (Cobán, Guatemala).

Range of the species.—Guatemala to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Panamá border southward to the Baudó region. The lower Atrato Valley. (río Salaquí, río Jurubidá 900 m.). [*Guatemala to eastern Panamá.*]

* **Laniocera rufescens griseigula** de Schauensee
GREY-THROATED RUFESCENT MOURNER

Notulae Naturae, no. 221, p. 11, February 24, 1950 (Quimari 400 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—From the upper río Ité northwestward to the upper Sinú Valley (Remedios; Quimari).

I have not seen birds from Remedios, but judging from Salvin and Godman's remarks (Biol. Centr.—Amer., II, p. 131) that two specimens from Remedios differ from Central American birds by their greyish throats, I assume that birds from the upper río Ité belong to this new form.

* **Laniocera rufescens tertia** (Hartert)
ECUADORIAN RUFESCENT MOURNER

Aulia tertia, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 609, 1902 (Bulún, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Rhytipterna simplex frederici** (Bangs and Penard)
AMAZONIAN GREYISH MOURNER

Lipaugus simplex frederici, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 71, 1918 (Vicinity of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Dudita; Florencia, Rumiya-co). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, northern Perú.*]

Colombian birds appear to be somewhat darker than Guiana specimens. A good series should be compared.

The Cayenne Mourner, *Rhytipterna immunda* (Sclater and Salvin), occurs very probably in extreme eastern Colombia along the río Guainía, for it has been recorded from the Venezuelan side of that river at the confluence of the Casiquiare.

- * **Rhytipterna holerythra holerythra** (Sclater and Salvin)
RUFIOUS MOURNER

Lipaugus holerythrus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 300
(Choctúm, Vera Paz, Guatemala).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to western Ecuador.
COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia, the lower Atrato, the lower Cauca and the middle Magdalena Valleys (río Juradó, Alto Bonito 450 m.; Quimari; Puerto Valdivia; río Nechí, Remedios; east of Lake Paturia, "Bucaramanga"). [*Guatemala through Panamá.*]

- * **Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi** (Hartert)
ROSENBERG'S MOURNER

Lipaugus holerythrus rosenbergi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 12, 1905 (Río Dagua, western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley, and the Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts. southward to Nariño (Baudó Mts. on the Atrato side 900 m., río Baudó, Nóvita, Sipí, río Dagua, Cisneros, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

- * **Lipaugus fusco-cinereus** (Lafresnaye)
DUSKY PIHA

Querula fusco-cinerea, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Ecuador.
COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes, and the northern end of the Western Andes (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., "Bucaramanga", "Bogotá", Subia, El Roble; Alegría [Dept. Antioquia], above Salento 2700 m., Laguneta 1950-3000 m., Toche, La Plata, Moscopán; Paramillo Trail 3000 m.).
Additional records.—Above Tijeras 2750 m.

- * **Lipaugus vociferans** (Wied)
GREY SCREAMING PIHA

Muscicapa vociferans, Reise Bras., 1, p. 242 (8vo ed., p. 240), 1820 (Fazenda Pindoba, north of Caravelas, extreme southern Bahía, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Bahía and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Quenane, Chafurrray, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia).

Additional records.—Río Guapaya at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts., 450 m.

This is *Lathria cinerea* of Chapman's list, *Lipaugus cineraceus* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas".

* **Lipaugus cryptolophus cryptolophus** (Sclater and Salvin)

OLIVACEOUS PIHA

Lathria cryptolopha, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 522 (Monji, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Andalucía 2100 m., Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador, and Perú.*]

* **Lipaugus cryptolophus mindoensis** (Hellmayr and Seilern)

WESTERN OLIVACEOUS PIHA

Lathria cryptolopha mindoensis, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 89. 1914 (Mindó, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the western slope of the Western Andes from the region about Cerro Munchique southward (La Costa 570-1300 m., río Munchique 900 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Lipaugus unirufus unirufus** Sclater

RUFIOUS PIHA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 385 (Oaxaca, México).

Range of the species.—From México southward through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia from the Panamá border eastward through the lower Atrato region and the upper Sinú Valley to the lower Cauca and Nechí Valleys (río Jampavadó río Truandó: Turbo, Quimari; Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Remedios). [*México southward through Panamá.*]

* **Lipaugus unirufus castaneotinctus** (Hartert)

SOUTHERN RUFIOUS PIHA

Lathria unirufus castaneotinctus, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 610. 1902 (Río Durango, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western Colombia from Nariño northward to the Baudó Mts. The upper Atrato Valley (Barbacoas, río Cajón. Sipí, Noanamá, Nóvita, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey 1530 m., Baudó Mts. above the río Atrato). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor** (Hartlaub)

VARIEGATED BECARD

Vireo versicolor, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica. Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—From the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward in the Subtropical Zone, and southward to the Pacific slope of Nariño.

("Bogotá", El Roble, Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; Medellín, El Edén 2550 m., río Coello, La Candela, Miraflores; San Antonio, Cerro Munchique; Mayasquer). [*Western Venezuela and Ecuador.*]

* **Pachyramphus rufus** (Boddaert)

CINEREOUS BECARD

Muscicapa rufa, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 27, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Panamá, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas to northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, southward up the Magdalena Valley into Huila, and the Cauca Valley to the region about Cali (Loma Larga, Don Diego, El Libano, Tucurínca, Fundación; Los Pendales; El Cauca, Aguachicha, San Gil 1095 m., "Bogotá"; near Honda, río Coello, Villavieja; Yumbo, Cali 1050 m., Riolima).

* **Pachyramphus castaneus saturatus** Chapman

SATURATED BECARD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 628, 1914 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and eastern Colombia to Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay and eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (río Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador to the upper Amazon in northern Perú and northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdaleneae** Chapman

MAGDALENA BECARD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 629, 1914 (Algodonal, lower Magdalena River, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region from the río Sinú eastward. The lower Cauca, the lower and middle Magdalena Valley. The Catatumbo lowlands. (Jaraquíel; Puerto Valdivia; Los Pendales, Calamar, Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrío; Algodonal, Remedios, Malena, west of Honda; Gamarra, El Tambor, río Lebrija, San Nicolás, Canta, below Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Buenavista above Villavicencio ? this form; Petrólea). [*Western Venezuela.*]

A single bird from Petrólea is darker than Magdalena Valley specimens, but agrees with them in size.

* **Pachyramphus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus** Lawrence

CINNAMON BECARD

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 295, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, the Atrato Valley and the upper Sinú to about 900 m. (rio Salaquí, Panamá border, rio Truandó, Sautatá, rio Atrato, Turbo, Quimari, Tierra Alta; Murindó, Alto Bonito, Nuquí, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey, Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Santa Cecilia, El Tigre, rio Tamaná, Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, Noanamá, Nóvita, Malaguita, Guineo, San Joaquín near Buenaventura, Buenaventura, Córdoba, San José, Cisneros, Barbacoas, La Guayaquina). [*Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Bahía Solano.

Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris Sclater

GREY-BELLIED BECARD

Cat. Coll. American Bds., p. 242, 1862 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the western and southern Santa Marta region to the rio Sinú, and the lower Magdalena Valley south to Gamarra (Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Valparaiso, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación, Valencia; Calamar, Gamarra; Jaraquíel, rio Sinú; sight records from Los Pendales and Tocahagua). [*Panamá to Guatemala.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito 250 m.

* **Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis** Sclater

BOGOTÁ BECARD

Cat. Coll. American Bds., p. 243, 1862 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca westward through the Central and Western Andes, and the Pacific slope of Nariño ("Bogotá", Aguadita; Santa Elena 2700 m., El Isno; Antioquia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, San Antonio 1980 m., rio Cali, La Castilla above Cali, rio Barratero or Barratón, Munchique, El Tambo, Ricaurte 1080 m., La Guayaquina). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

A male from El Isno included here is much paler below than birds from other parts of Colombia.

Pachyramphus polychopterus niger (Spix)

BLACK-BELLIED BECARD

Pachyrhynchus niger, Av. Bras., 2, p. 33, pl. 45, fig. 1, 1825 (Near Fontebõa, rio Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Meta, certainly ranging southeastward to the Rio Negro and Vaupés regions ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio; rio Dudita). [*Southern Venezuela, the Rio Negro region and the middle Amazon southwestward to northern Bolivia.*]

* **Pachyramphus polychopterus tenebrosus** Zimmer

BLACK BECARD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 894, p. 10, 1936 (Puerto Indiana, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá southward (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis (Kaup) KAUP'S BECARD

Psaris tristis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1852, p. 48 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the Zulía-Catatumbo basin to the Orinoco region ("Bogotá"; Petrólea, La Javilla, near Cúcuta, Agua Blanca; Maipures). [*The Guianas, Trinidad, Tobago; northern, central and western Venezuela.*]

* **Pachyramphus marginatus nanus** Bangs and Penard
DWARF BLACK-CAPPED BECARD

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 395, 1921 (Xeberos, Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá eastward to the Rio Negro (Morelia; Macacuni). [*Range of the species except southeastern Brazil.*]

Tris is *P. atricapillus* of Chapman's list.

Pachyramphus albogriseus ornatus Cherrie ARCÉ'S BECARD

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 338, 1891 (Barranca, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to the río Marañón. Western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the upper Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains (Valparaiso between 900-1650 m.). [*Panamá to Nicaragua.*]

Pachyramphus albogriseus albogriseus Sclater
BLACK-AND-WHITE BECARD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 76 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Probably the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"). [*Northern Venezuela, Subtropical Zone.*]

* **Platyparis homochrous canescens** Chapman
SANTA MARTA UNICOLORED BECARD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 155, 1912 (Cacagualito, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to northwestern Venezuela and northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region and the lower Magdalena Valley; (Los Pendales sight, Calamar; Fundación, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Dibulla; Gamarra). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Replaced in the Sinú region by the next form.

* *Platypсарis homochrous quimarinus* de Schauensee

QUIMARI UNICOLORED BECARD

Notulae Naturae, no. 221, p. 11, February 24, 1950 (Quimari 400 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—From the Sinú Valley in western Bolívar southward probably to Remedios, on the west side of the middle Magdalena Valley (Quimari, Jaraquiel; ? Remedios).

* *Platypсарis homochrous homochrous* (Sclater)

UNICOLORED BECARD

Pachyrhamphus homochrous Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 142 (Pallatanga, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast. Not yet recorded from Nariño. (Juradó, Murindó, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Andagoya, Condoto, Tadó, Nóvita, Potedó). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador, western Perú.*]

* *Platypсарis minor* (Lesson)

LESSER BECARD

Querula minor, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 363, 1830 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Maranhão and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, ríos Ocoa and Guatiquia sight, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia).

* *Tityra cayana candida* de Schauensee

WHITE TITYRA

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 97, p. 55, 1945 (Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the Casanare region southward to Caquetá, Vaupés, and the Amazon (Palmar, "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Caño Suria, Apiay; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Cuduyari, río Vaupés; Leticia). [*Southward to northern Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Llanos de San Martín.

Tityra cayana cayana (Linnaeus) CAYENNE TITYRA

Lanius cayanus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 137, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—The Orinoco region (Maipures). [*The Guianas, Venezuela, and eastern and central Brazil.*]

* **Tityra semifasciata columbiana** Ridgway COLOMBIAN TITYRA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 19, p. 119, 1906 (La Concepción, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes including the Santa Marta region, but excepting the upper Magdalena Valley and Nariño (Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Cacagualito, Las Vegas, Onaca, La Concepción, Minca, La Tigra, Valparaiso, Cincinati, Fundación; Los Pendales; Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; río Chili, Remedios, Nechí; Puerto Valdivia; Quimari; Dabeiba, Nuquí, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Nóvita). [*Eastern Panamá, western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Bahía de Solano, río Anchicayá 900 m. ? this form.

Birds from the río San Juan and río Anchicayá are intermediate between this form and *nigriceps*.

* **Tityra semifasciata fortis** Berlepsch and Stolzmann
GREATER BAND-TAILED TITYRA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 369 (La Gloria and La Merced, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones, from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes to the upper Magdalena Valley (Villavicencio, Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m., "Bogotá"; San Juan de Río seco, La Candela 1700 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

Tityra semifasciata nigriceps Allen BLACK-FACED TITYRA

Auk, 5, p. 287, 1888 (Gualea, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Tityra inquisitor albitorques** Dubus WHITE-COLLARED TITYRA

Bull. Ac. Roy. Belg., 14, pt. 2, p. 104, 1847 (Perú).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the Magdalena Valley westward to the Pacific coast (Valencia, Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio; Los Pendales, Santa Cruz; Remedios; Gamarra,

"Bogotá", Villavieja; Quimari; Santa Cecilia 720 m., El Tigre, río Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Yuntas [= Cisneros]). [*Northern Bolivia, eastern Perú, the lower Río Negro in Brazil; eastern Panamá, western Ecuador.*]

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (Selby) RUFIOUS-CHEEKED TITYRA

Psaris erythrogenys, Zool. Journ., 2, no. 8, p. 483, 1826 (Cayenne, ex Hellmayr).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and the Casanare region eastward to the Orinoco ("Bogotá", Llanos de Casanare, Villavicencio, Acacias, Puerto Barrigón, Restrepo; Maipures). [*The Guianas and Venezuela.*]

* **Tityra inquisitor buckleyi** Salvin and Godman

BUCKLEY'S TITYRA

Biol. Cent.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 120, 1890 (Yanayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Querula purpurata** (Müller)

PURPLE-THROATED FRUIT-CROW

Muscicapa purpurata, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to the Amazon Valley, Goyaz and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The whole of the Tropical Zone except the arid section of the Caribbean coast and the Santa Marta region or the arid parts of the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Turbo, Quimari; Murucucú; Alto Bonito, Murindó, Nuquí, Baudó Mts., Alto del Buey 900 m., Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Noanamá, Sipí, Buenaventura, San José, río Dagua, Barbacoas; Antioquia, vicinity of Medellín, Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Remedios, río Pocuné; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

Additional records.—Bahía Solano.

* **Pyroderus scutatus granadensis** (Lafresnaye)

EAST COLOMBIAN FRUIT-CROW

Coracina granadensis, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 277, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southeastern Brazil and adjacent Paraguay and Argentina. British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Eastern Andes to the east slope of the Central Andes ("Bucaramanga", Canuto, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá; Tolima, Toche, La Plata 2340 m., La Plata Vieja, Moscopán, La Candela, La Palma, San Agustín). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Choachi; Tijeras 2100 m.

* *Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis* Chapman

WEST COLOMBIAN FRUIT-CROW

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 631, 1914 (San Antonio, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the slopes above the lower and upper Cauca Valley, and the west slope of the Western Andes southward to Nariño (La Frijolera, Santa Elena 2700 m., "Jorne, Cauca Valley", "Alto de las Ancas", Salento, Miraflores; Frontino, "Antioquia", Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Lomitas, Riolima, San Antonio, La Gallera, La Florida, La Costa 630 m., Cerro Munchique, río Perlasivi).

* *Cephalopterus ornatus ornatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire

UMBRELLA BIRD

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 238, pl. 15, 1809 (Barcellos, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western Ecuador. British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia southward through middle and upper Amazonia to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta]; Florencia, Morelia; Mocagua). [*Range of the species except Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

* *Cephalopterus ornatus penduliger* Sclater

LONG-WATTLED UMBRELLA BIRD

Ibis, 1859, p. 114, pl. 3 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes (río Perlasivi 1260 m., La Costa 720-900 m., Los Jambos or Los Tambos 1800 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Mechengue.

A male from La Costa has the neck-wattle no less than 293 mm. in length.

The Capuchin Bird, *Perissocephalus tricolor* (P.L.S. Müller), not yet recorded from Colombia, should be found in this country in the region lying between the Aatabapo and Guainia Rivers, as it has been recently recorded from the Yavita-Pimichin Portage, Venezuela, very near the Colombian border.

Gymnoderus foetidus (Linnaeus)

BARE-NECKED GRACKLE

Gracula foetida, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 108, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia through Amazonia to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavencio, río Guayuriba, Pachaquiario; Tres Esquinas; Matabén [río Orinoco]; Loretoyacu).

Procnias averano carnobarba (Cuvier) BLACK-WINGED BELL-BIRD

Ampelis carnobarba, Règne Animal, 4, p. 172, pl. 4, 1817 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Colombia across northern Venezuela to Trinidad and western British Guiana. Maranhão and probably Pernambuco.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme northeastern Colombia at the northern end of the Sierra de Perijá (Montes de Oca). [*Range of the species except Brazil*.]

Wyatt, writing in 1871 (Ibis, p. 130), says that between Naranjo and Dique [near Paturia], in the middle Magdalena Valley, "we heard amongst the various cries and notes, what we took to be the toll of a Bell-bird."

Family RUPICOLIDAE.—THE COCKS-OF-THE-ROCK

Key

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. General plumage orange or blood-red..... | a |
| B. General plumage olive-brown or red-brown..... | b |
| a. General plumage blood-red; tertials largely grey | <i>Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta</i> ♂ |
| General plumage orange..... | 1 |
| 1. Tertials largely grey; crest uniform orange... | <i>Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis</i> ♂ |
| Tertials blackish brown, edged with pale orange; crest narrowly edged reddish..... | <i>Rupicola rupicola</i> ♂ |
| b. General plumage olive-brown; outer webs of tertials lengthened..... | <i>Rupicola rupicola</i> ♀ |
| General plumage red-brown..... | 2 |
| 2. Uniform red-brown..... | <i>Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta</i> ♀ |
| Red-brown, tinged orange; head cinnamon-brown..... | <i>Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis</i> ♀ |

Rupicola rupicola (Linnaeus) COCK-OF-THE-ROCK

Pipra rupicola, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 338, 1766 (French Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia to the Rio Negro region of Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Orinoco and the río Vaupés (Maipures; Mitú, Yuruparí, río Vaupés).

* *Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis* Taczanowski

EQUATORIAL COCK-OF-THE-ROCK

Warsz. Univers. Izvestia, no. 4, p. 19, 1889 (Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and Eastern Andes, ranging occasionally to the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Salento, slopes above Ibagué, "Nevado de Tolima" [= upper río Combeima], La Plata 2340 m., San Agustín, La Palma, Moscopán; near Portrerras 2100 m., "Bucaramanga", "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], below Buenavista about 500 m., Barrigón (?), Andalucía). [*Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Dr. Chapman's record from Barrigón is based on a specimen received from a native collector. As this bird has never been secured on the Llanos since, and as the locality is out of the usual habitat of the bird, the record seems doubtful. Prof. Dugand has informed me, however, that this Cock-of-the-Rock has been found as low as 500-600 m. in the forested foothills rising between Villavicencio and Buenavista.

Additional records.—Tijeras 2300 m.; Puerto Limón southeast of Mocoa, Putumayo (skins identified by Prof. Dugand on Ingano Indian head-dresses in the Museo Nacional, Bogotá).

* *Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta* Gould

BLOOD-RED COCK-OF-THE-ROCK

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, pp. 90, 100 ("Quito", Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Both slopes of the Western Andes from north-western Antioquia southward in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones (Frontino, Concordia, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, La Selva 1800 m., Nóvita Trail 1800 m., La Castilla, Riolima, San Antonio, La Florida, La Gallera, Cocal, La Costa 600 m., río Munchique, Munchique 2100 m., El Tambo, Ricaurte, San Pablo, Perlasiví, La Guayaquina). [*Western Ecuador.*]

A record from "vicinity of Medellín" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 371) is probably referable to *R. p. aequatorialis*.

Family PIPRIDAE—THE MANAKINS

Key

- A. Breast and belly, or part or all of mantle black
or all three black..... 1
- B. With no black either above or below..... b (after No. 9)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|---|
| a. | With all, or all except throat, of lower surface black..... | 1 | |
| | Lower surface yellow, olive, grey and white, or grey and black..... | 7 | |
| 1. | Entire plumage blue-black, except for olive edgings to wings..... | | <i>Xenopipo atronitens</i> ♂ |
| | Entire plumage blue-black, except white throat and under tail coverts..... | | <i>Corapipo leucorrhoea</i> ♂ |
| | Crown and sides of head yellow or red; throat black..... | 2 | |
| | Crown blue, white or red; sides of head black like the throat..... | 3 | |
| 2. | Crown and sides of head red; thighs lemon-yellow..... | | <i>Pipra mentalis</i> ♂ |
| | Crown and sides of head yellow or orange; thighs red..... | | <i>Pipra erythrocephala</i> ♂ |
| 3. | Mantle sky-blue; crown-patch red..... | 4 | |
| | Mantle, or part of it, black or blue-black..... | 5 | |
| 4. | Lower surface dull, sooty black; central tail feathers elongated, pointed..... | | <i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i> ♂ |
| | Lower surface jet black; central tail feathers normal..... | | <i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i> ♂ |
| 5. | Crown bluish white; rump pale blue..... | | <i>Pipra isidorei</i> ♂ |
| | Crown pure white or bright blue; rump black..... | 6 | |
| 6. | Crown bright blue..... | | <i>Pipra coronata</i> ♂ |
| | Crown pure white..... | | <i>Pipra pipra</i> ♂ |
| 7. | Entire under surface yellow; crown and nape scarlet; tail ending in long filaments..... | | <i>Teleonema filicauda</i> ♂ |
| | Throat and inner webs of remiges yellow..... | | <i>Masius chrysopterus</i> ♂ |
| | With no red on head or yellow on the wings..... | 8 | |
| 8. | Crown and mantle black; throat and collar on hindneck yellow; lower breast and belly olive..... | | <i>Manacus vitellinus</i> ♂ |
| | Crown and mantle black; sides of head yellow; breast blackish; belly grey..... | | <i>Manacus coronatus</i> ♂ |
| | Crown and lower mantle black; collar and upper mantle white or yellowish white..... | 9 | |
| 9. | Throat, breast, hindneck and upper mantle yellowish white..... | | <i>Manacus manacus flavellus</i> ♂ |
| | Throat, breast and collar on hindneck white..... | | <i>Manacus manacus</i> ♂
(other forms) |
| b. | With red crown or crown-patch..... | 10 | |
| | With yellow crown or crown-patch..... | 12 | |
| | With no contrasting color on the crown..... | 14 | |
| 10. | Above and below dark chestnut; terminal part of shaft of secondaries greatly thickened, Above olive, olive-green, or bluish green..... | | <i>Allocopterus deliciosus</i> ♂ |
| | | 11 | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Chest stained with red; breast and belly streaked chestnut and white..... | <i>Machaeropterus regulus</i> ♂ |
| Below plain dull green; tail normal..... | <i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>
(♂ imm.) |
| Below plain dull greyish green; central tail feathers elongated and pointed..... | <i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i>
(♂ imm.) |
| 12. Whole crown and hindneck yellow; plumage below dull yellow..... | <i>Chloropipo flavicapilla</i> ♂ |
| A broad yellow or orange-yellow crown-patch; throat and upper breast greyish, belly dull yellowish | <i>Neopelma chrysocephalum</i>
(1) |
| A yellow crown spot; plumage cinnamon, rather paler below; head and neck dusky/ cinereous | <i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i> |
| A half-concealed yellow median streak on crown | 13 |
| 13. Throat white; breast and belly chestnut; tail much graduated..... | <i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i> ♂ |
| Entire under surface olive yellow; width of bill at gape equal to length..... | <i>Sapayoa aenigma</i> ♂ |
| 14. Throat white; breast and belly chestnut; tail much graduated..... | <i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i> ♀ |
| General color brownish or olive; wing 85 mm. or more..... | 15 |
| General color green, yellowish green, olive-green or olive yellow; wing under 85 mm... | 18 |
| 15. General color olive; bill not flat..... | 16 |
| General color brown; bill not flat..... | 17 |
| 16. Breast olive-brown; belly dark olive; crown tinged rufescent..... | <i>Schiffornis turdinus furvus</i> |
| Similar to <i>furvus</i> but crown dull chestnut.... | <i>Schiffornis turdinus amazonus</i> |
| Breast hardly tinged with brown; belly dark olive; crown olive..... | <i>Schiffornis turdinus rosenbergi</i> |
| 17. Breast and upper surface brown; belly olive in contrast to rest of plumage..... | <i>Schiffornis turdinus panamensis</i> |
| Upper surface brown; breast pale brown; belly pale olive-greyish..... | <i>Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus</i> |
| 18. General plumage dark olive-green; entire throat pale yellowish in sharp contrast..... | <i>Masius chrysopterus</i> ♀ |
| Throat not yellowish..... | 19 |

(1) No specimens of *Neopelma chrysocephalum* have been actually taken as yet within the boundaries of Colombia. The species is, however, included in the key as it is very probable that it will be found in Colombia, for specimens have been taken within less than one kilometer from the border on the Río Negro.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|
| 19. | Feathers of throat long, forming a "beard"... | 20 |
| | Feathers of throat not elongated..... | 21 |
| 20. | Deep but bright olive-yellow below..... | <i>Manacus vitellinus</i> ♀ |
| | Below pale, dull olive with a greyish cast.... | <i>Manacus manacus</i> ♀ |
| 21. | Wing bars and broad terminal markings on
tertials yellowish white..... | <i>Piprites chloris</i> |
| | Wings unmarked..... | 22 |
| 22. | Crown and nape green in contrast to back;
throat grey or greyish green..... | <i>Pipra pipra</i> ♀ |
| | Crown ochre yellow; throat and breast green-
ish; belly yellow..... | <i>Pipra isidorei</i> ♀ |
| | Crown olive; throat greyish white in contrast
to rest of under parts..... | <i>Corapipo leucorrhoea</i> ♀ |
| | Neither crown nor throat in contrast to rest
of under parts..... | 23 |
| 23. | Plumage above olive or olive-green..... | 24 |
| | Plumage above olive to olive-yellow or bronzy
olive | 27 |
| 24. | Above bright parrot green; belly yellow or
yellowish; tail 24-30 mm.; wing 54-60 mm. | <i>Pipra coronata</i> ♀ |
| | Above green or olive-green; tail 30 mm. or
more; wing about 66-73 mm..... | 25 |
| 25. | Central tail feathers elongated, pointed..... | <i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i> ♀ |
| | Tail normal, or somewhat forked..... | 26 |
| 26. | Tail about 30-33 mm..... | <i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i> ♀ |
| | Tail square, about 40-44 mm..... | <i>Chloropipo h. holochlora</i> |
| | Tail somewhat forked, about 45-48 mm..... | <i>Xenopipo atronitens</i> ♀ |
| 27. | Tail with long, protruding filaments..... | <i>Teleonema filicauda</i> ♀ |
| | Tail without protruding filaments..... | 28 |
| 28. | Tail 35 mm. or more..... | 29 |
| | Tail 30 mm. or less..... | 30 |
| 29. | Plumage above entirely golden olive; axillars
white | <i>Chloropipo flavicapilla</i> ♀ |
| | Plumage above entirely olive-green; axillars
olive | <i>Chloropipo holochlora litae</i> |
| 30. | Feathers at gape rufous; entire inner webs of
and base of shafts of tertials white..... | <i>Allocopterus deliciosus</i> ♀ |
| | No rufous at gape; inner webs of tertials at
most only partially white..... | 31 |
| 31. | Wing 48-54 mm.; throat indistinctly streaked. | <i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i> |
| | Wing 54-64 mm.; throat entirely unstreaked. | 32 |
| 32. | General plumage bronzy olive; tail 26-29 mm. | <i>Pipra mentalis</i> ♀ |
| | Similar to above, but tail 18-23 mm..... | <i>Pipra erythrocephala</i> ♀ |

* **Piprites chloris tschudii** (Cabanis) TSCHUDI'S MANAKIN

Hemipipo tschudii, Journ. f. Ornith., 22, p. 99, 1874 (Minabamba, Junín, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia, southern Venezuela, the Guianas to Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Putumayo to the Rio Negro ("Bogotá"; Umbria; Macacuni). [*Upper Amazonia to the Rio Napo. Southern and western Venezuela.*]

A single example from Umbria is darker above, with blacker wings than Ecuadorian or Peruvian birds.

Piprites chloris antioquiae Chapman CHAPMAN'S GREENISH MANAKIN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 6, 1924 (La Frijolera, 1500 m., lower Cauca Valley, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type, a female, from the western slope of the Central Andes (La Frijolera).

A form which needs confirmation.

* **Pipra isidorei isidorei** Sclater ISIDORE'S MANAKIN

Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 9, 1852 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta]). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Pipra coronata minuscula** Todd SHORT-WINGED VELVETY MANAKIN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 115, 1919 (Quibdó, río Atrato, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to upper Amazonia, the upper Rio Negro in northwestern Brazil, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia. Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, eastward through the lower Cauca and upper Sinú to the middle Magdalena Valley (Punta Arditá, río Juradó, Alto Bonito, Nuquí, Alto del Buey 900 m., Quibdó, Bagadó, Andágueda, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Sipí, río Cajón, San Joaquín, Buenaventura, San José, La Costa, río Mechengue, Barba-coas, La Guayacana; Puerto Valdivia; Murucucú; Nechí; Remedios). [*Eastern Panamá, northwestern Ecuador.*]

This is *Pipra velutina* of Chapman's list.

* **Pipra coronata carbonata** Todd COAL-BLACK MANAKIN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 38, p. 98, 1925 (Tonantins, north bank of the rio Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá eastward to the Río Negro, and southward to the Amazon (río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; San Felipe, Macacuni; Loretoyacu). [*Upper Amazonia and the upper Río Negro region.*]

* ***Pipra mentalis minor*** Hartert LESSER YELLOW-THIGHED MANAKIN

Novit. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898 (Cachaví, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México, through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast and the Atrato Valley, Tropical Zone (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, San José, Río Dagua, Malaguita, Sipí, río Cajón, Noanamá, Nóvita, Condoto, Andagoya, Quibdó, Baudó Mts. 900 m., Nuquí). [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Valle del Patía 600 m.

* ***Pipra erythrocephala erythrocephala*** (Linnaeus)
GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN

Parus erythrocephalus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 191, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas southward to southeastern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Pacific coast south to about 4° N. eastward through the lower Atrato, Sinú, Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (except the río Lebrija region) to the lower Zulia Valley, thence to the Orinoco and Río Negro regions. Also recorded from the Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, but unknown on the southwestern side of that range and the lower Magdalena. (Cisneros, río Dagua, Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Murindó; Turbo; Quimari, Murucucú, Jaraquiel; Puerto Valdivia, río Cauca, Riofrio [Cauca Valley]; Nechí, Remedios, west of Honda; "Bogotá". Gramalote, west of Cúcuta; Don Diego, Onaca Bonda, La Tigrera Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, Las Nubes, Agua Dulce, Las Vegas; Maipures; río Negro opposite San Carlos Venezuela [= San Felipe, Colombia], Macacuni). [*Eastern Panamá, Trinidad, the Guianas, Venezuela south to the Orinoco, the Río Negro and the lower Amazon, Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Chucurí ? this form, Muzo ? this form.

According to Dugand and Phelps, birds from the Guainía-Casiquiare-Río Negro region are intermediate between *erythrocephala* and *berlepschi* (Caldasia, 5, no. 22, p. 238, 1948).

A record from Bucaramanga is probably referable to the race *flammiceps*, which inhabits the Lebrija Valley.

* ***Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps*** Todd FLAME-HEADED MANAKIN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 115, 1919 (El Tambor, río Lebrija, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from the valley of the río Lebrija (El Tambor).

* **Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi** Ridgway
BERLEPSCH'S GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 19, p. 117, 1906 (Nauta, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from the upper Casanare region southward to Caquetá and the Amazon (La Colorada, Palmar, "Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavivencio, río Dudita, Macarena Mts.; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Upper Amazonia*.]

Additional records.—Río Guapaya.

Pipra pipra pipra (Linnaeus) WHITE-CROWNED BLACK MANAKIN

Parus pīpra, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 190, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Colombia, eastern Ecuador, Venezuela and the Guianas, thence to southeastern Brazil and southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the eastern Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto). [*The Guianas and southern Venezuela to the Río Uaupés region of northwestern Brazil*.]

* **Pipra pipra coracina** Sclater SCLATER'S BLACK MANAKIN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 29 ("Bogotá" = Buenavista, Meta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward. The Macarena Mts. (Gramalote, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Macarena Mts. 1270-1430 m.; below Andalucía [eastern slope 1200 m.]). [*Eastern Ecuador, western Perú; northwestern Venezuela*.]

* **Pipra pipra unica** de Schauensee HUILA BLACK MANAKIN

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 97, p. 52, 1945 (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 and ? "Antioquia" (El Isno 1600 m., "Antioquia").

* **Pipra pipra bolivari** de Schauensee BOLÍVAR BLACK MANAKIN

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 12, February 24, 1950 (Murucucú, 1500 m., southwestern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality in the upper Sinú Valley (Murucucú).

* *Pipra pipra minima* Chapman LEAST MANAKIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 480, 1917 (Cocal, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the western slope of the Western Andes in the region about Cerro Munchique (La Costa 600 m., río Munchique, Cocal 1200 m.).

* *Teleonema filicauda filicauda* (Spix) CIRRHATE MANAKIN

Pipra filicauda, Av. Bras., 2, p. 6, pl. 8, figs. 1 and 2, 1825 (São Paulo de Olivença, río Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Venezuela, Colombia and northwestern Brazil to eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (El Edén, La Javilla, north of Cúcuta; "Bogotá", Quenane; Florencia, Morelia; Maipures; Loretoyacu). [*Range of the species except the coastal region of Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Mámbita.

* *Machaeropterus regulus striolatus* (Bonaparte) BONAPARTE'S STRIPED MANAKIN

Pipra striolata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1837", 1838, p. 122 (Brazil near the Peruvian border).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, and most of Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavencio; Florencia, Morelia, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, western Brazil.*]

* *Machaeropterus regulus antioquiae* Chapman ANTIOQUIA MANAKIN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 5, 1924 (Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward. Not recorded from the Santa Marta Mts. or from Nariño. (Bucaramanga, Sasaima, "Bogotá"; west of Honda, Remedios, Nechí, "Medellín", Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera 1500 m.; Alto Bonito, Santa Cecilia). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Allocotopus deliciosus* (Sclater) CLUB-WINGED MANAKIN

Pipra deliciosa, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 90 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes

north to the Munchique region (rio Mechengue 600 m., Cocal 1200 m., Buenavista 360 m., La Guayacana, Ricaurte).

* **Chloropipo flavicapilla** (Sclater) YELLOW-HEADED MANAKIN

Pipra flavicapilla, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 9, 1852 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western, Central, and the west slope of the southern end of the Eastern Andes. Not Nariño. ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.; Medellín, La Candela; Primavera, San Antonio, Riolima 1200 m., Munchique).

* **Chloropipo holochlora holochlora** Sclater GREEN MANAKIN

Cat. Bds. British Mus., 14, p. 287, 1888 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, Colombia, eastern and western Ecuador to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Macarena Mts. 1270-1400 m.; Florencia, Morelia, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

A record of *holochlora* from the vicinity of Pasto, "Ecuador" [Colombia] in Cat. Bds. Brit Mus., 14, p. 287, is referable to the Pacific slope form *litae*.

* **Chloropipo holochlora litae** Hellmayr WESTERN GREEN MANAKIN

Novit. Zool., 13, p. 325, 1906 (Lita, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes from the Pacific slope of Nariño northward to the headwaters of the Atrato ("vicinity of Pasto", La Guayacana, Barbacoas, San José, Sipi, Növita, Baudó Mts. on the Atrato side 900 m., rio Baudó). [*Western Ecuador.*]

In eastern Panamá, *C. h. suffusa* Griscom occurs, and it probably will be found in extreme northwestern Colombia.

Xenopipo atronitens Cabanis BLACK MANAKIN

Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 235, 1847 (British Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil and southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the rio Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto).

* **Tyrannetes stolzmanni** (Hellmayr) STOLZMANN'S MANAKIN

Pipra stolzmanni, Ibis, 1906, p. 44 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, northern Bolivia, eastern Ecuador and the Amazon Valley to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio, río Dudita; Morelia, Umbría).

* **Masius chrysopterus chrysopterus** (Lafresnaye)

GOLDEN-WINGED MANAKIN

Ptpra chrysoptera, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 97, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes and the east slope of the Central Andes in the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.; El Isno 1600 m., La Candela). [*Northwestern Venezuela; eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Masius chrysopterus coronulatus** Sclater

CORONATED MANAKIN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 91 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes from Nariño northward to the region about Cerro Munchique (Perlasivi 1440 m., La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Buenavista, río Mechengue, río Munchique, La Costa 630 m., Cocal, La Gallera). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Masius chrysopterus bellus** Hartert and Hellmayr

BEAUTIFUL MANAKIN

Orn. Monatsb., 11, p. 35, 1903 (Riolima, Western Andes of Colombia, west of Cali).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río Dagua northward, ranging eastward to the lower Cauca Valley on the west slope of the Central Andes (San Antonio, Riolima 1200 m., Lomitas, La Selva 2100 m., Pueblorrico; "Antioquia", La Frijolera, "Medellín").

Additional specimens show that this form must be recognized.

* **Chiroxiphia lanceolata** (Wagler)

LANCE-TAILED MANAKIN

Ptpra lanceolata, Isis, 1830, p. 931 (Cerro Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Coiba Island, Panamá, Colombia and northern Venezuela, Margarita Island.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the Eastern Andes south to the Zulia Valley (Cartagena, Los Pendales, Santa Cruz, La Peña, "Sabanilla"; Fundación, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Cacagualito, Dibulla sight; Manaure; río Zulia west of Cúcuta, Guayabal north of Cúcuta; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

According to Dugand the Sabanilla record is extremely doubtful as this forest-loving bird is not known to occur in the arid littoral of Dept. Atlántico.

* *Chiroxiphia pareola napensis* Miller NAPO MANAKIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Hist., 24, p. 338, pl. 25, 1908 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo southward to the Amazon (Morelia, Umbria; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

A specimen from Loretoyacu recorded as *Ceratopipra iracunda* [= *C. cornuta* Spix] in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (vol. 14, p. 288) has been examined by Hellmayr and found to be a young male of *Chiroxiphia pareola napensis* (Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 6, p. 57, footnote 2).

* *Corapipo leucorrhoea leucorrhoea* (Sclater) COLOMBIAN WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN

Pipra leucorrhoea, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 63, pl. 10 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern Andes to the west slope of the Western Andes in the Dagua Valley region, but not northwestern Colombia except in southwestern Bolívar. Not recorded from Santa Marta or Nariño. (Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", El Consuelo; Honda 180 m.; Murucucú, Quimari; San Antonio [below?], near Pavas, La María, Primavera).

This form crosses to the western slope of the Western Andes in the Dagua Valley, south of the range of *altera*.

* *Corapipo leucorrhoea altera* Hellmayr COSTA RICAN WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 84, 1906 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia south to the Baudó Mts. (Punta Ardita, río Juradó, Baudó Mts. above the río Atrato, Baudó Mts. 1050 m.). [*Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

* *Manacus manacus abditivus* Bangs SANTA MARTA MANAKIN

Proc. New England Zool. Cl., 1, p. 35, 1899 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad southward to southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina on the east and western Ecuador and northern Perú on the west.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, the lower and middle Magdalena south to eastern Antioquia, and the lower Cauca Valley up to about 900 m. (Loma Larga, Chirúa, San Miguel, La Concepción, Don Diego, Jordán, Buritaca, Donama, Cacagualito, Masinga Vieja, Bonda, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Aguadulce, Las Vegas, Fundación; Los Pendales sight; Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, "vicinity of Medellín"; Nechí, Remedios, Gamarra, Malena). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Replaced in the upper Magdalena Valley and the eastern side of the middle section of the same valley by the following form.

* **Manacus manacus flaveolus** Cassin YELLOWISH MANAKIN

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 349, 1851 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally lower Subtropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley, ranging northward into the eastern side of the middle Magdalena in Santander (Chicoral, Espinal, Honda, west of Honda; "Bogotá", between Sasaima and Albán 1900 m., "Bucaramanga").

* **Manacus manacus bangsi** Chapman BANGS' MANAKIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 625, 1914 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

The species is apparently absent from the Pacific coast north of the rio Patía.

* **Manacus manacus interior** Chapman UPPER AMAZONIAN MANAKIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 624, 1914 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (La Javilla; Palmar; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio; Belén; Maipures). [*Western Venezuela, the Rio Negro region, eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú.*]

* **Manacus vitellinus milleri** Chapman MILLER'S MANAKIN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 645, 1915 (Puerto Valdivia, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—From the Panamá Canal Zone to western and Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The middle Magdalena, the lower Cauca and the Sinú Valleys. Tropical Zone (Remedios; Puerto Valdivia; Jaraquiel, Murucucú, Quimari).

Replaced in the upper Cauca Valley by the next race.

* *Manacus vitellinus viridiventris* Griscom

GREEN-BELLIED MANAKIN

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 179, 1929 (Jiménez, western slope of the Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley southward in the Pacific coast region to the río Dagua. The upper Cauca Valley. (Río Juradó, Murindó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, río Baudó, Alto del Buey, río Jurubidá, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, San José, Jiménez, Cisneros, Riolima 1200 m.; Riofrio, "Cauca Seca", Guengué, La Florida). [*Extreme eastern Panamá.*]

Manacus coronatus (Boucard)

BOUCARD'S MANAKIN

Chromachaeris coronata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 178, pl. 17 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from the type only, according to Hellmayr, "of the well known Bogotá make". The same authority has "little doubt that this supposed species is a hybrid", *Manacus manacus* × *Pipra erythrocephala*.

Neopipo cinnamomea cinnamomea (Lawrence)

CINNAMON MANAKIN

Pipra ? cinnamomea, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 429, 1868 ("Upper Amazon", Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to upper Amazonia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Río Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare, on the border of Venezuela. [*Southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil to eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

* *Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus* (Sclater and Salvin)

SLENDER-BILLED MANAKIN

Heteropelma stenorhynchum, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1868", 1869, pp. 628, 632 (San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia, and Bahía, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Catatumbo lowlands, the Santa Marta region, and the western foothills of the Eastern Andes in the Magdalena Valley southward to western Cundinamarca (Petrólea; Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Bonda, Las Vegas, Tucurínca; ? Santa Cruz [Atlántico]; El Tambor, Naranjo, west of Bucaramanga. El Consuelo 1000 m.). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

According to Dugand the Santa Cruz (Atlántico) record is doubtful as to locality, inasmuch as the single specimen recorded from there was purchased by him from a native collector.

* *Schiffornis turdinus panamensis* Hellmayr PANAMÁ MANAKIN

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool., 13, pt. 6, p. 84, 1929 (El Real, río Tuyra, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia from the Darién Mts. (excepting Mt. Tacarcuna), eastward to the upper Sinú Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí; Quimari, Murucucú). [*Eastern Panamá on the Pacific side.*]

* *Schiffornis turdinus furvus* (Ridgway) SWARTHY MANAKIN

Scotothorus furvus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 19, p. 118, 1906 (Boquete de Chitrá, Veraguas, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean side of the Darién Mountains; the western slope of the Western Andes from the upper Atrato Valley southward to the río Munchique region (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna; Chocó [= ? Quibdó], Nóvita Trail 1350 m., Primavera, río Mechengue, río Munchique). [*Western Panamá, and Caribbean Darién.*]

* *Schiffornis turdinus rosenbergi* (Hartert) ROSENBERG'S MANAKIN

Heteropelma rosenbergi, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898 (Cachavi, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbarcoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Schiffornis turdinus amazonus (Sclater) AMAZONIAN MANAKIN

Heteropelma amazonum, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 466 (Chamicuro, río Huallaga, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Macacuni, on the Río Negro, but undoubtedly occurs also in the Vaupés region and south to the Amazon. [*From the upper Orinoco westward to eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, southward to the Río Madeira and Matto Grosso.*]

A record from "Bogotá" (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320) is difficult to allocate.

* *Sapayoa aenigma* Hartert ENIGMA MANAKIN

Novit. Zool., 10, p. 117, 1903 (Río Sapayo, northwestern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to northwestern Ecuador.
COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope, and the upper Sinú Valley on the Caribbean slope (Alto del Buey 1100 m., río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Nóvita, Noanamá, Córdoba, Barbacoas, La Guayacana; Murucucú 1000-1500 m.).

The Orange-Crested Manakin, *Neopelma chrysocephalum* (Pelzeln), has been recorded from quite near the border of Colombia on the Río Isana and the Río Negro, Brazil, northward to the Yavita-Pimichín Portage in Venezuela. It should therefore be found in the adjacent territories of Colombia along the Ríos Negro and Guainia.

Heterocercus flavivertex Pelzeln

YELLOW-CROWNED MANAKIN

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 125, 186, 1868 (Marabitanas, upper Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Río Negro and Río Branco regions of northern Brazil; southern Venezuela and extreme eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco, Guainia and Río Negro regions (Maipures; río Guainia opposite mouth of Casiquiare, San Felipe; Macacuni).

Family TYRANNIDAE—THE TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Key

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. Wing over 97 mm..... | <i>a</i> |
| B. Wing under 97 mm..... | <i>b</i> (after No. 18) |
| a. Throat or chest or both streaked..... | 1 |
| Under parts unstreaked..... | 8 |
| 1. Upper parts streaked..... | 2 |
| Upper parts not streaked..... | 4 |
| 2. Bill under 15 mm.; outer primaries with pointed ends..... | <i>Empidonomus varius</i> |
| Bill over 15 mm.; primaries normal..... | 3 |
| 3. Chin dusky; ground color below light sulphur yellow; bill at most 20 mm. in length..... | <i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i> |
| Chin white; ground color below whitish or slightly tinged with yellow; bill 22-25 mm. | <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> |
| 4. Four outer pairs of tail feathers white, pair next to central white bordered with black. Tail without white..... | <i>Agriornis montana</i> |
| | 5 |
| 5. Outer tail feathers rufous with a terminal black or dusky brown band; wing over 130 mm..... | 6 |
| All tail feathers dusky or brown (sometimes margined with rufous), without terminal black band; wing under 120 mm..... | 7 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Forehead whitish; crown and nape ashy grey in contrast to back; rump rufous-chestnut. Forehead, crown and nape brown, uniform with the back; rump brown like the back. | <i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i>
<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i> |
| 7. Breast, belly and back uniform smoky brown; under wing coverts and basal portion of inner webs of wing quills rufous..... Sides of breast and back smoky grey; center of belly yellowish white..... Belly yellow; chest tinged buff, with diffused dusky streaks..... Belly chestnut; throat and breast sharply streaked with black..... | <i>Ochthodiaeta fumigata</i>
<i>Nuttallornis borealis</i>
<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
<i>Ochthodiaeta pernix</i> |
| 8. Under surface ferruginous, chin white; tail entirely black..... Similar, but inner webs of tail feathers basally ferruginous..... Under surface mainly white or pale grey..... Under surface mainly yellow..... | <i>Hirundinea f. ferruginea</i>
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri</i>
9
14 |
| 9. Tail much graduated, the outer rectrices greatly elongated; back grey (adults) or brownish (immature)..... Outer tail feathers not elongated..... | <i>Muscivora tyrannus</i>
10 |
| 10. Tail feathers tipped white..... Tail feathers not tipped white..... | 11
12 |
| 11. Crown black, with a fiery red patch; back and rump dark grey..... Crown black; back pale yellowish grey, rump white; wing coverts broadly edged white..... | <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
<i>Sirystes sibilator albogriseus</i> |
| 12. Back brownish; lores and eyebrow broadly white..... With no conspicuous white eyebrow..... | <i>Muscisaxicola alpina</i>
13 |
| 13. Crown-patch orange; otherwise crown uniform with back..... Crown black, no crown-patch; back pale grey, streaked darker, rump white; wing coverts narrowly edged grey..... | <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>
<i>Sirystes sibilator albocinereus</i> |
| 14. Throat yellow like the breast or paler; crown-patch scarlet..... Throat white; crown-patch yellow..... Throat grey; crown-patch either lacking or flame-color..... | <i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
15
18 |
| 15. With a conspicuous white eyebrow..... Without a white eyebrow..... | 16
17 |
| 16. Back rufous brown; bill about 10 mm. wide at nostrils..... Back olive brown; bill about 13-15 mm. wide at nostrils..... | <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 17. | Back pale olive-grey; tail black..... | <i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i> |
| | Back and tail olive brown..... | <i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i> |
| 18. | Bill heavy, about 10 mm. wide at nostrils;
outer primaries rather abruptly pointed near
the end; inner webs of outer tail feathers
dusky..... | <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> |
| | Bill less than 8 mm. wide at nostrils; outer
primaries normal; inner webs of outer tail
feathers rufous..... | <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> |
| b. | Under parts black, grey or white, streaked or
not, with no traces of yellow or green..... | 19 |
| | Under parts some other color, or whitish with a
yellow, buffy or greenish tinge on flanks or
belly..... | 29 |
| 19. | Plumage mainly black, at least in adult birds. | 20 |
| | Plumage not mainly black..... | 21 |
| 20. | Whole head, throat and neck white; wing
under 70 mm..... | <i>Arundinicola leucoce-
phala</i> ♂ |
| | Head black; crown grey, or sooty brown or
almost black; wings and tail entirely black,
the central rectrices narrow and greatly
elongated; wing over 70 mm..... | <i>Colonia colonus</i> |
| | Head including crown sooty black; wing
coverts, secondaries and outer web of exter-
nal tail feather broadly edged white; wing
over 70 mm..... | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> |
| | Body plumage entirely glossy black or blue-
black; three outermost primaries acuminate;
wing 58-62 mm..... | <i>Phaeotriccus poecilocer-
cus</i> ♂ |
| 21. | Entire under surface pure white..... | 22 |
| | Entire under surface not pure white..... | 23 |
| 22. | Hind crown black; back mixed black and
white..... | <i>Fluvicola pica</i> ♂ |
| | Hind crown brown; back mixed brown and
white; lower mandible black..... | <i>Fluvicola pica</i> ♀ |
| | Hind crown and back pale greyish brown;
lower mandible pale..... | <i>Arundinicola leucoce-
phala</i> ♀ |
| | Whole crown black, forehead and nape white. | <i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i> |
| 23. | Plumage blackish grey, head sooty; wing
feathers and outer web of outer rectrices
broadly edged white..... | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> |
| | Plumage uniform leaden grey; wing feathers
smoky black, not edged white; wing 87-97
mm..... | <i>Contopus fumigatus</i> |
| | Plumage ashen grey, or slaty with an oliva-
ceous tinge, head blackish (♂), or crown
hardly darker than back (♀); wing 75-86
mm..... | <i>Knipolegus orenocensis</i> |
| | Plumage different from above..... | 24 |
| 24. | Crown and sides of head grey or black..... | 25 |
| | Crown neither grey nor black..... | 26 |

25. Wing over 85 mm.; back grey or yellowish grey, rump white..... *Sirystes sibilator* (*)
Wing 50-61 mm.; back and rump grey; crown-patch (sometimes lacking) white..... *Serpophaga cinerea*
26. Breast streaked..... 27
Breast unstreaked..... 28
27. No wing-bands and no crown-patch; plumage dull brownish above; wing 69-82 mm..... *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (imm.)
Double wing-band whitish; plumage above dark olive brown; crown-patch dull red or rufous; wing 62-70 mm..... *Elaenia ruficeps*
Double wing-band pale rufous; crown-patch red-orange or tawny; wing 54-63 mm..... *Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus*
Double wing-band yellowish or white; no crown-patch; wing 46-53 mm..... *Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventris*
28. Throat black; back olive-green; a conspicuous white or buff pre-ocular spot..... *Euscarthmornis granadensis*
Throat and breast grey; back brown; lores yellow; eyebrow white..... *Ochthoeca albiadema*
29. Entire under parts and crested head bright red (adult ♂), or belly only more or less rosy red (♀)..... *Pyrocephalus rubinus*
Breast and/or belly brown, chestnut, tawny, rufous, buffy or sandy (with no or virtually no yellow tinge)..... 30 (but see also 130-131)
Breast and/or belly yellow, olive-grey, buff yellow, or whitish tinged on belly or flanks or both with yellow or olive..... 41
30. Throat greyish, breast rufous, belly pale grey to white..... *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*
Throat and upper breast deep grey, lower breast and belly chestnut..... *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*
Breast buffy, more or less shaded with greyish; belly buff; inner webs of rectrices mostly rufous..... *Knipolegus poecilurus*
With no grey below [but see also No. 40]..... 31
31. With a crest or crown-patch differently colored from the back..... 32
Without such a contrasting crest or crown-patch..... 36
32. Crest ample, fan-shaped, scarlet, orange or yellow, the feathers terminally glossy purple-blue..... 33
With a crown-patch, the feathers not terminating in purple-blue..... 34

(*) Immature birds of *Sirystes sibilator* have the wing coverts and secondaries edged rufous.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 33. Breast feathers distinctly barred with dusky.
Breast feathers indistinctly clouded with dusky..... | <i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>
<i>Onychorhynchus mexicanus</i> |
| 34. Crown feathers basally white; chin black and white; wing 38-48 mm.....
Crown-patch orange or yellow..... | <i>Habrura pectoralis</i> ♂
35 |
| 35. Entire under surface cinnamon; rump band buff.....
Breast streaked brown; plumage uniform brown above..... | <i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>
<i>Myiophobus f. fasciatus</i> |
| 36. Wing 52 mm. or less.....
Wing over 55 mm..... | 37
38 |
| 37. Upper surface greyish olive, rump tawny; tail rufous.....
Upper surface brown; tail blackish brown..... | <i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
<i>Habrura pectoralis</i> ♀ |
| 38. Above light sandy brown, darker on crown; below pale sandy; wing quills and tail brown
Above sandy brown; below buffy white; base of mandible yellow; outer web of outer tail feather white.....
Not uniform sandy brown above..... | <i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>
<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>
39 |
| 39. Above olive green; belly tawny or ochraceous rufous; wing 58-68 mm.....
Above olive brown; breast dull brown, belly dingy whitish; wing ♂ 86-97, ♀ 70-82.....
Above smoky brown, more rufous on lower back; belly not paler than breast; wing over 75 mm..... | <i>Pipromorpha oleaginea</i>
<i>Cnipodectes subbrunneus</i>
40 |
| 40. Throat greyish; belly fulvous or dingy brown; eyebrow white or pale ochraceous.....
Throat greyish; belly fulvous to cinnamon; eyebrow buffy, its posterior part deep ochraceous..... | <i>Ochthoeca f. fumicolor</i>
<i>Ochthoeca jumicolor brunneifrons</i> |
| 41. Mantle black, grey, brown, or olive brown, not definitely green or olive.....
Mantle definitely green, olive, olive-green, or yellowish olive..... | 42
75 |
| 42. Belly bright yellow.....
Belly rather sulphur or pale yellow, yellowish white, yellowish olive, or greyish..... | 43
46 |
| 43. With a conspicuous white eyebrow; throat white.....
Without an eyebrow..... | 44
45 |
| 44. Bill 18-24 mm.; crown black with a yellow patch.....
Bill under 15 mm.; crown dark brown with a yellow or orange patch.....
Bill under 15 mm.; no crown-patch..... | <i>Pitangus lictor</i>
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
<i>Conopias inornata</i> |

45. Wing 90-99 mm.; bill about 17-19 mm.; throat yellow; crown-patch scarlet..... *Machetornis rixosa*
 Wing 65-80 mm.; bill about 8 mm.; throat greyish white; crown-patch orange..... *Myiozetetes luteiventris*
 Wing 41-47 mm.; bill 10-13 mm.; throat yellow or white; crown partly black shading to dark grey on hindneck; back grey..... *Todirostrum cinereum* ♂
46. Throat and chest pure grey; belly clear sulphur yellow or light lemon-yellow..... 47
 Different from above..... 51
47. Wing 65-75 mm.; two grey or whitish wing bands..... *Sublegatus arenarum*
 Wing over 80 mm..... 48
48. Inner webs of tail feathers largely rufous..... *Myiarchus tyrannulus*
 Tail feathers with broad, indefinite pale tips. *Myiarchus apicalis*
 Without either of the above two characters (outer webs of tail feathers sometimes narrowly margined with rufous or cinnamon) . 49
49. Lower mandible pale..... *Myiarchus swainsoni*
 Lower mandible black..... 50
50. Outer web of outermost tail feather whitish. *Myiarchus cephalotes*
 Outer web of outermost tail feather dusky.... *Myiarchus ferox*
51. Breast streaked..... 52
 Breast unstreaked..... 54
52. Wing 73-92 mm.; bill broad, about 9 mm. wide at base; crown-patch orange or yellow..... *Legatus leucophaeus* (1)
 Wing 53-64 mm.; bill broad, but less than 9 mm. wide at base; crown-patch yellow, red, or fawny..... *Myiophobus fasciatus*
 Bill compressed..... 52-b
- 52-b. Wing 62-70 mm.; crown-patch dull red or rufous..... *Elaenia ruficeps*
 Wing under 65 mm.; no crown-patch; long crest feathers black or sometimes varied with white..... 53
53. Tail 45-50 mm., not graduated; throat and breast white streaked black..... *Spizitornis parulus*
 Tail 60-72 mm., graduated; throat and breast yellowish streaked black..... *Uromyias agilis*
54. With a concealed white, orange, or yellow crown-patch..... 55
 With no crown-patch..... 62
55. Bill flat, broader at base than long; tail short, under 35 mm..... 56
 Bill not broader at base than long..... 57

(1) Exceptionally small-winged females of *Empidonomus varius* would fall here in the key; they are distinguishable from *Legatus leucophaeus* in being streaked above (center of feathers blackish), and by having a longer tail (above 70 mm.), and a much narrower bill.

56. Crown-patch yellow; throat white..... *Platyrinchus mystaceus*
Crown-patch white; throat yellow..... *Platyrinchus flavigularis*
57. Crown-patch yellow or orange..... 58
Crown-patch white (white sometimes reduced
to base of crown feathers)..... 60
58. Crown-patch and rump light yellow..... *Myiobius villosus*
Crown-patch orange; rump like the back.... 59
59. Two conspicuous ochraceous wing bands;
breast ochre; belly yellow; wing 55-63 mm. *Myiophobus pulcher bellus*
No conspicuous wing bands; breast dirty
white; belly pale yellow; wing 45-49 mm.... *Euscarthmus meloryphus*
60. Upper surface brownish olive; breast greyish;
center of belly white, flanks olive; wing
70-79 mm. *Elaenia albiceps* (1)
Above pure blue-grey; under tail coverts and
lower belly pale yellow..... *Myiopagis caniceps cinerea*
(grey phase)
Similar to above but throat white; breast and
belly yellow..... *Myiopagis caniceps param-
bae* (grey phase)
Belly pale yellow or yellowish; upper surface
brownish olive..... 61
61. Throat and breast yellowish tinged olive; belly
pale yellow; wing 68-79 mm. *Elaenia pallatangae*
Throat whitish or pale grey, breast greyish;
belly pale yellow or whitish yellow..... 61-b
- 61-b. Wing 73-83 mm.; tail 70-76 mm.; crest feath-
ers rather long; belly pale yellow..... *Elaenia flavogaster*
Wing 66-73 mm.; tail under 70 mm.; belly pale
yellow; bend of wing yellow..... *Elaenia chiriquensis bra-
chiptera*
Wing 68-77 mm.; belly and bend of wing
whitish yellow..... *Elaenia chiriquensis albi-
vertex*
62. With no wing bars..... 63
Wing bars buffy to rufous..... 64
Wing bars greyish to white or pale yellowish. 69
63. Wing 43-51 mm.; tail 33-36 mm.; entire upper
surface and sides of head black; tertiaries
edged pale yellow..... *Todirostrum capitale* ♂
Wing 55-61 mm.; upper surface not black.... 63-b
- 63-b. No eyebrow; back bronzy olive-brown, crown
more olive; throat and center of belly pale
yellow..... *Pseudotriccus pelzelni con-
nectens*

(1) When worn *Elaenia albiceps* resembles *parvirostris*, but differs by larger size, wing ♂ 75-79, ♀ 70-74 mm. for *albiceps*, as against wing ♂ 70-75 mm., ♀ 64-70 mm. for *parvirostris*.

- Similar, but back and margins of wing coverts and flight feathers rufous brown; crown darker and browner..... *Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi*
- Eyebrow yellow; crown and nape olive in contrast to olive-brown back..... *Ochthoeca diadema jesupi*
- Similar, but crown browner, not in obvious contrast to back..... *Ochthoeca d. diadema*
64. Eyebrow yellow. Except for wing bars very like *O. d. diadema*..... *Ochthoeca diadema gratio-
sa and rubellula*
- Eyebrow not yellow, or lacking..... 65
65. Tail coverts rufescent in contrast to back..... *Tyranniscus uropygialis*
Tail coverts not in contrast to the back..... 66
66. No eyebrow; eye-ring whitish; throat and belly dull yellow, breast dull olive; wing 59-68 mm..... *Empidonax eulerei boli-
vianus*
- Eyebrow whitish, or indistinct; throat pale yellow; belly lemon yellow or white tinged yellow, breast greyish olive; wing 62-71 mm.; bill 12-14 mm..... *Cnemotriccus fuscatus
cabanisi*
- Throat whitish; belly pale yellow or dirty white..... 67
67. Tail 47-60 mm.; wing 54-66 mm.; bill 8-9 mm.; eyebrow white; breast only slightly tinged olive..... *Phaeomyias murina in-
comta*
- Tail over 60 mm..... 68
68. Secondaries edged with rufous..... *Mecocerculus leucophrys
rufomarginatus*
Secondaries edged with buffy..... *Mecocerculus leucophrys
notatus*
69. Wing 58 mm. or more..... 70
Wing 55 mm. or less..... 74
70. Bill rather flat and broad, 5½-7 mm. wide at nostrils; first primary equal to or longer than fifth..... 71
Bill rather compressed, 4½ mm. wide or less at nostrils; first primary shorter than fifth.... 72
71. Second, third and fourth primaries about equal..... *Contopus cinereus*
Second and third primaries about equal, the fourth longer than first or about equal to it. 71-b
- 71-b. Above grey (fresh plumage) or brown (worn); breast and flanks comparatively dark grey.. *Contopus virens richard-
sonii*
- Above grey with a slight olive cast (fresh) or brown (worn); breast and flanks lighter grey..... *Contopus v. virens*
- Above brownish olive; below whitish, more or less tinged with pale yellow on belly and crissum; eye-ring dull whitish..... *Empidonax traillii*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 72. Throat and under surface yellowish olive.....
Throat white or very pale greyish..... | <i>Elaenia obscura</i>
73 |
| 73. Crown grey in contrast to back.....
Crown brown, the same color as the back..... | <i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i> |
| 74. Wing 47-55 mm.; bill rather thick, culmen
curved toward tip.....
Wing 43-45 mm.; bill slender, straight..... | <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
(except <i>olivaceum</i>)
<i>Phaeomyias tenuirostris</i> |
| 75. With rufous on the crown or tail.....
With no rufous on the crown or tail..... | 76
82 |
| 76. Closed wing rufous or chestnut.....
Closed wing not rufous or chestnut..... | 77
78 |
| 77. Crown, sides of head and back olive; tail
rufous.....
Entire head and throat rufous-chestnut..... | <i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>
<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i> |
| 78. Crown black with a mesial yellow patch.....
Crown rufous, or the feathers edged rufous... | 79
80 |
| 79. Lower back and belly bright yellow; tail solid
rufous.....
Similar to above, but extreme base of tail
yellow, then rufous, apical portion blackish;
wing 53-60 mm.....
Similar to <i>stellatus</i> , but wing 62-67 mm.; base
of tail rufous, blackish brown at end..... | <i>Myiotriccus ornatus phoen-
nicurus</i>
<i>Myiotriccus ornatus stel-
latus</i>
<i>Myiotriccus o. ornatus</i> |
| 80. Throat streaked; long crest feathers black,
edged with rufous.....
Throat not streaked..... | <i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>
81 |
| 81. Wing bars and lower throat white; upper
throat white or rufous; belly yellow; wing
42-49 mm.; tail 31-38 mm.....
No wing bars..... | <i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>
81-b |
| 81-b. Wing 43-51 mm.; tail 33-36 mm.; throat and
center of breast and of belly white; sides of
throat and of breast grey.....
Wing 54-61 mm.; tail 23-28 mm.; lower surface
buffy yellow; bill as broad at base as long.
Similar to above, but crown yellow in the
middle..... | <i>Todirostrum capitale</i> ♀
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>
(♀ or imm. ♂)
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i> ♂ |
| 82. With no wing bars or pale edgings to the
upper wing coverts.....
With wing bars or the upper wing coverts
pale-edged..... | 83
90 |
| 83. Crown with a yellow patch.....
Crown with no yellow patch..... | 84
86 |

84. Crown completely encircled by a white band; throat white, rest of under parts yellow....
No white band around crown.....
Coryphotriccus parvus
85
85. Breast and flanks washed olivaceous; rump pale yellow.....
Breast and flanks washed ochraceous; rump pale yellow.....
Myiobius barbatus
Myiobius atricaudus
86. Wing under 50 mm.....
Wing over 55 mm.....
87
88
87. Throat streaked; under parts pale olive; long crest feathers pointed.....
Throat and under parts plain yellow; crown brownish; mantle olive.....
Colopteryx galeatus
Ornithion semiflavus
88. Throat dark grey, finely streaked white.....
Throat without grey.....
Mionectes striaticollis colombianus
89
89. Below unstreaked; throat and belly dull yellowish, breast washed olive; rectal bristles longer than bill; wing 56-61; tail 44-48 mm.
Breast streaked green and yellowish or green and whitish yellow; wing 61-74; tail 48-60 mm.....
Pseudotriccus p. pelzelni
89-b
- 89-b. Throat barred, breast streaked green and yellowish.....
Throat speckled, breast streaked green and yellowish; second primary club-shaped.....
Throat and breast streaked green and whitish yellow; second primary attenuated for the distal third.....
Mionectes olivaceus galbinus
Mionectes olivaceus meridae
Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps
90. With a white, yellow, orange or red crown patch (sometimes lacking in females).....
With no crown patch.....
91
102
91. Crown patch white or slightly yellow-tinged.
Crown patch yellow, orange or red.....
92
95
92. Crown and nape blue-grey; throat white; breast and belly yellow.....
Crown and nape blue-grey; throat, breast and upper belly white.....
Crown and nape not blue-grey.....
Myiopagis caniceps parambae
Myiopagis caniceps cinerea
93
93. Throat and breast greyish; center of belly white; lower belly and flanks tinged pale olive yellow.....
Breast and belly yellow; throat whitish.....
Elaenia parvirostris
94
94. Wing 90-98 (♂), or 84-87 (♀); tail 70-80 mm.
Wing 56-65 mm.; tail 50-61 mm.; two broad yellowish white wing bars; crown patch white or yellowish white.....
Elaenia gigas
Myiopagis gaimardii bogotensis and *guyanensis*

95. Wing over 75 mm.; throat white, rest of under parts bright yellow; crown patch scarlet-red (large in ♂, smaller or absent in ♀)..... 96
Wing under 75 mm..... 97
96. A broad white or very pale yellowish eyebrow from bill to nape..... *Myiozetetes similis*
No eyebrow; forehead white..... *Myiozetetes granadensis*
97. Throat and breast ochraceous; belly yellow; wing 50-54 mm..... *Myiophobus p. pulcher*
No ochraceous tinge on throat or breast..... 98
98. Throat whitish or greyish white; breast yellowish olive; belly yellow..... 99
Throat, breast and belly yellow..... 101
99. Crown patch bright yellow bordered laterally with black; back olive; wing 47-54 mm..... *Tyrannulus elatus*
Crown patch yellow; entire back pale olive... 100
100. Wing 55-62 mm.; two broad yellowish white wing bars; crown patch yellow..... *Myiopagis gaimardii macilvainii*
Wing 63-72 mm.; wing coverts only pale edged; crown patch yellow..... *Myiopagis viridicata*
101. Crown patch orange or yellow; under parts yellow, breast shaded with olivaceous; wing 61-72 mm..... *Myiophobus flavicans* ♂
Crown patch yellow, or mixed with orange-red; under parts sulphur yellow; wing 56-62 mm..... *Myiophobus phoenicomitra* ♂
102. Crown black, blackish brown, brown, grey (or grey with greenish suffusion) in contrast to the back..... 103
Crown uniform with the back..... 125
103. Crown brown; wing 60-70 mm.; wing bars tawny buff or ochraceous..... *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*
Crown (or forecrown only) black or blackish brown..... 104
Crown grey..... 112
104. Wing 72-82 mm.; throat and breast clear grey; belly sulphur yellow..... *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
Wing 34-66 mm..... 105
105. From chin to vent bright yellow, unspotted... 106
From chin to vent not bright yellow..... 107
106. Forehead and more or less of the crown black; bill 10-13 mm..... *Todirostrum c. cinereum* ♀
Cap brownish black; bill about 6 mm..... *Tyranniscus nigrocapillus flavimentum*
107. Under parts streaked or spotted..... 108
Under parts neither streaked nor spotted.... 109

108. Crown black; a yellow stripe behind the eye; throat and breast yellow, black-spotted. *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum guttatum*
 Head crested, feathers black edged grey. *Lophotriccus vitiosus*
109. Tail very short, 12-18 mm.; a white patch through lores; throat and breast white. *Myiornis ecaudatus nigricapillus*
 Tail over 20 mm. 109-b
- 109-b. Bill broad, 9-13 mm. long; tail under 40 mm. 110
 Bill narrow, 5-7 mm. long; tail over 40 mm. 111
110. Bend of wing chestnut; back olive; throat white, rest of under parts bright yellow. *Todirostrum calopterygum*
 Bend of wing black; back olive yellow; throat white; tail about 25 mm., uniform. *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum nigriceps*
 Bend of wing grey; back olive grey; throat yellowish white; tail about 30 mm., white-tipped. *Todirostrum cinereum sclateri*
111. Wing 60-65 mm.; wing bars white or yellowish white. *Tyranniscus n. nigrocapillus*
 Wing 47-57 mm.; wing coverts slightly edged with pale brown; crown blackish. *Phyllomyias griseiceps caucae*
 Similar, but crown sooty grey. *Phyllomyias g. griseiceps*
 Similar, but crown brownish. *Phyllomyias griseiceps cristatus*
112. Throat and breast, lores and cheeks rufous; wing 60-75 mm. *Leptopogon rufipectus*
 Throat and breast white, washed with olive; forehead, ocular region and shoulder rufous; wing 47-53 mm. *Todirostrum latirostre*
 Ocular region rufous; shoulder green; wing about 58 mm. *Phylloscartes superciliaris*
 With no rufous in the plumage. 113
113. Belly whitish tinged yellow or olive. 114
 Belly yellow or olive yellow. 115
114. Wing bars ochraceous; wing 45-53 mm.; bill broad, about 12 mm. long; inner web of outer tail feathers dusky. *Todirostrum sylvia*
 Wing bars white; wing 53-61 mm.; bill narrow, about 6 mm. long; inner web of outer tail feathers white. *Mecocerculus poecilocercus*
 Wing bars olive-yellow; wing about 34 mm.; tail about 12-18 mm. *Myiornis ecaudatus miserabilis*
115. Wing bars, or edgings to wing coverts ochraceous or buff. 116
 Wing bars, or edgings to wing coverts whitish yellow, yellow or olive yellow. 118

116. Lower mandible yellow; rictal bristles 1/2 or more the length of bill; ear coverts black, bordered behind with white..... *Pogonotriccus poecilotis*
 Lower mandible pale; rictal bristles obsolete; ear coverts like the crown; tarsus rough to the touch..... *Acrochordopus zeledoni*
 Lower mandible black or dusky brown..... 117
117. Bill 6-7 mm.; lores dusky; inconspicuous eyebrow white..... *Mecocerculus minor*
 Bill 10-13 mm.; lores mixed grey and white; eyebrow white..... *Leptopogon superciliaris*
118. Throat and breast white; belly yellow; wing 34-36 mm.; tail 12-18 mm..... *Myiornis ecaudatus nigricapillus (imm.)*
 Chin and a sharply defined eyebrow white; rest of under parts dull yellow; wing 45-46 mm.; tail about 31 mm..... *Ornithion inermis*
 Wing over 50 mm.; tail over 38 mm..... 119
119. Posterior portion of ear coverts black..... 120
 Posterior portion of ear coverts not black.... 122
120. Lores and ring round the eye whitish; throat whitish; tail 55-59 mm..... *Oreotriccus plumbeiceps*
 Throat yellow..... 121
121. Lores grey; rump tawny olive; tail 43-46 mm.; rictal bristles short..... *Tyranniscus cinereiceps*
 Lores speckled grey and white; rump olive like the back; tail 48-59 mm.; rictal bristles well-developed..... *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus*
122. Bill narrow, not flat, about 7 mm. long; wing 43-52 mm..... *Tyranniscus gracilipes*
 Bill rather broad and flat, over 8 mm. long; wing 52 mm. or more..... 123
123. Chin and throat olive yellow; wing 52-60 mm. Chin and throat greyish or light yellowish; wing 59 mm. or more..... *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*
 124
124. A small, pale "speculum" on outer webs of primaries (usually on 4th, 5th, and 6th from without) where they meet the wing coverts; outermost primary averaging longer than 4th; wing 59-67 mm..... *Tolmomyias assimilis*
 No pale "speculum" on primaries; outermost primary averaging shorter than 4th; wing 62-71 mm..... *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*
125. Throat streaked or barred (sometimes indistinctly)..... 126
 Throat unstreaked and unbarred..... 129
126. Wing 60 mm. or more..... 127
 Wing 56 mm. or less..... 128

127. Throat streaked olive and yellow; flanks streaked, dark like breast; bill narrow, about 5-6 mm. at nostrils..... *Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus*
- Throat freckled and barred with olive; flanks streaked, paler than breast; bill narrow, about 5-6 mm. at nostrils..... *Mionectes olivaceus pallidus*
- Throat streaked olive and yellow; flanks unstreaked; bill flat, about 8-9 mm. wide at nostrils..... *Ramphotrigon megacephala*
128. Throat and breast whitish; under tail coverts yellow; first four primaries very narrow, about 18 mm. long or shorter..... *Atalotriccus pilaris* ♂
- Similar to above, but only outermost primary very narrow; first four primaries shorter than rest..... *Atalotriccus pilaris* ♀
- Throat greyish; rest of under parts olive yellow; first four primaries normal..... *Euscarthmornis zosterops*
129. Below bright yellow from chin to vent; forehead and very broad eyebrow to round the nape yellow; wing 75-86 mm..... *Conopias cinchoneti*
- Without a very broad yellow eyebrow, or eyebrow absent..... 130
130. Breast or belly fulvous or ochre..... 131
- Breast or belly without fulvous..... 132
131. Bill flat, about 11 mm. wide at nostrils; head without crest; wing over 70 mm..... *Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus*
- Bill flat, about 6 mm. wide at nostrils; head slightly crested; wing under 70 mm..... *Mitrephanes phaeocercus berlepschi*
- Bill narrow, not flat, about 4 mm. wide at nostrils; lower breast and belly clear ochre. *Pipromorpha oleaginea*
132. Below entirely clear golden yellow; inner primaries very narrow, pointed..... *Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis*
- Inner primaries normal..... 133
133. Bill very flat, at least 10 mm. wide at nostrils 134
- Bill less than 10 mm. wide at nostrils..... 135
134. Breast dark olive; wing margins ochraceous. *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pacificus*
- Breast pale olive; wing margins olive yellow.. *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris (other forms)*
135. Below greyish white tinged yellow or olive; breast pale greyish..... 136
- Below yellow, either bright or pale; breast not greyish..... 138
136. Wing 67-81 mm.; throat usually paler than rest of under parts; bill rather flat, 11-13 mm. long..... *Empidonax virescens*
- Wing under 65 mm.; bill not flat, under 9 mm..... 137

137. Forehead and eye-region yellow; wing 45-61 mm..... *Tyranniscus chrysops*
 Eyebrow ashy to white; wing 43-48 mm..... *Tyranniscus vilissimus parvus*
 Eyebrow and eye-ring white; wing 54-62 mm. *Tyranniscus vilissimus improbus*
138. Bill thick, culmen arched, 10-11 mm.; wing 44-49 mm..... *Oncostoma cinereigulare*
 Bill neither arched nor conspicuously thick... 139
139. Under parts rather bright yellow with no olive wash (sometimes some ochre-yellow shading on throat and breast)..... 140
 Under parts dull or pale yellow with an olive wash..... 141
140. Bill 5-7 mm. wide at nostrils; wing 56-63 mm.; tail feathers equal in length; plumage below yellow with an ochre wash..... *Tolmomyias flaviventris collingwoodi* and *aurulentus*
 Bill 4 mm. wide or less at nostrils; wing 45-59 mm.; outer tail feathers shorter than central ones; chin and throat white, rest of lower surface yellow..... *Capsiempis flaveola*
141. Eyebrow white or whitish..... 142
 No eyebrow..... 145
142. Second, third and fourth primaries about equal..... 143
 Second and third primary, or third only, longest..... 144
143. Throat yellow; wing bars white; wing 47-50 mm..... *Camptostoma obsoletum olivaceum*
 Throat greyish white, breast olivaceous, belly yellow; wing 47-57 mm..... *Phyllomyias griseiceps (imm.)*
144. Wing and tail about equal in length (46-55 mm.); third primary longest; two white wing bars..... *Inezia subflava*
 Wing about 45 mm.; tail about 27 mm.; second and third primaries longest; two buffy wing bars..... *Ornithion inerme (imm.)*
145. Wing bars rufous-buff or buffy clay color... 146
 Wing bars greenish or yellowish or whitish... 147
146. Eye-ring greenish yellow; back bright olive-green; throat and belly bright greenish yellow; breast washed olive..... *Myiophobus flavicans* ♀
 Back and breast dark greyish olive; wing bars clay color; breast and belly pale yellow... *Empidonax eulerei lawrencei*
147. Lower mandible dark; eye-ring white; throat whitish, breast dull olive, belly yellow..... *Aphanotriccus audax*
 Lower mandible pale..... 148

148. Wing 56-63 mm.; tail 45-53 mm.; culmen about 9 mm.; plumage below greenish, yellow on center of belly..... *Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps*
- Wing over 60 mm.; tail 55-62 mm.; culmen about 12 mm.; wing bars yellowish white... *Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus*
- Wing over 60 mm.; tail about 50 mm.; culmen about 12 mm.; wing bars slightly buffy.... *Tolmomyias assimilis obscuriceps*

* *Agriornis montana solitaria* Sciater SOLITARY GROUND-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 553 (Titiacún, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Temperate Zone of the Andes from southern Colombia southward to southern Argentina and Patagonia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Andes in Nariño (Pasto [above ?], Cumbal 3150-3420 m., Chiles 3330 m.). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador.*]

* *Muscisaxicola alpina quesadae* de Schauensee
QUESADA'S GROUND-TYRANT

Not. Naturae, no. 98, p. 1, 1942 (Lagunillas, Boyacá, Eastern Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—From northern Colombia southward through the Andes to Bolivia and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá and Cundinamarca (Lagunillas 3300-3400 m., Páramo del Verjón near Bogotá 3400-3600 m., Páramo de Choachi).

Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana Chapman
COLOMBIAN GROUND-TYRANT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 152, 1912 (Páramo de Santa Isabel, Central Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Central Andes (Páramo de Santa Isabel).

Additional records.—Nevado del Ruiz 4200 m.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris niceforoi Zimmer
NICÉFORO'S SPOT-BILLED GROUND-TYRANT

Auk, 64, p. 453, 1947 (Mountains of Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes. Recorded only from Cundinamarca and Boyacá (Mosquera on the Bogotá

Savanna; west slope of the Andes above Bogotá, October; February; Leiva, Boyacá).

Additional records.—Near Lago de Tota 3015 m.

* *Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis* (Sclater)

STREAK-THROATED GROUND-TYRANT

Taenioptera striaticollis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1853, p. 193, pl. 42 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Mérida, Venezuela southward in the Andes to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes, and the Santa Marta Mts., 1500-3600 m. (Macotama, San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, San Lorenzo, Mt. Rancho, El Mamón; "Bogotá", "Fómeque"; "Medellín", Laguneta, Santa Isabel, Toche, Moscopán; Paramillo Mts., Munchique 1710 m.; Chiles, Cumbal 3600 m.). [*Western Venezuela to central Perú.*]

Additional records.—Río Guatapurí 3050 m., San José 1500 m.; Páramo de Guasca 3300 m.

Cnemarchus erythropygius orinomus Wetmore

CARRIKER'S GROUND-TYRANT

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 5, 1946 (Above Mamanacana, 3420-3600 m., Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. between 3180-3600 m. (Mamanacana, Cuncugaca Valley, head of the río Guatapurí).

* *Cnemarchus erythropygius erythropygius* (Sclater)

RED-RUMPED GROUND-TYRANT

Taenioptera erythropygia, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1853, p. 193, pl. 41 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Andes of Nariño (Cumbal 3800 m.).

The status of a Bolivian race is uncertain.

* *Ochthodiaeta fumigata fumigata* (Boissoneau)

SMOKY GROUND-TYRANT

Tyrannula fumigata, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 71, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela to central Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. (Pamplona, "Bogotá", Choachi; Santa Elena, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta, Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer; Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Munchique 1800 m.; Mayasquer). [*Ecuador to central Perú.*]

Ochthodiaeta pernix Bangs

SANTA MARTA GROUND-TYRANT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 95, 1899 (Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. (Macotama 2700 m., San Lorenzo 2500 m., Cerro de Caracas).

I have not seen this species, but judging from the colored plate (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, pl. V, opposite p. 392), it may prove to be a deeply colored subspecies of *O. fusciorufa* of Bolivia and southern Perú.

* **Ochthoeca fumicolor fumicolor** Sclater

SMOKE-BROWN CHAT-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 28, pl. 117 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Páramo de Guerrero, La Pica, Palo Hueco 2210 m., La Mar, La Pradera, Usaquén, "Bogotá", Choachí [above ?], Páramo de Choachí 3000 m., Chipaque, El Peñón). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Lago de Tota 3015 m., Valle de Sopó, Subachoque.

Ochthoeca fumicolor ferruginea Zimmer

FERRUGINOUS CHAT-TYRANT

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 930, p. 7, 1937 (Santa Elena 2700 m., Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The northern end of the Central and Western Andes in Dept. Antioquia, Temperate Zone (Santa Elena 2700 m.; "Medellín"; Paramillo 3750 m.).

* **Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons** Berlepsch and Stolzmann

BROWN-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 355 (Maraynioc, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Central and Western Andes, Temperate Zone, south of the range of *ferruginea* (La Leonera 3660 m., Santa Isabel 3600 m., Nevado del Tolima, Valle de las Papas; Andes west of Popayán; Chiles 3100 m., Cumbal). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador to central Perú.*]

An additional Colombian locality is Coconuco, 3000 m., at the southern end of the Central Andes. Strangely, three birds from there are more intensely ferruginous below than birds to the north or south of them. They can hardly, from their geographical position, be referred to *ferruginea*, and more material from Coconuco should be examined to fix their identity.

- * **Ochthoeca rufipectoralis polioogastra** Salvin and Godman
GREY-BELLIED CHAT-TYRANT

Ibis, 1880, p. 123 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains between 2400-3600 m. (Páramo de Macotama, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, Páramo de Mamarongo, Páramo de Chirúgua).

Additional records.—Siminchúcuca 2520 m., río Guatapurí 3000 m.

- Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rubicundulus** Wetmore
WETMORE'S CHAT-TYRANT

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 8, 1946 (Above Airoca [Hiroca], 2850-3000 m., south of the south Teta, Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Perijá Mts. between 2800-3200 m. (Cerro Pintado, above Hiroca).

- * **Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufopectus** (Lesson)
LESSON'S CHAT-TYRANT

Tyrannulus rufopectus, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, no. 10, p. 233, 1844 ("Bogotá", = Pacho, near Bogotá, Colombia, ex Zimmer).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes from Bogotá northward (Pacho, Palo Hueco, "Bogotá", La Pica, Ramírez, Cachiri).
Additional records.—Choachí.

- * **Ochthoeca rufipectoralis obfuscata** Zimmer
WESTERN CHAT-TYRANT

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 14, 1942 (Taulis, northeast of Pacasmayo, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes, including Nariño (Santa Elena, "Medellín", Lagunaeta 1900 m., Toche, Coconuco, Almaguer, Valle de las Papas; Paramillo Trail 3000 m., San Antonio, El Tambo, Munchique, Andes west of Popayán; Chiles 3300 m., Mayasquer). [*Ecuador and north-western Perú.*]

Additional records.—Paletará.

- * **Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris** (Lafresnaye)
CHESTNUT-BELLIED CHAT-TYRANT

Muscicapa cinnamomeiventris, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes. Recorded once from the upper Tropical Zone on the west slope of

the Western Andes. (Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", Chipaque 2550 m., Aguadita; Santa Elena. "Medellín", Envigado, rio Toche, Laguneta 3000 m., Salento, La Candela, La Palma; Pueblorrico, La Selva, Nóvita Trail 1800 m., Cerro Munchique, La Costa 900 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

Ochthoeca frontalis albididema (Lafresnaye)

WHITE-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT

Setophaga albididema, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 8, 1848 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Tocaimito 3000 m. near Bogotá).

* **Ochthoeca frontalis frontalis** (Lafresnaye)

YELLOW-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT

Tyrannula frontalis, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 70, 1847 (Pasto, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Central Andes southward to the Andes of Nariño (Santa Isabel, La Leonera 3600 m.; Pasto). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Ochthoeca diadema jesupi** Allen

JESUP'S CHAT-TYRANT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 151, 1900 (San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. 1650-3000 m. (Macotama, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 2400 m., Cerro de Caracas 3000 m., Páramo de Mamarongo, Valparaiso, El Libano).

Ochthoeca diadema rubeliula Wetmore

PERIJÁ CHAT-TYRANT

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 7, 1946 (Above Laguna de Juncos, 2400-2700 m., slopes of Cerro Pintado, Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality on the Colombian side of the Sierra de Perijá (above Laguna de Juncos).

* **Ochthoeca diadema diadema** (Hartlaub)

HARTLAUB'S CHAT-TYRANT

Myiobius diadema, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Pamplona, Páramo de Tamá). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* *Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa* (Sclater)

RUFIOUS-WINGED CHAT-TYRANT

Mecocerculus graciosus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 113 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes, and Nariño (Santa Elena, Laguneta, Almaguer; San Antonio 1800 m, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.; Mayasquer). [*Ecuador*.]

* *Sayornis nigricans angustirostris* Berlepsch and Stoizmann

NORTHERN WHITE-WINGED PHOEBE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 357 (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Perú).

Range of the species.—Panamá and northern Venezuela southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, Subtropical, and occasionally lower Temperate Zone of the Andes and the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from Nariño. (Río Truandó, Frontino, Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, San José, Dagua, Cisneros; Medellín, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche, río Toche, Ibagué, San Agustín; Don Diego, Onaca, Cacaguallito, Las Vegas, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinatti, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Miguel, San José, San Sebastián; "Cocuta Valley" [= Suratá Valley], Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Quetame, Aguadita, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], Villavicencio, río Dudita, Macarena Mts. 1270 m.). [*Panamá; Venezuela to Perú*.]

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó 2600 m., San Miguel 2800 m.

* *Colonia colonus fuscicapilla* (Sclater)

DUSKY-HEADED TYRANT

Copurus fuscicapillus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 381 ("Bogotá" = Villavicencio, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to Bolivia and southern Brazil, Venezuela and the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Mámbita, Buenavista, río Guatiquía, Villavicencio; Umbría). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia*.]

Additional records.—Río Ocoa.

* *Colonia colonus leuconota* (Lafresnaye)

WHITE-BACKED TYRANT

Copurus leuconotus, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 335, 1842 ("Bogotá"=Honda, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, rarely Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes, westward to the Pacific coast. Not recorded from the Santa Marta region or from the Department of Atlántico. (Naranjo, between Bucaramanga and the Magdalena up to 900 m., La Pica, "Bogotá"; Honda, 20 miles west of Honda, Puerto Berrio, Re-

medios; Puerto Valdivia; Quimari; Alto Bonito, Nuquí, Alto del Buey, río Baudó, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Noanamá, Guineo, San José, Cisneros, Cerro Munchique 1800 m., "Gaupi" [? Guapi], Barbacoas, Buenavista, Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Honduras to western Ecuador.*] Additional records.—El Fresno [Tolima] 1500 m.; Bahía Solano.

Knipolegus orenocensis orenocensis Berlepsch has been recorded from the Venezuelan side of the mouth of the Río Meta in the Orinoco region. The species will probably be found also in the extreme eastern Llanos of Colombia along the lower Meta.

* *Knipolegus poecilurus poecilurus* (Sclater)

RUFIOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Empidochanes poecilurus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 112 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—British Guiana westward to Colombia, thence southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila]; Antioquia, Santa Elena, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candelá; San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., El Tambo 1500 m., Munchique).

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m.; Palacé, Paletará.

Phaeotriccus poecilocercus (Pelzel), a genus as yet unrecorded from Colombia, should be found in the Llanos territory from Arauca eastward to the Orinoco, and southward along this river to its junction with the Guaviare, for it has been recorded from Venezuelan localities situated within a few hundred yards from the Colombian border at El Amparo (upper Arauca), Perico [Puerto Ayacucho], on the Orinoco, and San Fernando de Atabapo.

* *Fluvicola pica pica* (Boddaert)

WHITE-SHOULDERED WATER-TYRANT

Muscicapa pica, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 42, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and the Guianas to Colombia, thence southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Marshes of the Tropical Zone throughout the country with the exception of the Pacific coast (Riohacha, Dibulla, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Sevillano, Trojas de Cataca, Riofrio sight, Fundación; La Playa, Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight, Manatí, Guájaro, La Peña, Los Pendales, Turbaco, Calamar, Norosi, Lake Pa-

tura, "Bogotá", Honda, Villavieja; Tierra Alta; Riofrio, La Manuelita, Cali, rio Cauquita, Jamundi; rio Atrato). [*Trinidad, the Guianas, northern Venezuela to northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Coyaima.

* *Arundinicola leucocephala* (Linnaeus)

WHITE-HEADED MARSH-TYRANT

Pipra leucocephala, Mus. Ad. Frid., 2, Prodr., p. 33, 1764 (Suirinam).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and South America south to southern Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley to the Santa Marta district; the Magdalena Valley southward to Huila. East of the Andes in the Llanos del Meta. (Tierra Alta; Turbaco, Luruaco, La Peña, El Paraiso sight, Calamar, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca, Sevillano, Fundación; Lake Paturia, "Bogotá"; Villavicencio, Pachaquiario, rio Ariari).

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña, Villavieja.

* *Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus* Berlepsch and Hartert

BLACK-BACKED SCARLET FLYCATCHER

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 34, 1902 (Altagracia, rio Orinoco, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southwestern United States southward through México and Central America to northern Chile and Argentina. The Galápagos Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Santa Marta Mountains, the extreme northeastern tip of Dept. Magdalena, southward to the Zulia Valley in Norte de Santander (Dibulla, Riohacha, Valledupar, Valencia; El Rodeo 12 km. north of Cúcuta). [*British Guiana, northern Brazil, northern Venezuela.*]

Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus (Boddaert)

SCARLET FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa rubinus, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 42, 1783 (Teffé, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Caquetá (Morelia). [*East of the Andes to Chile, Argentina and southern Brazil.*]

* *Pyrocephalus rubinus piurae* Zimmer

PERUVIAN SCARLET FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 20, 1941 (Palambra, Piura, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes, except the Santa Marta region. Found occasionally on the Bogotá plateau. ("Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Medellín, Salento, Honda, Ambalema, Chichoral, Villavieja, Neiva sight, El Isno, San Agustín, Popayán, Mira-

flores, La Manuelita, Palmira; Pizarro, Chocó Bay [= Buenaventura], Atuncela, Dagua, San Antonio, Cali, El Tambo, rio Patia, Mojarras; Tumaco). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Estación Santana below Albán 1700 m., Tocaima, Fusagasugá, Arbeláez; Estación Saldaña.

A single adult male was noted by Professor Dugand at El Paraiso, February 9, 1950. This is the first record of the Scarlet Flycatcher in the Department of Atlántico; in fact, it is the first record of the species in the extreme lower Magdalena Valley. Otherwise the bird is rather common in other Tropical Zone sections of central and western Colombia. The Paraiso specimen was not taken and it is not known therefore whether the lower Magdalena birds represent the southern *piurae* or the Venezuelan form *saturatus*.

* *Ochthornis littoralis* (Pelzeln)

NATTERER'S WATER-TYRANT

Elainea littoralis, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 108, 180, 1868 (Rio Mamoré, Amazonas, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to eastern Colombia, southward to the rio Xingú, westward to eastern Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Chafuray, 160 kilometers south of Villavicencio, rio Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas).

* *Machetornis rixosa flavigularis* Todd

NORTHERN FIRE-CROWNED TYRANT

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 210, 1912 (Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia. Brazil from Maranhão south to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region from the Sinú Valley eastward to the Guajira Peninsula. The lower Magdalena Valley. The Eastern Llanos from Meta northward. Tropical Zone. (Quimarí, Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Lórica; Turbaco, Los Pendales, La Playa, Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight; Fundación, Sevillano, Trojas de Cataca, Punta Caimán, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Dibulla, Riohacha, Fonseca sight, Valencia sight; "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Barrigón). [*Northern to southern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Maicao; Quenane, Rondón (specimen not preserved).

Birds from Meta (Villavicencio, Barrigón, Quenane) and Arauca (Rondón) are perhaps referable to *obscuradorsalis* Phelps and Phelps, recently described from western Venezuela.

* *Muscivora tyrannus tyrannus* (Linnaeus)

SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa tyrannus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 325, 1766 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—México southward to the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. Accidental in the United States, Bermuda.

COLOMBIA.—Summer visitor, March (20) to October (23), recorded from Magdalena, Guajira, Norte de Santander, Cundinamarca, Meta, Vichada, Caquetá, the Guainía region, and Amazonas (Ciénaga; Cúcuta, Chinácota sight; "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., Chocotá, Suba, Chapinero and Ciudad Universitaria [city of Bogotá]; Maipures; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Breeds in southern South America migrating northward to northern South America. Casual in the West Indies and North America northward to Maine.*]

Additional records.—Maicao, a bird in juvenal and very much worn plumage, April 16.

Concerning other records of the species from Colombia see remarks under *M. t. sanctaemartae* and *M. t. monachus*.

* *Muscivora tyrannus sanctaemartae* Zimmer

SANTA MARTA SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 7, 1937 (Bonda, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Caribbean littoral in Bolívar, Atlántico, and northern Magdalena (Tierra Alta; Turbaco, Santacruz, Los Pendales, Luruaco, La Peña, El Paraíso, between Palmar de Varela and Ponedera; Ciénaga, Valparaíso, Bonda, Chirúa). [*Guajira region of northwestern Venezuela.*]

Records from other localities in the Santa Marta region (San Sebastián, Fundación, Punta Caimán, Donjaca, Mamatoco, Buritaca, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, and La Concepción) are probably referable to this race. The species has also been recorded from the west slope of the Perijá Mts. (Manaure). In all these cases subspecific allocation cannot be made without examination of the specimens.

A specimen from the upper Sinú Valley (Tierra Alta) agrees with the Santa Marta form as does one from Turbaco.

In the Academy's collection is a specimen labeled "New Jersey" (Hoopes Coll., purchased in 1898). Unfortunately the exact locality and date are not recorded.

* *Muscivora tyrannus monachus* (Hartlaub)

CENTRAL AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Tyrannus monachus, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 214, 1844 (Guatemala).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones south of the range of *sanctaemartae*. Not recorded from Nariño or the Amazonian region. (Barichara, San Gil, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá; near Medellín, La Ceja, Barro Blanco 2160 m., río Porce, Santo Domingo, Honda, Chicoral, Espinal, Villavieja, San Agustín, La Candela, Popayán, La Manuelita, Palmira; Cali, Jamundí, Dagua, El Tambo; Villavicencio, San Martín). [*México to Colombia, Venezuela and the Río Negro region of northwestern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Río Ariari, Quenane, Peralonso, Rondón; río Chocho near Fusagasugá; Estación Saldaña; Cajibío. A bird from Popayán in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales is entirely albinistic (Dugand, *in lit.*).

A bird not long out of the nest was taken February 25, at El Tambo, Cauca.

Records of *M. tyrannus* from the Ocaña region, Bucaramanga, Guaduas, Medellín, Amalfi, and Retiro may be referable to this race, but their allocation cannot be made without examination of the specimens.

* *Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linnaeus)

KINGBIRD

Lanius tyrannus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 94, 1758 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in North America. In winter migrating to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded during September (1), October; March, April, May (3) (Bonda, Santa Marta, Buritaca, La Tigrera, Tierra Nueva, Trojas de Cataca, Riofrio; Puerto Wilches sight; Sumumuco; Morelia; Medellín, San Agustín, Miraflores; rio Juradó).

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (October 3), Suba; Poyayán (September 1).

Tyrannus niveigularis Sclater

SNOWY-THROATED KINGBIRD

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 281, 1860 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia to northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte).

* *Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus* Berlepsch

BERLEPSCH'S KINGBIRD

Ornis, 1907, p. 474 (Temax, Yucatán, México).

Range of the species.—Texas southward through México and Central America to Bolivia, southeastern Brazil and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast, the lower Magdalena Valley and the Santa Marta region, Tropical to upper Subtropical Zones (Turbo; Tierra Alta, río Sinú; Turbaco, Cartagena, La Playa, Barranquilla, Megua, Baranoa, Manatí, El Paraíso, Calamar; Fundación, Riofrio, Gaira, Santa Marta, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Onaca, Cacagualito, Buritaca, Don Diego, Palomino, Santa Cruz, Macotama, La Concepción, Atánques, San Sebastián). [*South-ern México to northern Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, and Grenada.*]

* *Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus* Vieillot

AZARA'S KINGBIRD

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 48, 1819 (Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—All of the country south of the range of *chloronotus*, Tropical to Temperate Zones (río Truandó, Juradó, río Jam-

pavadó, Dabeiba, Quibdó, Nuquí, río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Bagadó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Tadó, Nóvita, Noanamá, "Chocó Bay" [= Buenaventura], San José, Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio, río Munchique, Cerro Munchique, Mojarras, Ricaurte, Tumaco, río Perlasiví, La Guayacana; Gorgona Island; Riofrio, Cali, La Manuelita, Palmira, Guengué, El Tambo [Cauca]; La Sierra, La Candela, San Agustín, Chicoral, Honda, Toche, Laguneta, Salento, La Camelia, Retiro, Medellín, Barro Blanco, Santa Elena 2700 m., Puerto Valdivia; Guayabal north of Cúcuta, Bucaramanga region up to 2700 m., Guaduas, Anolaima, "Bogotá", Choachi, Quetame, Mámbita, Villavicencio, Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., La Holanda, Subia, El Roble, Aguadita, Villavieja, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], Buenavista [Huila]; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures; Macacuni; Mocagua]. [Venezuela except the coast, southward to Bolivia and Argentina Uruguay and southern Brazil.]

After examining long series of the various races of this species (198 specimens) including topotypes of *melancholicus*, *chloronotus*, and *obscurus*, I have come to the conclusion that, except for the Caribbean coast, Colombia is inhabited by a single form. Santa Marta birds agree with a Yucatán series and many others from Central America by their whiter throats, less greyish olive chests, and, on the average, paler backs. Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 962, p. 18, 1937) ascribes birds from Ricaurte, Tumaco, and the Andes west of Popayán to his *obscurus* (l. c., p. 17), but I am unable, as was Mr. Bond (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 99, p. 136, 1947), to satisfactorily distinguish this race from typical *melancholicus*.

A specimen from Juradó is quite typical of *melancholicus*. I have not seen the Turbo specimen but it probably belongs to the Caribbean coastal form.

Of a single adult male from Gorgona Island Thayer and Bangs say that it "agrees in all respects with continental skins..." with the exception that "in an enormous series of this form from Central and northern South America not one has the under tail coverts marked with dusky to such an extent..." (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 96, 1905).

* *Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis* (Gmelin) GREY KINGBIRD

Lanius dominicensis, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 302, 1788 (Santo Domingo).

Range of the species.—From the southern United States southward through the Greater Antilles and Central America to Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Northern and western Colombia where the bird may breed. Birds from the more northern parts of the range migrate in winter to Colombia. (Riobacha, Buritaca, Bonda, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Punta Caimán, Trojas de Cataca, Tucurínca, Fundación; Puerto Giraldo, El Paraíso sight, Barranquilla sight, Puerto Colombia sight, Baranoa, Aguada de Pablo, Guájaro, Luruaco, Cartagena; "Varrud", El Banco, Espinal, Villavieja; Cúcuta; Sabana de Bogotá; Villavicencio, Chafuray; Noanamá). [*Range of the species except the Lesser Antilles.*]

Additional records.—Maicao, Caracolicito; Los Pendales.

Found breeding by Cherrie in April at Ciudad Bolívar, Río Orinoco, Venezuela. Todd and Carriker (Ann. Carn. Mus., 14, p. 338, 1922) record the bird as a winter visitor in the Santa Marta region, seen in large flocks at Tucurínca and Fundación from September 15 to about the middle of October. A male taken May 7 in the Santa Marta region by Carriker had the testes enlarged. Dugand says that the bird is a migrant in the Department of Atlántico, being found there from October to late in April, stragglers remaining sometimes until May (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 619, 1947). The male taken May 7 in the Santa Marta region by Carriker, and which had enlarged testes, was probably one of these stragglers.

* *Empidonomus varius varius* (Vieillot) VARIED FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa varia, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 458, 1818 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Migrant? The Eastern Llanos, Caquetá, and the Guainía region (Palmar, "Bogotá", Peralonso [May 19], Puerto López [May 20]; Tres Esquinas [August 30]; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare [between May 8 and 18]). One doubtful record from Valle del Patía in southwestern Colombia. [*Argentina and Bolivia, migrating northwards.*]

If northern birds are separable they will be called *E. v. septentrionalis* Todd. We have only two worn birds, taken in April.

* *Legatus leucophaeus leucophaeus* (Vieillot) STRIPED FLYCATCHER

Platyrrhynchos leucophaeus, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 11, 1818 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones throughout the country. Not recorded from Nariño or from Atlántico. (Jordán, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra; Palmar, La Colorada, "Bogotá", Cunday, Ambalema, Villavieja; San Agustín 1690 m.; río Juradó, Santa Cecilia, Tadó, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cisneros; Morelia, Belén, Rumiyo). [*Nicaragua southward.*]

Additional records.—Popayán; Quenane.
This is *Legatus albicollis* of Chapman's list.

* *Sirystes sibilator albogriseus* (Lawrence) PANAMÁ SIRYSTES

Lipaugus albogriseus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 487, 1867 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (río Juradó). [*Panamá*.]

A very rare bird in collections.

Sirystes sibilator albocinereus Sclater and Salvin

WHITE-RUMPED SIRYSTES

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 156 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Barrigón). [*Upper Amazonia*.]

* **Myiodynastes luteiventris luteiventris** Sclater

SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 42 (Orizaba, México).

Range of the species.—Arizona southward through México and Central America to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Tropical Zone (Chicoral, October 11; Morelia, October 11). [*México to Perú*.]

Additional records.—Popayán (October 6).

The Arizona form, *M. l. vicinior* Cory, migrates to Bolivia, and undoubtedly passes through Colombia. It is an average subspecies differing from *luteiventris* by being somewhat paler below with narrower shaft-streaks on the under parts, particularly the throat.

* **Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis** Sclater

NOBLE FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 42 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México, southward through Central America to Argentina and Bolivia. Tobago, Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—The west slope of the Perijá Mts. and the Santa Marta region up to about 1400 m.; the Caribbean coastal region in the extreme lower Magdalena Valley (Manauare; Valledupar, Palomino, Don Diego, Buritaca, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinnati; Los Pendales, Santacruz, Calamar).

* **Myiodynastes maculatus difficilis** Zimmer

COSTA RICAN STREAKED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 9, 1937 (Bebedero, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast north of the Baudó Mts.; the Panamá border and the lower Atrato eastward to the upper Sinú; up the Cauca Valley and the middle and upper Magdalena Valley. The Zulia-Catatumbo basin east of the Eastern Andes. Tropical Zone. (río Juradó, río Jampavadó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Frontino; Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Quimari; Puerto Valdivia, La Manuelita, Palmira, San

Isidro, río Cauquita (1); Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Chicoral, Lajas Valley near Villavieja; Bucaramanga, Cúcuta, La Arenosa, Guayabal, Petrólea). [*Costa Rica to western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Cali.

Birds from río Juradó and río Jampavadó are intermediate between this race and the next.

I feel most uncertain as to the recognizability of this race in Colombia. Santa Marta birds have the lower parts on the average less heavily streaked, and the bills on the average are less heavy than in birds from other parts of the country, but the difference is insignificant and not constant. Even Zimmer apparently has difficulty in distinguishing the two races, for he records *nobilis* from Puerto Berrio and *difficilis* from Malena, 13 km. southwest of Puerto Berrio. If the range of *nobilis* is restricted, as Zimmer suggests, to the "Santa Marta region and the extreme northern coast near the mouth of the Magdalena", his record from Puerto Berrio, about 500 km. south of the mouth of the Magdalena, must be referable to his *difficilis*, not to *nobilis*. (See Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 9, p. 16).

* ***Myiodynastes maculatus chapmani* Zimmer**

ECUADOR STREAKED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 11, 1937 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts., presumably southward to Nariño (río Baudó). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* ***Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius* (Vieillot)**

SOLITARY FLYCATCHER

Tyrannus solitarius, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 88, 1819 (Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—Migrant from the south. Recorded from the Central Andes at their southern end, the Llanos del Meta, and the Guainía and Caquetá regions. (Coconuco 3000 m., May 14; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio and Quenane, July 22; Belén, December 23; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, between May 8 and 18). [*Breeds in southern Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Migrates to northern South America.*]

The date recorded from Belén is an extraordinarily late one for a southern migrant.

* ***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius* Chapman**

INTERMEDIATE GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 152, 1912 (Las Nubes, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa

(1) "Río Caquetá" in Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 16.

Marta region up to about 1800 m. (Pueblo Viejo, San Francisco, El Libano, Las Nubes, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

* **Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor** Taczanowski and Berlepsch
LESSER GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 91 (Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], Buenavista [Huila]; La Frijolera, Medellín, Salento, Toche, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela; Concordia, La Selva, Lomitas, San Antonio La Costa 900 m., Munchique 2340 m., Ricaurte, río Perlasivi). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Choachí; Moscopán 2100 m.

* **Megarynchus pitangua pitangua** (Linnaeus)
BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER

Lanius pitangua, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 136, 1766 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—From western and southern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley south to Huila, and the region east of the Eastern Andes to the Orinoco and Amazon (Tocahagua, La Peña, Manatí sight, El Paraíso sight; Fundación, Tucurín sight, Riofrío, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Bonda, Palomino, Valencia, Atánques; Chicorál, Villavieja; Maipures; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*South America to Bolivia and Argentina.*]

Additional records.—Guájaro; Maicao; Santandercito 1400 m.; Villavicencio.

* **Megarynchus pitangua mexicanus** (Lafresnaye)
MEXICAN BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER

Scaphorhynchus mexicanus, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 473, 1851 (México).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia near the Panamá border (río Juradó). [*Southern México to northwestern Colombia.*]

* **Concpias cinchoneti icterophrys** (Lafresnaye)
NORTHERN CINCHON FLYCATCHER

Tyrannula icterophrys, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 341, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, from the

west slope of the Eastern Andes to the west slope of the Western Andes. Not Santa Marta and not recorded from Nariño ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; La Frijolera, Miraflores 2040 m.; Rio-lima, río Munchique 900 m.).

Conopias inornata (Lawrence), a species which has not been recorded as yet from outside of Venezuela, will very likely be found in eastern Colombia along the río Arauca, for it has been reported from El Amparo, on the Venezuelan side of that river, just opposite the town of Arauca, Colombia.

Hellmayr's record of this species from Maipures (Cat. Bds. Amer., 5, p. 136, 1927) is based on birds seen by Cherrie during his Orinoco trip, not on specimens actually taken there.

* *Coryphotriccus parvus albovittatus* (Lawrence)

WHITE-RINGED FLYCATCHER

Pitangus albovittatus, Ibis, 1862, p. 11 (Isthmus of Panamá).

Range of the species.—French and British Guiana and the Río Negro region. Eastern Costa Rica to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast (Nóvita, Alto del Buey 900 m.). [*Panamá to western Ecuador.*]

A very rare bird throughout its range.

In extreme eastern Colombia, along the ríos Atabapo, Guainía, and Negro, *Coryphotriccus p. parvus* (Pelzeln) will be the form found.

* *Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri* Hartert and Goodson

HELLMAYR'S FLYCATCHER

Nov. Zool., 24, p. 412, 1917 (Cachaví, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the entire country west of the Eastern Andes. One record from the Llanos del Meta (*ex* Friedmann). (Turbaco, Los Pendales, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, Barranquilla, Fundación, Tucurínca, Trojas de Cataca; Guayabal, north of Cúcuta, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, between Canta and the Magdalena, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Villavieja, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Honda, Puerto Berrio, Puerto Valdivia, Amalfi, Medellín, Envigado, Salento, Miraflores 2040 m., San Agustín; Quimari; Turbo, Dabeiba, río Juradó, río Jampavadó, Nuquí, río Baudó, Quibdó, Bagadó, Andágueda, Andagoya, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamanca, Nóvita, Boca de Calima, Córdoba, San José, Dagua, San Antonio, Riofrio, Cali, El Tambo, río Patía, Barbacoas, Tumaco; Villavicencio). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Coyaima; Palestina 1600 m., Palacé, Popayán. Perhaps a straggler to the Eastern Llanos.

Birds from Juradó show no approach to *M. c. harterti* Bangs and Penard from eastern Panamá.

* *Myiozetetes cayanensis rufipennis* Lawrence

LAWRENCE'S RUFOUS-WINGED FLYCATCHER

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 267, 1869 (Valencia, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward into Meta; eastward into the Llanos (La Donjuana north of Pamplona; "Bogotá", Villavicencio, San Martín, río Ariari). [*Western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Puerto López, Yurimena.

* *Myiozetetes similis similis* (Spix)

VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa similis, Av. Bras., 2, p. 18, 1825 (Mouth of the Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to Putumayo, eastward certainly to the Orinoco (Cúcuta, "Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Dudita, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Southern Venezuela, the Amazon Valley and eastern Perú*.]

Additional records.—Yurimena.

* *Myiozetetes similis columbianus* Cabanis and Heine

COLOMBIAN VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER

Mus. Hein., 2, p. 62, 1859 (Cartagena, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the Magdalena Valley (Chirúa, Palomino, Don Diego, Buritaca, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Minca, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight, La Peña, Los Pendales, Cartagena; río Sinú, Tierra Alta; Remedios, Chicoral; "Bogotá"; Andalucía [west slope 900 m.].

Additional records.—Riohacha.

* *Myiozetetes granadensis occidentalis* Zimmer

WESTERN GREY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 963, p. 22, 1937 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to upper Amazonia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes from Atlántico and northern Bolívar westward to the Pacific coast (Calará, La Peña; Alto Bonito, río Juradó, río Baudó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, San José, Barbacoas). [*Eastern Panamá to western Ecuador*.]

* *Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior* Todd

AMAZONIAN GREY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 38, p. 95, 1925 (São Paulo de Olivença, río Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the Orinocan and Amazonian drainage ("Bogotá"; Mámbita, Villavicencio, río Dudita; Morelia, Umbria). [*Venezuela to Bolivia.*]

Myiozetetes luteiventris (Sclater)

ORANGE-VENTED FLYCATCHER

Elaenia luteiventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 71 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the upper Putumayo region (Cuembi). The species doubtlessly ranges eastward in Colombia to the Río Negro region.

Tyrannopsis sulphurea (Spix)

SULPHURY FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa sulphurea, Av. Bras., 2, p. 16, pl. 20, 1825 (Manáos, Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, the Guianas and southern Venezuela southward to Goyaz, and westward to northern Brazil, Eastern Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Llanos del Meta (río Guatiquía, Apiay).

* *Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus* (Linnaeus)

BEMTEVÍ

Lanius sulphuratus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 137, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Texas southward through México and Central America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Southeastern Colombia (Morelia). [*The Guianas, southward to the Amazon and westward to Perú and Colombia.*]

Caquetá birds appear darker on the back than Guiana and Brazilian birds and may have to be called *hellmayri* Dunajewski described from Iquitos, Perú, if that race proves valid.

* *Pitangus sulphuratus rufipennis* (Lafresnaye)

VENEZUELAN KISKADEE FLYCATCHER

Saurophagus rufipennis, Rev. et Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 471, 1851 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast, and the lower Magdalena Valley. (Riohacha, Dibulla, Valledupar, Bonda, Mamatoco,

Santa Marta, Gaira, Ciénaga, Tucurínca, Fundación; Barranquilla, La Playa, Baranoa, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, Manatí, El Paraíso sight, Calamar). [*Northern Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Maicao.

* *Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis* Hellmayr

TRINIDAD KISKADEE FLYCATCHER

Nov. Zool., 13, p 24, 1906 (Caparo, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the Llanos del Meta (Villavicencio, Caño Suria). [*Trinidad and westward through Venezuela south of the range of rufipennis*.]

Additional records.—Apiay, Yurimena.

* *Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis* Chapman

CAUCA KISKADEE FLYCATCHER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 179, 1914 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Southwestern Bolívar, the Cauca Valley and the middle and upper Magdalena Valley (Murucucú; Riofrío, Yumbo, Cali, La Florida; Honda, Chicoral, Picalaña, Estación Saldaña, Villavieja, San Agustín; "Bogotá", Andalucía [west slope 900 m.].

Additional records.—Quilichao; Coyaima, Fusagasugá, Santandercito 1400-1500 m., Barranca Bermeja [this form ?].

* *Pitangus lictor lictor* (Lichtenstein)

LICTOR FLYCATCHER

Lanius lictor, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 49, 1823 (Belém, Pará, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Panamá to eastern Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia, the Guianas and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander and Meta, southward to the Amazon River (La Javilla, Agua Blanca, La Arenosa; "Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Guatiquia, río Ocoa; between Leticia and Loretoyacu sight). [*Range of the species except Panamá and Colombia west of the Eastern Andes*.]

* *Pitangus lictor panamensis* Bangs and Penard

WESTERN LICTOR FLYCATCHER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 78, 1918 (Loma del León [Lion Hill], Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region from the Panamá border to the lower Magdalena Valley and the Santa Marta region. Tropical Zone. (Río Truandó, río Atrato; Turbo; Quimari, Jaraquiel; La Peña; Fundación, Trojas de Cataca, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Arroyo de Arenas; Boca de Chimí, lower Magdalena). [*Panamá*.]

* *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linnaeus)

CRESTED FLYCATCHER

Turdus crinitus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 170, 1758 (Carolina).

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

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from November (1) to May (6) west of the Eastern Andes (Bonda, Mamatoco; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Villavieja; Puerto Valdivia, La Manuelita; Quimari; río Juradó, Punta Ardita, Sautatá, Quibdó, Santa Cecilia, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá).

* *Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus* (Müller)

GUIANAN CRESTED FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa tyrannulus, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern United States, the West Indies, México and Central America southward to Bolivia, Paraguay and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from southwestern Bolívar eastward. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander, Casanare, and Meta. (Quimari: Turbaco, La Playa, Los Pendales, Tocahagua, Megua, Aguada de Pablo; Fundación, Riofrío, La Tigrera, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Bonda, Cautilito, San Francisco, Riohacha; Cúcuta, río Zulia west of Cúcuta; Palmar.) [Trinidad, Venezuela and the islands of its coast, the Guianas southward to Paraguay and Bolivia.]

Additional records.—Peralonso [Meta].

Myiarchus swainsoni ferocior Cabanis

CABANIS' FLYCATCHER

Journ. f. Orn., 31, p. 214, 1883 (San Xavier, Tucumán, Argentina).

Range of the species.—The Guianas to Colombia, southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Migrant from the south. Recorded from the Caquetá region (Florencia, June 26). [Breeds in western Uruguay, northern Argentina and Bolivia.]

This is *Myiarchus fortirostris* of Chapman's list and *M. p. pelzelni* of Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas".

Myiarchus swainsoni swainsoni Cabanis and Heine

SORRID FLYCATCHER

Mus. Hein., 2, p. 72, 1859 (Ipanema, São Paulo, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Migrant from the south. Recorded from the Sabana de Bogotá (La Herrera, May 9). [Breeds in southeastern Brazil, eastern Uruguay and Paraguay.]

Myiarchus s. phaeonotus Salvin and Godman will be the form found on the Rio Negro, for it has been recorded from Cucuhy, Brazil, a few kilometers south of the extreme eastern tip of Colombia.

* ***Myiarchus ferox panamensis*** Lawrence PANAMÁ FLYCATCHER

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 284, 1860 (Panamá).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific and Caribbean coasts, the lower Cauca and the Magdalena Valleys (rio Truandó, Sautatá, Nuquí, Bagadó, Bahía de Málaga, Tumaco; Quimari, Loricá; Turbaco, Los Pendales, Luruaco, Calamar; Fundación, Caracolicito, Tucurínca, Punta Caimán, La Tigrera, Bonda, Santa Marta, Cautilito, Don Diego, Donama, Buritaca, Valencia sight; Gamarra, Aguachica, El Tambor, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Chicoral, Estación Saldaña, Lajas River near Villavieja; "Bogotá"). Birds recorded from Concordia, Santa Elena, and Retiro were probably taken below these points as this is a Tropical Zone species. [*Caribbean side of Costa Rica; Panamá; the Maracaibo region of northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja.

* ***Myiarchus ferox brunnescens*** Zimmer and Phelps APURE FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 11, 1946 (Guasualito, Apure, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos (Villavicencio, rio Guatiquía, rio Ocoa, rio Dudita; Maipures ? this race). [*Western and central Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Quenane, Acacias.

* ***Myiarchus ferox ferox*** (Gmelin) FIERCE FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa ferox, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 934, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas). [*The Guianas and southern Venezuela to Bahía, eastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* ***Myiarchus cephalotes caucæ*** Zimmer CAUCA FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 994, p. 17, 1938 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward through Ecuador and Perú to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Slopes above the middle and upper Cauca Valley and upper Magdalena Valley. Subtropical to lower Temperate Zones. (El Tambo, Cerro Munchique; Santa Elena 2700 m., Salento 1500 m.,

Laguneta, río Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, San Agustín, El Isno, La Palma, La Candela; Buenavista [Huila], "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Popayán.

* *Myiarchus apicalis* Sclater and Salvin

APICAL FLYCATCHER

Ibis, 1881, p. 269 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the upper Patía and Dagua Valleys eastward to the west slope of the Eastern Andes (Mojarras, El Tambo, Dagua, Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], Jiménez, La María, Espinal, Bitaco Valley, Lomitas, San Antonio, Pavas, Cali, Yumbo; Honda, Chicoral, río Coello, Villavieja, El Isno, San Agustín; Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m., El Consuelo, "Bogotá", San Gil).

Additional records.—Río Patía 600 m.

* *Myiarchus tuberculifer pallidus* Zimmer and Phelps

PALLID DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1312, p. 12, 1946 (Las Trincheras, Carabobo, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia, southern Brazil and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coast from northern Bolívar eastward to the Santa Marta region and the vicinity of the Guajira Peninsula. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Turbaco; Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Valparaíso, Las Nubes, Minca, La Tigra, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cautilito, Cacagualito, Jordán, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, San Miguel, La Concepción, Riohacha). [*Northern Venezuela south to the Apure Valley.*]

Replaced in southwestern Bolívar (Sinú Valley) by *M. t. brunneiceps*.

* *Myiarchus tuberculifer brunneiceps* Lawrence

BROWN-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 327, 1861 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Northwestern Colombia from the Darién Mts., the lower Atrato, and the Sinú region to the upper Cauca Valley (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Juradó, Murindó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba; Quimari, Murucucú, Jaraquiel; Salento, Riofrio, Cali). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Palacé, Popayán 1760 m.

* *Myiarchus tuberculifer nigriceps* Sclater

BLACK-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 68 (Pallatanga, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of western Colombia, from the Baudó region and the upper Atrato, where birds show an approach to *brunneiceps*, southward on the Pacific slope into Nariño (Nuquí, río Baudó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Noanamá, San José, Córdoba, Bitaco Valley, Pavas, río Munchique, Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2340 m.). [*Western Ecuador*.]

* *Myiarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
D'ORBIGNY'S DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER

Tyrannus tuberculifer, Syst. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837 (Guarayos, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the east slope of the Eastern Andes south to Caquetá; ? the middle and upper Magdalena Valley (La Palmita, El Cauca, Ocaña, Herradura, El Tambo, Bucaramanga, río Negro, Palmar, La Colorada, Buenavista [Meta], Macarena Mts. 1350 m.; Tres Esquinas; Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; El Isno 1600 m.). [*Southern Venezuela to Bolivia*.]

Birds from the Magdalena Valley may not belong to this form. Two specimens in poor condition, from El Isno, Huila, are very dark above.

* *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson) OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER

Tyrannus borealis, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 141, 1832 (Cumberland House, banks of the Saskatchewan, lat. 54° N., Canada).

Range of the species.—Alaska, Canada and the United States, south in winter to northern and western South America (Eastern Perú and Itacoatiara on the north bank of the Amazon).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded from October (3) to May (13) (Cincinnati, Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción, San Lorenzo, Minca; "Bogotá"; El Tambo, Popayán; Ricaurte; río Dudita; Umbria).

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (October 3, November 7).

* *Contopus virens virens* (Linnaeus) WOOD PEWEE

Muscicapa virens, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 327, 1766 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska, southern Canada and the United States. South in winter to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded each month from October (7) to May (10) (Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Dabeiba; Toche, San Agustín; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Breeds in eastern North America*.]

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (October 7, 19, 26; November 7, 16; April 18).

According to Chapman, one specimen from La Frijolera, one from "Salencio" [Silencio], and two from Buenavista, above Villavicencio, cannot be referred with certainty either to this form or *richardsonii*.

* *Contopus virens richardsonii* (Swainson)

WESTERN WOOD PEWEE

Tyrannula richardsonii, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 146, pl. 46, lower figure, 1832 (Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, Canada).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded each month from August (16) to April (29) (Quimari; "Chocó", La Selva, Loma Hermosa, San Antonio, El Tambo [Cauca], Ricaurte, Buenavista [Nariño]; near San Agustín, La Candela; Santa Marta; San Gil, "Bogotá"; Buenavista above Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Breeds from Alaska to northern México.*]

Additional records.—Rumiyaco (January 22).

* *Contopus virens sordidulus* Sclater

MEXICAN WOOD PEWEE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 43 (Orizaba, México).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded during November (5), December, February and April (10) ("Bogotá"; La Selva, Santa Cecilia, El Tambo; Ricaurte). [*Breeds from southern México to western Panamá.*]

Distinguished from *C. v. richardsonii* by smaller size; wing ♂♂ 75-82, ♀♀ 77-82 mm., as against ♂♂ 84-94, ♀♀ 79-92 mm.

* *Contopus virens peninsulæ* Brewster

LARGE-BILLED WOOD PEWEE

Auk, 8, p. 144, 1891 (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California).

COLOMBIA.—Migrant. The Caquetá region (Belén, November 26).

In its very large (13 mm.) and broad bill, and pale coloring, a single bird from Belén, Caquetá, agrees with specimens from Lower California. It has previously been recorded in winter from southern México.

* *Contopus cinereus bogotensis* (Bonaparte)

CARIBBEAN PEWEE

Tyrannula bogotensis, Consp. Av., 1, p. 190, 1850 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to southeastern Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally lower Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes, northward to the Santa Marta region, southward to the Caquetá region (Dibulla, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Minca; El Cauca, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, Chapinero; Morelia). [*Trinidad; Venezuela and the Rio Padauri region of northern Brazil.*]

This is *Myiochanes brachytarsus* of Chapman's list.

* *Contopus fumigatus ardosiacus* (Lafresnaye)

SLATE-COLORED PEWEE

Tyrannula ardosiacus, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 80, 1844 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward through the Andes to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño ("Bogotá", El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Las Mesitas, Anolaima, Palo Hueco, "Panamá" above Pacho; Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., río Toche, near San Agustín, La Candela, La Palma; Paramillo Trail 3000 m., San Antonio, La Gallera, El Tambo, Munchique 1530 m.). [*Perú, eastern Ecuador, western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Silvania; Tijeras 2700 m.

* *Contopus fumigatus zarumae* (Chapman) ZARUMA PEWEE

Myiochanes fumigatus zarumae, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 4, 1924 (Above Zaruma, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana, Mayasquer 2340 m., Ricaurte, Buenavista 360 m.). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

* *Empidonax virescens* (Vieillot) ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

Platyrhynchos virescens, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 22, 1818 (Near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.).

Range of the species.—Breeds in southern Canada and the United States. South in winter to Venezuela and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded each month from October (9) to March (28) (Santa Marta, Bonda, Onaca, Valparaiso, Las Nubes; Quimari; Juradó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, Sipí, Cisneros, Lomitas, río Munchique; Puerto Valdivia, Riofrio, Cauca Valley; Umbria, Putumayo).

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (December 1); Popayán (March 21).

* *Empidonax traillii traillii* (Audubon) TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa traillii, Bds. Amer., folio ed., 1, pl. 45, 1828 (Arkansas River).

Range of the species.—Breeds in North America, South in winter to Perú, Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded during August (15), October, November, January, February, April (27). (Dabeiba, Loma Hermosa; Quimari; Turbaco, Calamar; Riofrio [Magdalena]; Puerto Berrio, Honda; "Bogotá", Villavieja). [*Breeds in eastern and central North America.*]

A specimen taken by Dugand at La Peña, Atlántico (November 10), cannot be identified subspecifically.

Additional records.—Sabana de Bogotá (October 26).

Van Rossem (Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 350, 1934) has examined the type of *Empidonax ridgwayi* Sclater from "Bogotá", and finds it to be a slightly abnormal specimen of *E. t. traillii*.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri Oberholser

WESTERN TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER

Ohio Journ. Sci., 18, p. 93, 1918 (Cloverdale, Nye County, Nevada, U.S.A.).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded during August (27), September, October (28), and March (20) (Bonda, Buritaca, Cautilito, Mamatoco, Tucurínca, Fundación; San Gil, Guayabal, río Zulia). [*Breeds in western North America.*]

I do not know the date of capture of the bird from Guayabal. Differs from *traillii* by greyer, darker, less brownish back.

Empidonax euleri bolivianus Allen

BOLIVIAN FLYCATCHER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 86, 1889 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad and Grenada southward to eastern Brazil, Colombia, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—? Migrant. The Zulia Valley in Norte de Santander (La Javilla). [*Southern Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, northern Bolivia, and the Amazon Valley.*]

* **Empidonax euleri lawrencei** Allen

LAWRENCE'S FLYCATCHER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 150, 1889 (Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Trinidad and Venezuela.*]

A single specimen (bill missing) examined appears closest to this form.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus cabanisi (Léotaud)

LÉOTAUD'S DUSKY FLYCATCHER

Empidonax cabanisi, Ois. Trinidad, p. 232, 1866 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Colombia to the Guianas and southward to southeastern Brazil and Perú, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley south to Tolima, and the Zulia Valley in Norte de Santander (Cartagena, Los Pendales; Fundación, Riofrio, Valparaíso, Mamatoco, Bonda, Playa Concha, Dibulla, Valencia; Boca de Chimí, Espinal [Tolima]; "Bogotá"; Guayabal north of Cúcuta). [*Tobago, Trinidad; Venezuela.*]

Mitrephanes phaeocercus berlepschi Hartert

ESMERALDAS FLYCATCHER

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 608, 1902 (Bulón, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley in Chocó ("Monquido" [= Munguidó], Alto Bonito not typical). [Western Ecuador.]

On the Darién Mountains along the Panamá border, *M. p. eminus* Nelson will be the form found. It has been recorded from the Panamá side of Mt. Tacarcuna.

* ***Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvularis*** (Salvin and Godman)

FULVOUS-THROATED FLYCATCHER

Myiobius fulvularis, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 58, 1889 (Santa Fé, Veraguas).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Maranhão and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast, the Atrato Valley, the upper Sinú and the lower Cauca Valleys. The Santa Marta region, Tropical Zone. (La Guayacana, San José, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia, río Jurubidá 900 m., río Baudó, río Jampavadó, río Juradó, río Salaquí, Sautatá, Alto Bonito; Quimari; Puerto Valdivia; Jordán, Don Diego, between Mamatoco and La Tigrera; "Bogotá"). [Guatemala to western Ecuador.]

* ***Terenotriccus erythrurus signatus*** Zimmer

PERUVIAN RED-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 6, 1939 (Puerto Indiana, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward (Villavicencio, río Ocoa; Morelia, Umbria). [Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.]

Terenotriccus erythrurus venezuelensis Zimmer

VENEZUELAN RED-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1042, p. 6, 1939 (Esmeralda, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern tip of the country on the Rios Guainía and Negro (río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni). [Mt. Duida, the upper Orinoco and upper Caura, southern Venezuela, to the Rio Uaupés in northwestern Brazil.]

* ***Aphanotriccus audax*** (Nelson)

NELSON'S FLYCATCHER

Praedo audax, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 15, 1912 (Cana, Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Extreme eastern Panamá and northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolívar (Quimari, 3 specimens).

I follow Griscom in referring this flycatcher, previously known from 5 specimens, to the genus *Aphanotriccus* rather than to the monotypic genus *Praedo*.

* *Myiobius barbatus aureatus* Bangs

SOUTHERN SULPHUR-RUMPED MYIOBIUS

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 4, p. 27, 1908 (Divalá, Chiriquí, Panamá).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to southeastern Brazil, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes (río Salquí, río Truandó, Murindó, Alto Bonito, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Andagoya, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Potedó, Malaguita, San José, Barbacoas, La Guayacana; "Bogotá"). [*Honduras to western Ecuador.*]

Myiobius barbatus semiflavus Todd

RIO LEBRIJA MYIOBIUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 114, 1919 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the valley of the río Lebrija (El Tambor).

* *Myiobius barbatus barbatus* (Gmelin)

WHISKERED MYIOBIUS

Muscicapa barbata, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 933, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Caquetá and Putumayo eastward to the Río Negro-Guainía region (Florescía, Morelia, Umbria; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Myiobius villosus villosus* Sclater

HAIRY MYIOBIUS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 93, 1860 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes. Not Santa Marta and not recorded from the Central Andes. (Río Negro [Boyacá], "Bogotá"; Frontino, La Selva 2100 m., Pavas, Cocal, La Costa 630 m., río Mechengue, río Munchique, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus* Lawrence

BLACK-TAILED MYIOBIUS

Ibis, 1863, p. 183 (Isthmus of Panamá = Panamá R. R. Line).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Maranhão and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes from the lower and middle Magdalena westward to the Cauca and Atrato Valleys and the Pacific coast (Turbaco; Gamarra, Aguachica, Malena, Remedios, Santa Elena [probably below], Riofrío, Yumbo; río Sinú, Quimari; Dabeiba, Juradó, Dagua). [*Southwestern Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

* *Myiotriccus ornatus ornatus* (Lafresnaye)

YELLOW-RUMPED MYIOTRICCUS

Tyrannula ornata, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 57, 1853 ("Bogotá", ex Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Eastern Andes and the Central Andes at their northern end ("Bogotá", Aguadita 1950 m., Fusagasugá, Subia, Anolaima, Sasaima; west of Honda, La Frijolera 1500 m.).

Myiotriccus ornatus phoeniceus (Sclater)

RUFIOUS-TAILED MYIOTRICCUS

Tyrannula phoeniceura, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 113, pl. 66, fig. 1 (Quijos, Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá ("Below Andalucía, east slope 750 m." [= above Florencia]). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Myiotriccus ornatus stellatus* (Cabanis)

CABANIS' MYIOTRICCUS

Myiobius stellatus, Journ. f. Orn., 21, p. 158, 1873 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Pacific slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the Atrato southward. Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Headwaters of the Atrato, río Andágueda, La Selva 2100 m., Nóvita Trail 1200 m., La Gallera, Cocal, La Costa, río Mechengue, río Munchique 720 m., Buenavista 360 m., Ricaurte, La Guayacana, río Perlasivi, "Pasto"). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea assimilis* (Allen)

ALLEN'S FLYCATCHER

Myiobius assimilis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 144, 1900 (Valparaiso, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts. between 1200 and 3000 m., recorded once as low as 660 m. (San Sebastián, San Francisco, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, El Libano, Las Nubes, La Concepción, Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Chirúa, Palomino, Las Vegas, Cerro de Caracas, Minca).

- * ***Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera*** (Hartlaub)
NORTHERN CINNAMON-COLORED FLYCATCHER

Myiobius pyrrhopterus, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes from 1500 to 3100 m. (Páramo de Tamá, Cachirí, Peñablanca, Ramírez, La Pica, "Bogotá", Chipaque, Aguadita, Andalucia; Santa Elena, Salento, Laguneta, Toche, río Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, Almaguer, La Palma, La Candela; Concordia, La Selva, San Antonio, Cocal, crest of the Andes west of Popayán, Cerro Munchique, Mayasquer). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Choachi; Tijeras, Moscopán.

- * ***Myiophobus flavicans flavicans*** (Sclater)
YELLOWISH FLYCATCHER

Myiobius flavicans, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 464 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Andes. Not found in the Santa Marta Mts. (La Pica, Cachirí, "Bogotá", El Roble, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Toche, río Toche, Tochecito, El Edén, Laguneta 2700 m., Salento, La Candela, Moscopán; San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, La Gallera, Cerro Munchique, Ricaurte 1170 m., Mayasquer). [*Ecuador.*]

- * ***Myiophobus phoenicomitra litae*** (Hartert)
WESTERN ORANGE-CRESTED FLYCATCHER

Myiobius litae, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 40, 1900 (Lita, north-western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Ecuador and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Western slope of the Western Andes (Nóvita Trail). [*Western Ecuador.*]

- * ***Myiophobus pulcher bellus*** (Sclater)
BEAUTIFUL FLYCATCHER

Myiobius bellus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 111 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes ("Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita 1950 m., Buenavista [Huila]; Toche). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

- * ***Myiophobus pulcher pulcher*** (Sclater)
HANDSOME FLYCATCHER

Myiobius pulcher, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 464 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes from the mountains west of Popayán southward presumably to Nariño (rio Munchique, rio Mechengue 810 m., Cocal, La Gallera 2100 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus** (Müller) BANDED FLYCATCHER

Muscicapa fasciata, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 172, 1776 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—From Trinidad and Costa Rica southward to Bolivia, Uruguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones with the exception of Nariño. Not recorded from the lower Magdalena Valley. (Mínca 660 m., Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, San Francisco, La Concepción, Cincinnati, Chirúa; Ocaña, Bucaramanga, Quetame, "Bogotá", Andalucía [west slope, 1500 m.]; Honda; Medellín, Salento, San Agustín, La Candela; Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., Yumbo, Lomitas, Dagua, Primavera, San Antonio, El Tambo). [*Trinidad, the Guianas and northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Cúcuta; Aguadita 1900 m., below La Mesa 1240 m.

* **Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus** (Sclater) WESTERN BANDED FLYCATCHER

Myiobius crypterythrus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 464 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte 1080-1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri Reinhardt SCLATER'S SWALLOW FLYCATCHER

Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., p. 337, 1870 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Colombia, Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes and the Macarena Mountains ("Bogotá"; trail between Quetame and Buenavista 1400 m.; Macarena Mts. 1430 m.). [*Perú.*]

Hirundinea ferruginea ferruginea (Gmelin) BLACK-TAILED SWALLOW FLYCATCHER

Todus ferrugineus, Syst., Nat., 1, p. 446, 1788 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia (Mitú, rio Vaupés). [*The Guianas and southern Venezuela to northern Brazil in the Rio Negro and Rio Içana region.*]

Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaui Deville

CASTELNAU'S ROYAL FLYCATCHER

Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 56, 1849 (Misión de Sarayacu, Pampa del Sacramento, Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern and southern Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil. Eastern Colombia to Bolivia and the Río Madeira.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Villavicencio) and the río Guainía region (opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [*Colombia to Bolivia and the Río Madeira.*]

* **Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus** Bangs

COLOMBIAN ROYAL FLYCATCHER

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 86, 1902 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone of northern Colombia. Recorded from the west base of the Perijá Mts., the Santa Marta region, and the upper Sinú Valley (Manaure; Don Diego, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca; Murucucú, Tierra Alta, Quimari). [*Northwestern Venezuela; Panamá to Nicaragua.*]

* **Platyrrinchus flavigularis** Sclater

YELLOW-THROATED FLATBILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 382 ("Bogotá"; Albán [2280 m.], Cundinamarca, western slope of Eastern Andes, proposed by Hermano Nicéforo-María, Caldasia, 4, no. 19, p. 353, 1947).

Range of the species.—Northwestern Venezuela, Colombia and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded definitely only from Cundinamarca and Huila, in the upper Magdalena Valley. Subtropical Zone. ("Bogotá", north of Albán 2000 m.; La Candela, 1950 m.).

* **Platyrrinchus mystaceus neglectus** (Todd)

NEGLECTED FLATBILL

Platyrrinchus albogularis neglectus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 114, 1919 (La Colorada, upper Casanare Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to southeastern Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of northern Colombia from the Panamá border to the Santa Marta region; the Cauca Valley (except its extreme southern end) and the Magdalena Valley. East of the Andes in the upper Casanare region and the Macarena Mts. (Río Truandó; Salento, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Palmira, La Manuelita; Sasaima, La Candela 1950 m.; Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción; La Colorada, Macarena Mts. 1270-1400 m.). [*Panamá and Costa Rica; northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Platyrinchus mystaceus albogularis* Sclater

WHITE-THROATED FLATBILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 68 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Western slope of the Western Andes in the upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones, from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward, undoubtedly into Nariño, from whence, however, it has not been recorded as yet. The head of the Cauca Valley on the eastern slope of the Western Andes. (Pueblorrico 1560 m., Primavera, Lomitas, río Mechengue, La Costa, río Munchique 675-900 m., El Tambo). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Platyrinchus coronatus coronatus* Sclater

GOLDEN-CROWNED FLATBILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 71 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Ecuador. Eastern Colombia to Bolivia and down the Amazon Valley to the Río Xingú. The Guianas to the north bank of the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Southward to Bolivia, and the Amazon Valley to the Río Xingú.*]

* *Platyrinchus coronatus superciliaris* Lawrence

WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED FLATBILL

Ibis, 1863, p. 184 (Isthmus of Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southwestern Bolívar and the Pacific coast southward into Nariño (Quimari; río Truandó, río Juradó, río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá 900 m.; La Guayacana). [*Nicaragua to western Ecuador.*]

Birds from the río Baudó southward average darker than Panamá and northwestern Colombia birds.

* *Cnipodectes subbrunneus panamensis* Zimmer

PANAMÁ STRANGE-WINGED FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1043, p. 10, 1939 (Barro Colorado Island, Panamá Canal Zone).

Range of the species.—Panamá Canal Zone southward to Perú and western Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia from the Panamá border eastward to the upper Sinú Valley and ? the upper río Ité in the middle Magdalena Valley (Juradó; Quimari, Murucucú; ? Remedios). [*From the Canal Zone eastward.*]

* *Cnipodectes subbrunneus subbrunneus* (Sclater)

STRANGE-WINGED FLYCATCHER

Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 282 (Bahahoyo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó region southward (río Jurubidá 900 m., río Baudó, Nóvita, El Tigre, Condoto, Potedó). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor** Sclater

LESSER STRANGE-WINGED FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1883", 1884, p. 654 (Chamicuro, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, western Brazil.*]

* **Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus** (Bangs)

SANTA MARTA FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 163, 1908 (La Concepción, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region probably up to 1200 m. (Arroyo de Arenas, Dibulla, La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, San Francisco, Palomino, Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinnati, Riofrío, Tucurínca, Fundación). [*Venezuela.*]

* **Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus** Zimmer

VILLAVICENCIO FLATBILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 8, 1939 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on both slopes of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to Cundinamarca and Meta; the middle and upper Magdalena Valley except at its head (río Zulia, Agua Blanca, La Arenosa, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, San Gil, Opón, "Bogotá", Sasaima, Fusagasugá, Arbeláez; Puerto Berrio, Malena, Chicoral, Natagaima, Villavieja; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, río Ocoa). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña.

* **Tolmomyias sulphurescens asemus** (Bangs)

PALMER'S FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens asemus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 73, 1910 (Near Pavas, Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south to the río Dagua; the upper Cauca Valley and the head of the Magdalena Valley (Dabeiba, La Selva 1800 m., Pueblorrico, Jiménez 480 m., Pavas, Riofrío, Cali; Miraflores, El Isno).

* **Tolmomyias sulphurescens flavo-olivaceus** (Lawrence)

YELLOW-OLIVE FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus flavo-olivaceus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 8, 1863 (Lion Hill Station, Panamá R. R., Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolívar (Quimarí). [Panamá.]

* **Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus** (Hartert)

YELLOW-MARGINED FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus megacephala flavotectus, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 608, 1902 (San Javier, Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Bolivia and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from Nariño northward and eastward to southwestern Bolívar and the lower Cauca Valley (Buenavista, Barbacoas; Noanamá, Nóvita, Santa Cecilia 720 m.: Puerto Valdivia; Quimarí). [Western Ecuador; Panamá, Costa Rica.]

This is *Rhynchocyclus m. marginatus* of Chapman's list.

* **Tolmomyias assimilis obscuriceps** Zimmer

DARK-CROWNED FLATBILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 10, 1939 (Lower río Suno, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Caquetá region at the base of the Eastern Andes (Florencia, Morelia). [Northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.]

Apparently replaced farther east in Caquetá by the next form.

Tolmomyias assimilis neglectus Zimmer

RIO NEGRO FLATBILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1045, p. 12, 1939 (São Gabriel, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco and Guainia Rivers. southwestward to the eastern part of Caquetá, as far west as the río Orteguaza at Tres Esquinas (Maipures; río Guainia opposite mouth of Casiquiare; Tres Esquinas). [Northern Brazil, southern Venezuela.]

* **Tolmomyias poliocephalus poliocephalus** (Taczanowski)

GREY-CROWNED FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 285, 1884 (Nauta, Perú).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia and Venezuela to Bahía, western Brazil, eastern Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta, Caquetá and Putumayo to the Orinoco and Río Guainía-Río Negro regions (Río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Umbria; Maipures; Macacuni). [*Eastern Ecuador and Perú; southern Venezuela.*]

This is *Rhynchocyclus klagesi* of Chapman's list.

* *Tolmomyias flaviventris aurulentus* (Todd)

NORTHERN YELLOW-VENTED FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris aurulentus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 171, 1913 (Mamatoco, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region from La Guajira westward to the extreme lower Magdalena Valley (La Guajira, Arroyo de Arenas, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra, Riofrio, Orihueca, Tucurinca, Fundación; El Paraiso [specimen not preserved], "Varrud"). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Tolmomyias flaviventris collingwoodi* (Chubb)

TRINIDAD FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris collingwoodi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 109, 1920 (Macqueripe Valley, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander and Meta eastward to the Orinoco (Agua Blanca, rio Zulia, La Arenosa, Guayabal, Cúcuta; Quenane, east of Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Trinidad to central and southern Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.*]

Two specimens from the rio Zulia are inseparable from a series of *collingwoodi* from Trinidad. They differ from a Santa Marta series by their deeper coloration above and duller under parts. The single specimen from Quimari, in the upper Sinú Valley, is very close to *collingwoodi* in its dorsal coloration, but the chest and throat are more tinged with ochre than is usual in this race. It can, however, be matched by a Trinidad bird. More specimens must be examined before the identity of birds from the upper Sinú can be established.

* *Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps* (Sclater and Salvin)

GREEN-HEADED FLATBILL

Rhynchocyclus viridiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 280 (Pebas, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of Caquetá and Putumayo (Florencia, Morelia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus* (Chapman)

CARIBBEAN FLATBILL

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis flavus, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 175, 1914 (Onaca, Santa Marta region, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to Bolivia, Venezuela, the Guianas and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of Santa Marta, rarely to 600 m. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Villavicencio region. (Onaca, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Las Vegas, Minca, Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego; Villavicencio). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

* **Rhynchocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis** (Sclater)

EQUINOCTIAL FLATBILL

Cyclorhynchus aequinoctialis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 70 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta to Putumayo (Río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Umbría). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

* **Rhynchocyclus olivaceus bardus** (Bangs and Barbour)

PANAMÁ FLATBILL

Craspedoprion olivaceus bardus, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 216, 1922 (Mount Sapó, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia near the Panamá border, eastward through southern Bolívar to the valley of the río Lebrija in the middle Magdalena basin. Not the lower Atrato valley inland from the coast. (Río Juradó; Quimari; El Tambor, río Lebrija). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

A single bird from El Tambor, río Lebrija, is quite typical of this race.

* **Rhynchocyclus olivaceus mirus** de Schauensee

ATRATO FLATBILL

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 13, February 24, 1950 (Murindó, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The lower Atrato Valley inland from the coast (Río Salaquí, Murindó).

Birds from río Salaquí in the Atrato drainage are intermediate between this race and *bardus*, but closer to *mirus*.

* **Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pacificus** (Chapman)

PACIFIC FLATBILL

Craspedoprion pacificus, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 174, 1914 (Juntas de Tamaná, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley, the western slope of the Western Andes, and the Pacific coast southward to Na-

riño (río Truandó, Alto Bonito, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Replaced in the northern Darién Mts. by the next form.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris hellmayri Griscom

GRISCOM'S FLATBILL

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, p. 352, 1932 (Cana, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The northern Darién Mountains (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus** (Sclater)

FULVOUS-BREASTED FLATBILL

Cyclorhynchus fulvipectus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 92 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the western slope of the Eastern Andes westward. Not Santa Marta. ("Bogotá", Aguadita 1950 m., Andalucía; La Candela; Frontino, La Selva 2100 m., río Munchique, La Costa 750 m.; La Guayacana, Perlasivi, Ricaurte).

Ramphotrigon ruficauda (Spix)

RUFOUS-TAILED FLATBILL

Platyrrhynchus ruficauda, Av. Bras., 2, p. 9, pl. 11, fig. 1, 1825 (Amazon River).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Perú and Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Quenane, east of Villavicencio; río Vaupés, opposite Tauapunto).

* **Ramphotrigon megacephala pectoralis** Zimmer and Phelps

VENEZUELAN FLATBILL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1338, p. 5, 1947 (Sierra Parima, 550 m., Territorio Amazonas, southern Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia. Southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. Known only from Umbria, Putumayo, and río Dudita, at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts. in Meta. [*Southern Venezuela.*]

Compared with the type of *pectoralis* the Umbria bird is slightly darker above, somewhat brighter yellow below, and the chest is slightly more yellowish, less olive.

The río Dudita birds agree well enough with the Putumayo specimen. The bill of the male measures 16 mm. from the forehead,

which is equal in size to that of the type of *pectoralis*. The wing-bars are, however, a little paler. Farther north in Colombia it is probable that *R. m. venezuelensis* Phelps and Gilliard occurs, a form described from the upper Apure River.

* **Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum nigriceps** Sciater

BLACK-HEADED TODY-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 66, pl. 84, fig. 1 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Perú, Bolivia, Amazonia and Maranhão.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from the lower Atrato to the Santa Marta region; the lower and middle Magdalena Valley. Possibly the Pacific coast. (Turbo; Quimari, Tierra Alta; Los Pendales, Barranquilla; Fundación, Aracataca, Riofrio, Tierra Nueva, La Tigra, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Loma Larga; Malena: "Bogotá"). [*Costa Rica, Panamá, western Ecuador; northwestern Venezuela.*]

* **Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum guttatum** Pelzeln

PELZELN'S SPOTTED TODY-TYRANT

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 101, 172, 1868 (Barcellos and Poiares, Río Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Acacias; Morelia, Belén; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [*Río Negro region of Brazil, southwestern Venezuela.*]

* **Todirostrum calopteryx calopteryx** Sclater

JARDINE'S TODY-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 82, pl. 125, fig. 1 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador. Southeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Umbria, Putumayo. [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Todirostrum cinereum cinereum** (Linnaeus)

GREY-BACKED TODY-TYRANT

Todus cinereus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 178, 1766 (Cayenne and Surinam).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Bolivia and eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones throughout the country with the exception of Nariño and Caquetá (Santa Marta, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Sevillano, Riofrio, Fundación; Calamar, El

Paraiso sight, Aguada de Pablo, Santa Cruz, Turbaco, Cartagena; Guayabal, north of Cúcuta, El Tambor, "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], Bucaramanga, San Nicolás, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Villavieja, below Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Santa Elena [?], Medellín, Remedios, Malena, Honda, Chicoral, Salento, below Miraflores 1900 m., San Agustín; Puerto Valdivia, Peque, Riofrio, Cauca Valley, Cali; Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, rio Baudó, Nuquí, El Tambo [Chocó], Bagadó, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Guineo, San José, Dagua, Lomitas, rio Munchique, Munchique 1980 m.; Villavicencio). [*The Guianas, Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Caracolcito, Los Pendales; Barranca Bermeja; Popayán; Peralonso, Puerto López [Meta].

* **Todirostrum cinereum sclateri** (Cabanis and Heine)

WHITE-CHINNED TODY-TYRANT

Triccus sclateri, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 50, 1859 (Túmbes, Perú)

COLOMBIA.—Nariño, Tropical Zone (La Guayacana, Tumaco, Barbacoas, Buenavista, Ricaurte, Perlasivi 1350 m.). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

* **Todirostrum latirostre caniceps** (Chapman)

GREY-CROWNED TODY-TYRANT

Euscarthmus latirostris caniceps, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 7, 1924 (Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia and eastward to the Rio Tapajoz and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in Caquetá and Putumayo (Florencia, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador to central Perú, western Brazil.*]

* **Todirostrum sylvia superciliare** Lawrence

LAWRENCE'S TODY-TYRANT

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 10, p. 9, 1871 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and eastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast, up the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys, and the Pacific slope of the Western Andes. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta. (Valencia, Fundación, Tucurín, Riofrio, La Tigra, Mamatoco, Bonda; El Paraiso sight, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Cartagena; Puerto Berrio, Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja; Riofrio, Cauca Valley, La Manuelita 1050 m., Yumbo; Cisneros; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Todirostrum sylvia griseolum Todd GREYISH TODY-TYRANT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 170, 1913 (El Hacha, Lara, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Mairures). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Todirostrum hypospodium Berlepsch BERLEPSCH'S TODY-TYRANT

Ornis, 14, p. 354, 1907 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single "Bogotá" skin. Perhaps an exceptionally dark specimen of *T. sylvia superciliare*.

* **Todirostrum capitale** Sclater SCLATER'S TODY-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 83, pl. 125, fig. 2 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Putumayo (Umbria).

* **Oncostoma cinereigulare olivaceum** (Lawrence) LAWRENCE'S BENT-BILLED TYRANT

Todirostrum olivaceum, Ibis, 1862, p. 12 (Lion Hill, Panamá, Canal Zone).

Range of the species.—México through Central America to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western and northern Colombia from the Atrato Valley and the Panamá border to the middle Magdalena basin; northward to the Santa Marta region (Quibdó, Juradó, rio Salaquí; Quimari; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; Aracataca, Don Diego). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Euscarthmornis zosterops zosterops** (Pelzeln) WHITE-EYED TODY-TYRANT

Euscarthmus zosterops, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 102, 173, 1868 (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—French Guiana to Colombia and southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*French Guiana, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Euscarthmornis granadensis lehmanni** de Schauensee

LEHMANN'S TODY-TYRANT

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 97, p. 46, 1945 (San Miguel, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. between 1500 and 2400 m. (San Miguel, El Libano, Las Taguas, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción).

* **Euscarthmornis granadensis granadensis** (Hartlaub)

BLACK-THROATED TODY-TYRANT

Todirostrum granadense, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern (west slope), Central, and Western Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. (La Africa and Laguna de Juncos, the west slope of the Perijá Mts., Páramo de Tamá, Bucaramanga [probably above], "Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado, Retiro, Laguneta, Toche, Almaguer; Silencio 1650 m., Cocal, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Munchique). [*Northeastern Ecuador; western Venezuela.*]

* **Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventris impiger** (Sclater and Salvin)

ACTIVE TODY-TYRANT

Euscarthmus impiger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 171, pl. 13, fig. 1 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Margarita Island, Colombia and Venezuela southward to northern Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast in the Santa Marta region; the Magdalena Valley south to Santander (Río-hacha, Fonseca, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera; Bucaramanga, San Gil). [*Margarita Island. Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventris septentrionalis (Chapman)

MAGDALENA TODY-TYRANT

Euscarthmus septentrionalis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 176, 1914 (Honda, upper Magdalena Valley, Tolima, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley from northern Tolima southward (Honda, Mariquita, Purificación, Villavieja, ? "Bogotá").

* **Poecilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps** (Kaup)

RUFOUS-CROWNED TODY-TYRANT

Todirhamphus ruficeps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1852, p. 52 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the northern portion of the Eastern Andes from western Cundinamarca to Norte de Santander ("Bogotá", La Vega [northeast of Sasaima] 1215 m., Bucaramanga, Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador; Táchira, Venezuela.*]

* **Poecilatriccus ruficeps melanomystax** Hellmayr

BLACK-WHISKERED TODY-TYRANT

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool., 13, pt. 5, p. 325, 1927 (above Salento, 2700 m., Quindío region, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones of the northern portion of the Central Andes ("Medellín", Santa Elena 2700 m., Salento 1950-2700 m., Laguneta, río Toche, El Edén, above Ibagué; "Bogotá").

* **Poecilatriccus ruficeps melanomystax** > **rufigenis**

COLOMBIA.—A mixed population inhabits the upper Magdalena Valley, the upper Cauca Valley and the ? northern Western Andes. Some birds are referable to one form, others to the other, and still others are intermediate between the two. (Frontino ?, Jericó ?, Munchique 1980 m., San Antonio; La Candela, La Palma 1650 m.).

* **Poecilatriccus ruficeps rufigenis** (Sclater and Salvin)

RUFIOUS-CHEEKED TODY-TYRANT

Todirostrum rufigene, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 522 (Monji, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes of Nariño (Mayasquer 2250-2340 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Lophotriccus pileatus squamaecrista** (Lafresnaye)

LAFRESNAYE'S HELMETED TYRANT

Todirostrum squamaecrista, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 363, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Venezuela and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes. Not the Santa Marta Mts. ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Fusagasugá; La Frijolera, Miraflores, La Candela, El Isno, near San Agustín; Santa Cecilia 720 m., La Selva 2100 m., Silencio, La Cumbre, Lomitas, San Antonio, río Munchique, Barbacoas, Ricaurte, río Perlasivi, La Guayaquina). [*Western Ecuador, western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.

In northwestern Colombia, along the Darién Mts., probably the form *luteiventris* Taczanowski is found.

* **Lophotriccus vitiuosus affinis** Zimmer

ECUADOR HELMETED TYRANT

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 20, 1940 (Río Suno, above Avila, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, northern Brazil, southeastern Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the Caquetá and Putumayo regions (Morelia, Umbria). Undoubtedly eastward to the rio Vaupés as the bird has been recorded from Tauapunto, Brazil. [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú, and northwestern Brazil on the Rio Uaupés.*]

This is *Lophotriccus spicifer* of Chapman's list.

Lophotriccus vitiuosus guianensis Zimmer

GUIANA HELMETED TYRANT

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1066, p. 20, 1940 (Ipousin, Approuague River, French Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—The Río Guainía-Río Negro region (Macacuni). [*The Guianas southwestward to the upper Río Negro, Brazil.*]

Colopteryx galeatus (Boddaert)

HELMETED PYGMY TYRANT

Motacilla galeata, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 24, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern Brazil south to Maranhão; across southern Venezuela to eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Orinoco (Maipures).

* **Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris** (Cabanis)

PYGMY TYRANT

Colopterus pilaris, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 253, pl. 5, fig. 4, 1847 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá to Colombia, Venezuela and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from northern Bolivar and Atlántico eastward to La Guajira; the Magdalena Valley south to Huila. East of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley. Tropical Zone. (Cartagena, La Peña, La Playa; Fundación, Aracataca, Minca, La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Riohacha sight; Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, "Bogotá"; Guayabal, north of Pamplona). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—El Paraíso; Maícao; río Zulia west of Cúcuta.

Atalotriccus pilaris griseiceps (Hellmayr)

GREY-HEADED PYGMY TYRANT

Colopteryx pilaris griseiceps, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 3, no. 22, p. 24, 1911 (Altigracia, río Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Mai-pures). [*Southwestern British Guiana and southern Venezuela.*]

* *Myiornis ecaudatus atricapillus* (Lawrence)

BLACK-CAPPED PIGMY TYRANT

Orchilus atricapillus, Ibis, 5, p. 385, 1875 (Talamanca, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador. Venezuela and Trinidad southward to Pará and westward through Venezuela to eastern Perú, Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast (Alto Bonito, río Jurubidá 900 m., Nuquí, Pizarro, Nóvita, San José, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Costa Rica, Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Myiornis ecaudatus miserabilis (Chubb)

ASHY-CAPPED PIGMY TYRANT

Perisotriccus ecaudatus miserabilis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 4, p. 301, 1919 (Bonasika River, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southern Meta at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts. (río Dudita). [*Eastern Colombia eastward to Venezuela, British Guiana and Trinidad.*]

Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni Taczanowski and Berlepsch

PELZELN'S PIGMY TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 88 (Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Buenavista). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi* Nelson

BERLEPSCH'S PIGMY TYRANT

Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 60, no. 21, p. 1, 1913 (Mt. Pirri, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes north of the range of the next form (Santa Cecilia 720 m., La Selva 2100 m.). [*Subtropical Zone of eastern Panamá.*]

* *Pseudotriccus pelzelni connectens* (Salvadori and Festa)

SALVADORI'S PIGMY TYRANT

Pseudomyiobius connectens, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, no. 362, p. 12, 1899 (Gualea, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope of Nariño, northward to the region about the rio Munchique where birds are intermediate with *berlepschi*. (Ricaurte, Cerro Munchique 2500 m., rio Munchique 810 m., Cocal). [*Western Ecuador.*]

This is *Pseudotriccus annectens* of Chapman's list (p. 441).

* ***Pseudotriccus ruficeps*** (Lafresnaye)

RUFIOUS-HEADED PIGMY TYRANT

Muscicapa (Todirostrum) ruficeps, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Andes from Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Central Andes, the east slope of the Western Andes, and the west slope of the Andes of Nariño ("Bogotá"; Santa Isabel 3600 m., above Salento 2700 m., Salento, Toche, Almaguer; Cocal, Andes west of Popayán, Munchique 1530 m.; Mayasquer).

Although described from a "Bogotá" trade skin, the species has not been subsequently found on either slope of the Eastern Andes. It is therefore probable that the type came through Bogotá traders from the Central Andes (Dugand, *in lit.*).

* ***Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus ophthalmicus*** Taczanowski

PERUVIAN BRISTLE-TYRANT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 135 (Amable Maria, Junin, Perú).

Range of the species.—Andes of northwestern Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western, Central, and perhaps Eastern Andes. Not Santa Marta. ("Bogotá"; rio Toche, Salento, El Isno, La Candela; La Selva, Silencio, Primavera, Lomitas, San Antonio, "rio Cauca", La Gallera, rio Mechengue 630 m., Cerro Munchique, Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2340 m.). [*Venezuela to Junin, Perú.*]

Recorded from "Bogotá" but not found subsequently on either slope of the Eastern Andes.

I regard *ottonis* of southeastern Perú and Bolivia as a subspecies of *ophthalmicus*.

* ***Pogonotriccus poecilotis*** (Sclater)

VARIEGATED BRISTLE-TYRANT

Leptopogon poecilotis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, p. 111 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.; Salento 1500 m., rio Toche, La Candela, El Isno, San Agustin, Miraflores; Concordia, La Selva, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique).

Phylloscartes superciliaris palloris (Griscom)

PANAMÁ RUFIOUS-BROWED TYRANT

Mecocerculus superciliaris palloris, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 200, 1935 (Tapalisa, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Exact range unknown. Known only from the type and a "Bogotá" skin. [*Eastern Panamá.*]

This is *Mecocerculus superciliaris* in Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas", 5, p. 400.

Capsiempis flaveola leucophrys Berlepsch

WHITE-LORED TYRANT

Ornis, 14, p. 360, 1907 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to Colombia, Bolivia, the Guianas and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the western lowlands of the Santa Marta region, and the Magdalena Valley south to Tolima (Fundación; sight records from Ponedera and Puerto Colombia; Honda, Chicoral, "Bogotá"). [*Adjacent northwestern Venezuela.*]

Capsiempis flaveola cerula Wetmore

VENEZUELAN YELLOW TYRANT

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 98, no. 4, p. 6, 1939 (Independencia, Ocumare de la Costa, Aragua, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Orinoco (Maipures). [*Western, northern and central Venezuela.*]

Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus Wied

RUFIOUS-CROWNED PIGMY TYRANT

Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 947, 1831 (Boundary line between Minas Geraës and Bahía, eastern Brazil).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Colombia and Venezuela. Brazil from Bahía to Matto Grosso, Paraguay and eastern Bolivia. Western Ecuador and western Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (doubtfully reported once from as high as 2100 m.), and the Magdalena Valley (Chirúa, La Concepción, San Miguel, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, Fonseca; Savanna of Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Villavieja; Chicoral). [*Range of the species except Ecuador and Perú.*]

Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis (Sclater and Salvin)

SHARP-WINGED TYRANT

Hapalocercus acutipennis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 187 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and perhaps Eastern Andes (Medellin, Salento 1650 m.; "Bogotá").

Described from a "Bogotá" trade skin but not found subsequently on the Eastern Andes.

Habrura pectoralis bogotensis Chapman

BOGOTÁ NARROW-TAILED TYRANT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 646, 1915 (Suba marshes, Bogotá Savanna, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia, southern Venezuela, British Guiana, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, western Brazil and eastern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Western Andes (Suba 2580 m.; Pavas 1320 m., ? this form).

Habrura p. brevipennis Berlepsch and Hartert will be the form found in the Eastern Llanos to the Orinoco.

* **Spizitornis parulus aequatorialis** (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

EQUATORIAL TIT-LIKE TYRANT

Anaeretes parulus aequatorialis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 296 (Cechce, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Andes of Colombia southward to the Straits of Magellan.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Páramo Zone at the southern end of the Central Andes and Nariño (La Sierra 2040 m., Valle de las Papas; Pasto, Chiles, Cumbal 3600 m.). [*Ecuador southward to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.*]

* **Uromyias agilis** (Sclater)

AGILE TIT-LIKE TYRANT

Euscarthmus agilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 28, pl. 118 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes, and east slope of the Central Andes at their southern end ("Bogotá", Aguadita, Fómeque 1820 m., Páramo de Choachí; Valle de las Papas 3150 m.).

Additional records.—La Cocha [Nariño].

* **Serpophaga cinerea cinerea** (Tschudi)

TSCHUDI'S SERPOPHAGA

Leptopogon cinereus, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), Heft 3, p. 276, 1844 (Tarma, Junin, Perú).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes and the

Santa Marta Mts. (La Concepción 900 m., Chirúa, San Miguel 1650 m.; Canuto, río Negro [Boyacá], Quetame, "Bogotá", Aguadita, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Envigado, Salento, río Toche, Toche, near San Agustín, Coconuco, Miraflores; Frontino, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Pueblorrico, La Selva, San José 115 m., Dagua, río Munchique; Cumbal 3150 m., Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Western Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Subachoque, San Miguel 2800 m.

***Inezia subflava intermedia* Cory**

CORY'S INEZIA

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 289, 1913 (Río Aurare, 24 km. east of Maracaibo, Zulia, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela and British Guiana. South bank of the Amazon from the Tocantins to the Río Madeira.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the lower Magdalena Valley (Fundación, Aracataca, Riofrio, Mamatoco, Dibulla, Arroyo de Arenas, Valencia; Algodonal). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

***Inezia subflava obscura* Zimmer**

ZIMMER'S INEZIA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 52, p. 168, 1939 (Esmeralda, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Río Negro (Macacuni). [*Southern Venezuela and the upper Río Negro region.*]

In the Arauca and Orinoco regions, *Inezia s. caudata* (Salvin) will be the form found.

Xenopsaris albinucha minor Hellmayr, described from the Orinoco region, comes close to the Colombian boundary on the Río Arauca, but has not yet been found across the border. It has been recorded recently from Guasualito, western Apure, Venezuela, about 17 kilometers north of the Colombian town of Arauca.

* ***Mecocerculus leucophrys montensis* (Bangs)**

SANTA MARTA MECOCERCULUS

Myiopatis montensis, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 97, 1899 (Páramo de Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—The mountains of British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., 1500-3600 m. (Páramo de Macotama, Macotama, Páramo de Chirugua, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Páramo de Mamarongo, Cerro de Caracas, Mt. Rancho).

- * **Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides** (Bonaparte)
BONAPARTE'S MECOCERCULUS

Tyrannula setophagoides, Atti della Sesta Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani, Milano, p. 405, "1844", 1845 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (between Ocaña and Bucaramanga, Páramo de Tamá, Ramírez, Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", Tocaimito 3000 m., Fómeque 1900 m., Chi-paque, El Peñón, Subía, La Porquera).

Additional records.—La Uvita, Usaquén, Choachí, Subachoque.

- * **Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus** Todd MARKED MECOCERCULUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 114, 1919 (La Leonera, 3640-3700 m., Dept. Caldas, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the northern portion of both slopes of the Central Andes, the Western Andes southward probably as far as the rio Patía (La Leonera 3660 m., Santa Isabel, Laguneta 2100 m., Valle de las Papas; Paramillo Mts. 3750 m., Andes west of Popayán).

In the original description, Todd gives the type locality for this form as "Leonera (near Caldas), Colombia". Hellmayr adds "on the railroad from Buenaventura to Cali", probably misunderstanding the "near Caldas" of Todd. Actually La Leonera is in the Department of Caldas, east of and above Manizales, near the crest of the Central Andes (Dugand, *in lit.*).

- * **Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus** (Lawrence)
RUFIOUS-EDGED MECOCERCULUS

Ochthoeca rufomarginatus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 266, 1869 (Quito Valley, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the west slope at the extreme southern end of the Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (Coconuco, ? San Agustín 1700 m.; Chiles 3300 m., Mayasquer). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

An immature bird from San Agustín probably belongs to this form. The bird is too young for positive identification.

- * **Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus** (Sclater)
WING-TIPPED MECOCERCULUS

Elainia stictoptera, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 2, 1858 (Matos, Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes except Santa Marta (Peñablanca, "Bogotá"; La Leonera, Santa Isabel

3600 m., Laguneta, Almaguer, Coconuco; Cerro Munchique 1800 m., Andes west of Popayán; Mayasquer, Chiles). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

* **Mecocerculus poecilocercus** (Sclater and Salvin)

WHITE-TAILED MECOCERCULUS

Serpophaga poecilocerca, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., pp. 47, 158, 1873 (Puellaró, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes, except Santa Marta ("Bucaramanga", "Bogotá", Tequendama, El Roble, Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., Toche, El Edén, La Candela 1600 m.; Cerro Munchique, Pasto, Mayasquer).

* **Mecocerculus minor** (Taczanowski)

LESSER MECOCERCULUS

Leptopogon minor, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 233 (Tambillo, Perú).

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela, and Colombia. Northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known to occur definitely only in the Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes quite near the Venezuelan boundary, and at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.; "Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila]; El Isno, La Candela 1600 m.).

* **Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster** (Thunberg)

YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA

Pipra flavogaster, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 286, 1822 (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—México and the Lesser Antilles southward to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones throughout the country (La Concepción, Cacagualito, Onaca, Donama, Bonda, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Riofrio, Tierra Nueva, Fundación, El Mamón; Calamar, El Paraíso sight, Barranquilla sight, Tocahagua, Los Pendales, Boca de Chimí; 16 km. north of Cúcuta, rio Pamplonita, Aguachica, Bucaramanga, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Choachí, Quetame, Mámbita, Fusagasugá, Tenasucá, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], Villavieja; Chicoral, Honda, Remedios, Medellín, Salento, Miraflores 2040 m., east of Palmira, Popayán, San Agustín, El Isno, La Palma; Quimarí; Antioquia, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Riofrio, Cauca Valley, Primavera, Cisneros, Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cali, El Tambo, Munchique 2040 m., Barbacoas, Ricaurte, "Pasto"; Umbria, Putumayo). [*St. Vincent, Trinidad, Venezuela southward through the Guianas to Brazil. Perú and Bolivia to Paraguay.*]

Additional records.—Villavicencio, Peralonso, Puerto López [Meta]; Cajibío.

Birds from Nariño show an approach toward *Elaenia f. semipagana* of western Ecuador.

* *Elaenia albiceps griseogularis* Sclater GREY-THROATED ELAENIA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 1 (Riobamba, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia, southward through the Andes to Argentina, southeastern Brazil and Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the mountains of Nariño (Cumbal 3150-3750 m.). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador.*]

Elaenia albiceps chilensis Hellmayr has been doubtfully recorded by Zimmer from Tenasucá, above La Mesa, Cundinamarca. This southern form may migrate from the south. It is distinguishable from resident forms by having the outermost primary longer than the fifth, instead of shorter.

Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln SMALL-BILLED ELAENIA

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 107, 178, 1868 (Curytiba, Paraná, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Argentina and Bolivia. Accidental on Aruba Island.

COLOMBIA.—Summer resident (Santa Marta; "Bogotá"; Sasaima [March 16 and May]; río Guainia opposite mouth of Casiquiare [between May 8 and 18]; Florencia [between June 24 and July 4]). [*Breeds in the southern part of its range.*]

Zimmer records birds from Santa Marta and Venezuela between April 8 and October 20. Cherrie's record of this species breeding in Venezuela is, according to the same authority, incorrect. He refers the record to *Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex*.

* *Elaenia gigas* Sclater GIANT ELAENIA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 831 (Río Napo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Dudita; Morelia).

* *Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex* Pelzeln WHITE-CROWNED ELAENIA

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 107, 177, 1868 (Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, thence to southern Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. The island of Fernando de Noronha.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones, except in Nariño and Caquetá (La Concepción, Chirúa, San Miguel, Palomino, San Lorenzo, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinnati, Las Taguas,

Pueblo Viejo; Aguachica, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Monterredondo, near Quetame, Fusagasugá, Andalucía 2100 m.; San Agustín, El Isno, La Candela, Miraflores, La Sierra ? this race; San Antonio 2100 m., La Florida, Andes west of Popayán, Cerro Munchique). [*Trinidad and Venezuela, southward to Bolivia, southern Brazil and Paraguay.*] Additional records.—Aguadita; Peralonso [Meta].

* **Elaenia chiriquensis brachyptera** Berlepsch

SHORT-WINGED ELAENIA

Ornis, 14, p. 407, 1907 (San Pablo, 1200-1400 m., "Prov. Túqueres", Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (San Pablo 1200-1400 m., río Perlasivi 1440 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Elaenia ruficeps Pelzeln

RUFOUS-CRESTED ELAENIA

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 108, 178, 1868 (Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, south-eastern Colombia, northwestern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Río Guainía (opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Venezuela).

* **Elaenia obscura browni** Bangs

BROWN'S ELAENIA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 158, 1898 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to southern Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., occasionally as high as 3600 m. (Pueblo Viejo, San Sebastián, El Mamón, Páramo de Macotama 3600 m., La Concepción 900 m., San Miguel, San Lorenzo, El Libano, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Sierra Nevada 2400 m., Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, Las Vegas, ? Minca, ? Bonda).

* **Elaenia obscura pudica** Sclater

SCLATER'S ELAENIA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 833 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges. Not recorded from the mountains of Nariño. (Toledo, Páramo de Tamá, Bucaramanga [probably above], Choachí, "Bogotá", La Pradera, Subia, Fusagasugá; Medellín, Barro Blanco, Santa Elena, Salento, Laguneta 3000 m., Toche, río Toche, San Agustín, La Candela; San Antonio). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Cita [Sabana de Bogotá], Cáqueza 1750 m., Aguadita.

* *Elaenia pallatangae pallatangae* Sclater

PALLATANGA ELAENIA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 407, pl. 41 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical zone of the Andes of Nariño, northward to Munchique in the Western Andes; the upper Patía Valley; the upper Cauca Valley and the west slope of the Central Andes north to the Quindío region; the head of the Magdalena Valley (Mayasquer 2340 m.; Cerro Munchique 2500 m.; La Sierra, La Candela 1600 m., San Agustín; Laguneta). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Crucero, Pisojé, Popayán; El Tambo 1800 m.

* *Myiopagis gaimardii macilvainii* (Lawrence)

MACILVAINE'S ELAENIA

Elaenia macilvainii, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 10, p. 10, 1871 ("Cartagena", Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá and Colombia eastward to Trinidad and the Guianas; northwestern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region from the upper Sinú Valley eastward to the western and southern base of the Santa Marta Mts., but not recorded from Atlántico (Quimari; "Cartagena"; Riofrio, Fundación, Valencia; "Bogotá"). [*Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito.

Myiopagis gaimardii bogotensis (Berlepsch)

BERLEPSCH'S ELAENIA

Elaenia gaimardi bogotensis, Ornith., 14, p. 421, 1907 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the north side of the Santa Marta Mts., perhaps southward in the Eastern Andes for it is found in "Bogotá" collections (Dibulla, Don Diego, Bonda, La Tigrera; "Bogotá"). [*Northern and western Venezuela.*]

I have seen a specimen of *Myiopagis gaimardii* said to have come from rio Mayo, Nariño. It agrees with the description of "Bogotá" specimens but is slightly smaller, wing 56 mm. instead of 60-65 mm. I am, however, not at all convinced that the locality is correct.

Myiopagis gaimardii guianensis (Berlepsch)

GUIANAN ELAENIA

Elaenia gaimardi guianensis, Ornith., 14, p. 421, 1907 (Cama-cusa, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco and Rio Negro (Maipures; Macacuni). [*The Guianas and lower Amazon to Maranhão.*]

Myiopagis gaimardii gaimardii (D'Orbigny)

GAIMARD'S ELAENIA

Muscicapara gaimardii, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 326, 1839 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the base of the Macarena Mountains in southern Meta (río Dudita). [*Eastern Ecuador southward to Bolivia.*]

Two specimens from the río Dudita are greener above than British Guiana birds and agree best with a Bolivian series.

* *Myiopagis viridicata pallens* Bangs

PALE ELAENIA

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 85, 1902 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México through Central America to western Venezuela, western Ecuador, Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, and the arid tropical upper Magdalena Valley (La Concepción, Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca; Espinal, Villavieja). [*Venezuela.*]

Myiopagis viridicata accola Bangs

PANAMÁ PLACID ELAENIA

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 35, 1902 (Boquete, Chiriquí, Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the río Dagua northward; eastward to the Cauca and ? middle Magdalena Valleys (Cisneros, Jiménez, Dagua, Pavas, Medialuna; Riofrio [Cauca Valley]; ? Honda; "Bogotá"). [*Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

* *Myiopagis viridicata implacens* (Sclater)

SCLATER'S PACIFIC ELAENIA

Elainea implacens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 408 (Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Patía Valley doubtlessly southward through Nariño (Mojarras, río Patía). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Myiopagis caniceps cinerea (Peizeln)

GREY ELAENIA

Elainea cinerea, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 108, 180, 1868 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia, Maranhão, São Paulo, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known from a few "Bogotá" trade skins, and definitely only from extreme eastern Colombia on the río Guainía (opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Venezuela); ranging doubtlessly southward to the Vaupés region. [*Southern and western Venezuela, western Brazil, northeastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Myiopagis caniceps parambae* (Hellmayr)

PARAMBA ELAENIA

Serpophaga parambae, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 14, p. 54, 1904 (Paramba, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts. southward (Nuquí, Nóvita, Noanamá). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Sublegatus arenarum atirostris** (Lawrence) (1)

BLACK-BILLED SMOOTH FLYCATCHER

Empidonax atirostris, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 23, p. 234, 1871 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica, Panamá and Colombia eastward to Trinidad and the Guianas and southward to Perú and the Amazon Valley and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the lower Magdalena Valley (Cartagena, Juanmina, Puerto Colombia, La Playa; Punta Caimán, Sevillano, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Don Diego, Dibulla, Riohacha; Algodonal; "Bogotá"). [*Panamá.*]

Sublegatus arenarum glaber Sclater and Salvin

SMOOTH FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 168, 172, pl. 13, fig. 2 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá, Villavicencio"). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

* **Sublegatus arenarum sordidus** Zimmer

PARÁ SMOOTH FLYCATCHER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 4, 1941 (Pará, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio; Umbría) ranging doubtlessly eastward to the Vaupés. [*The Amazon Valley westward to the Río Tapajoz, the Río Negro and Río Uaupés.*]

It is difficult to account for the presence of both *glaber* and *sordidus* at Villavicencio unless one is a migrant or wanderer to the region.

* **Phaeomyias murina incomta** (Cabanis and Heine)

NORTHERN MOUSE-COLORED TYRANNULET

Elainea incomta, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 59, 1859 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela southward through Ecuador and Perú to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones, particularly in arid localities. Not recorded from Nariño or

(1) For the use of this name see Auk, 64, p. 456, 1947.

the Amazonian region. (Cartagena, Puerto Colombia sight, Palmar de Varela sight, Calamar; Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Bonda, Cacagualito, Arroyo de Arenas, Riohacha, Atánques, Valencia; Guayabal, Cúcuta, Aguachica, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Villavieja; Chicoral, Honda; Jiménez, Cisneros, Yumbo, Cali, El Tambo, Mojarras; Villavicencio). [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Río Zulia west of Cúcuta.

* **Phaeomyias tenuirostris** (Cory) SLENDER-BILLED TYRANNULET

Camptostoma pusillum tenuirostris, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 289, 1913 (Río Aurare, east shore of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Coast of extreme northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean coastal region from the east shore of the Ciénaga Grande eastward to La Guajira (Ciénaga, Gaira, Dibulla, Loma Larga, Riohacha).

Additional records.—Maicao.

* **Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum** (Cabanis and Heine) LITTLE TYRANNULET

Myiopatis pusillum, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 58, 1859 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward over South America to Bolivia, southeastern Brazil and northern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the lower Atrato eastward to La Guajira; the lower and part of the middle Magdalena Valley as far south as Bucaramanga (río Atrato; Jaraquiel, Puerto Zapote; Cartagena, El Paraiso sight; Fundación, Aracataca, Tucurínca, La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Dibulla, Riohacha; Algodonal, El Banco, Carpintero, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"). [*Panamá, Venezuela.*]

Replaced in the upper Magdalena Valley by *C. o. cauceae*.

* **Camptostoma obsoletum cauceae** Chapman CAUCA TYRANNULET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 178, 1914 (Riofrio, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west slope of the Western Andes, the Cauca Valley, and upper Magdalena Valley (San Agustín, El Isno, río Coello, Chicoral, Cunday; Media Luna, Riofrio 1050 m., Miraflores, east of Palmira; El Tambo, La Selva 1800 m.).

A bird from Chicoral in the upper Magdalena Valley is, according to Zimmer, intermediate between this form and *pusillum*, but closer to *cauceae*.

* **Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri** (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)
SCLATER'S TYRANNULET

Ornithion sclateri, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 554 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Probably Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope of Nariño (A specimen in the Academy from "Pasto", Rivoli Collection). [Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.]

Camptostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer
ZIMMER'S TYRANNULET

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1109, p. 13, 1941 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá"; Villavicencio).

Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum (Ridgway)
RIDGWAY'S TYRANNULET

Ornithion napaeum, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 520, 1888 (Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Colombia oriental" without precise locality by Phelps and Phelps (Lista Av. Venez., p. 203, 1950); presumably found in the Orinoco region of extreme eastern Colombia. [The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil.]

* **Camptostoma obsoletum olivaceum** (Berlepsch)
OLIVACEOUS TYRANNULET

Ornithion pusillum olivaceum, Jour. f. Orn., 37, p. 301, 1889 (Iquitos, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Caquetá region (Morelia). [Northeastern Perú.]

* **Phyllomyias griseiceps cristatus** Berlepsch
CRESTED TYRANNULET

Journ. f. Orn., 32, pp. 250, 300, 1884 (Bucaramanga, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela to northern Brazil and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region southward to the upper Magdalena Valley (La Tigrera, Minca; Bucaramanga, Sasaima, Cunday, "Bogotá"). [Northern Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Santandercito 1400-1500 m.

* **Phyllomyias griseiceps griseiceps** (Sclater and Salvin)
GREY-HEADED TYRANNULET

Tyranniscus griseiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, pp. 841, 843 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the rio Juradó near the Panamá border, but probably ranging northward from Nariño along the Pacific coast. [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Phylomyias griseiceps caucæ* Chapman

CAUCA GREY-HEADED TYRANNULET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 645, 1915 (Miraflores, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Cauca Valley (Salento, Miraflores; ? San Antonio).

The single bird known from the east slope of the Western Andes may represent a different race.

* *Tyranniscus nigrocapillus flavimentum* Chapman

YELLOW-CHINNED TYRANNULET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 154, 1912 (San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains (San Lorenzo 1500 m., El Libano, La Concepción, Chirúa, San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas 2700 m., Heights of Chirúa).

* *Tyranniscus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus* (Lafresnaye)

BLACK-CAPPED TYRANNULET

Tyrannulus nigrocapillus, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 341, 1845 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Choachi, Fómeque, Páramo de Chingasa, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Laguneta 3000 m., Salento, Toche, La Candela 1600 m., San Agustín, Almaguer; Munchique, Andes west of Popayán). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

* *Tyranniscus uropygialis* (Lawrence)

TAWNY-RUMPED TYRANNULET

Mecocerculus uropygialis, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 266, 1870 ("Ecuador").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone. Recorded from the Eastern and Western Andes and Nariño ("Bogotá", Choachi; El Tambo 1700 m.; Mayasquer 2250 m.).

* *Tyranniscus cinereiceps* (Sclater)

ASHY-HEADED TYRANNULET

Tyrannulus cinereiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 69 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes. Not Santa Marta and not recorded from Nariño ("Bogotá"; Santa Elena 2700 m., El Edén, Toche, above and below Salento; Munchique 1800 m., Mojarras).

Additional records.—Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.

Birds from the Western Andes are brighter and purer yellow below than a bird from Toche, and another from the río Jelashte, Perú.

* *Tyranniscus vilissimus improbus* Sclater and Salvin

MOUNTAIN TYRANNULET

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 841, pl. 55, fig. 3 (Andes of Mérida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Colombia and Venezuela..

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. and the northern end of the Eastern Andes (Cincinnati, Valparaiso 1500 m., Sierra Nevada 2400 m.; La Palmita, near Ocaña, Las Ventanas, Pamplona, Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.). [*Mérida, Venezuela.*]

* *Tyranniscus vilissimus parvus* Lawrence

LESSER PALTRY TYRANNULET

Ibis, 1862, p. 12 (Isthmus of Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northern end of the Pacific coast, Tropical Zone (Punta Ardita, río Juradó). [*Nicaragua to Panamá.*]

* *Tyranniscus chrysops minimus* Chapman

LESSER GOLDEN-FACED TYRANNULET

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 153, 1912 (Minca, above Santa Marta, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region, in the Tropical Zone up to 1200 m. (Minca, Don Diego, Palomino, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo).

* *Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops* (Sclater)

GOLDEN-FACED TYRANNULET

Tyrannulus chrysops, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 458 (Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones excepting the Caribbean coast, Nariño and the Amazonian region (Ocaña, Pueblo Nuevo, Herradura, Perico, Las Ventanas, Bucaramanga, Naranjo, "Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila], Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Macarena Mts. 1270 m.; Honda 230 m.; Puerto

Valdivia 180 m., Santa Elena 2700 m., Retiro, Salento, Laguneta, Miraflores, La Sierra, La Candela, La Palma, near San Agustín; Concordia, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., Juntas de Tamaná 120 m. Cisneros, Primavera, Lomitas, San Antonio, Riofrio, Palmira, La Gallera, río Munchique, El Tambo, Munchique). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador, Perú.*]

I do not believe that a West Andean race (*molestus* de Schauensee) is admissible.

* **Tyranniscus chrysops albigularis** Chapman

WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 1, 1924 (Esmeraldas, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño ("Pasto", San Pablo, Ricaurte, río Perlasivi 1440 m., La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Tyranniscus gracilipes gracilipes** Sclater and Salvin

SLENDER-FOOTED TYRANNULET

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 981 (Pebas, Perú).

Range of the species.—Guiana, northern Brazil, southern Venezuela to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Putumayo to the Orinoco and Río Negro regions (Umbría; Maipures; Macacuni). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, northern Brazil and southern Venezuela.*]

* **Oreotriccus plumbeiceps** (Lawrence)

PLUMBEOUS-CROWNED TYRANNULET

Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 267, 1869 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of all three Andean ranges. Not recorded from the Santa Marta Mts. or from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Albán 2000 m.; La Candela 1600 m., Miraflores 2040 m., Salento; San Antonio, Las Cruces; Lomitas 1360 m., La Gallera).

* **Tyrannulus elatus** (Latham)

YELLOW-CROWNED TYRANNULET

Sylvia elata, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 549, 1790 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Panamá southward over South America to Bolivia and Maranhão, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The whole of the Tropical Zone up to about 1000 m. (Dibulla, Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco; El Paraíso sight, Calamar; Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; Remedios, Honda; Puerto Valdivia,

Media Luna, Riofrío, Cauca Valley, Cali 1050 m.; Nuquí, Quibdó, Buenaventura, Barbacoas; Villavicencio; Maipures; Morelia, Belén, Umbria).

Additional records.—Pachaquiario.

According to Phelps and Phelps (Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., no. 72, p. 201, 1948) there are two forms of this flycatcher in Venezuela. The one from the northern part of the country they call *panamensis*. Zimmer, however, with 225 examples of this species failed to recognize any races. It remains to be proved that if there are two races in Venezuela, the northern one actually is *panamensis*. If Phelps is correct, then there are probably two races in Colombia rather than one, the birds from the southeastern portion of the country being typical *elatus*, the rest *panamensis*. I do not have the material to prove it.

Acrochordopus zeledoni leucogonys (Sclater and Salvin)

WHITE-FRONTED TYRANNULET

Tyranniscus leucogonys, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1870", 1871, p. 841, pl. 53, fig. 1 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Meta ("Bogotá", Buenavista 1350 m., above Villavicencio). [*Ecuador and Perú*.]

* **Ornithion inerme** Hartlaub

HARTLAUB'S TYRANNULET

Journ. f. Orn., 1, p. 35, 1853 (Bahía, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela, eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, and Brazil from the Rio Negro and Tapajoz southward to Bahía.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco region and the upper Futumayo (Maipures; Umbria).

* **Ornithion semiflavus dilutus** (Todd)

VENEZUELAN BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET

Microtriccus brunneicapillus dilutus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 171, 1913 (Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador, western and northern Colombia, and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (La Tigra, Don Diego, Dibulla). [*Northwestern Venezuela*.]

* **Ornithion semiflavus brunneicapillus** (Lawrence)

PANAMANIAN BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET

Tyrannulus brunneicapillus, Ibis, 1862, p. 12 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast, eastward through the Atrato and upper Sinú Valleys to the middle Magdalena basin (Buenaventura, Nuquí; Alto Bonito; Quimari; Puerto Berrio; "Bogotá"). [*Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

* **Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus** Cabanis and Heine

COLOMBIAN LEPTOPOGON

Mus. Hein., 2, p. 55, 1859 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to Bolivia, and eastward to Trinidad and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Eastern, Central, and Western Andes (excepting the Departments of Cauca and Nariño); on the Pacific coast south to the río Dagua ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Macarena Mts. 1270-1400 m.; Salento, San Agustín, Miraflores 2040 m.; Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Peque, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná 120 m. Nóvita, "Yuntas" [=Cisneros]). [*Eastern Panamá; northwestern Venezuela.*]

Birds from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward are intermediate with the next race.

* **Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus** Berlepsch and Taczanowski

TRANSANDEAN LEPTOPOGON

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 553 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Western Andes from the region about Cerro Munchique southward to Nariño (Cocal, río Mechengue, río Munchique 750-1020 m., Ricaurte 1170 m., San Pablo 1350 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Leptopogon superciliaris superciliaris** Tschudi

GREY-CAPPED LEPTOPOGON

Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 275, 1844 (Montaña de Vitoc, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caquetá region (Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

* **Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus** Todd

SANTA MARTA LEPTOPOGON

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 171, 1913 (Mamatoco, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the Magdalena Valley (Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigra, Tucurínca, Fundación; río Coello, Chicoral; "Bogotá"). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* **Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus** Bangs

COSTA RICAN LEPTOPOGON

Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907 (Boruca, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolivar (Quimari). [*Costa Rica to the Panamá Canal.*]Two specimens from Quimari are very much closer to this form than they are to *diversus*. More specimens may show them separable from *faustus*.* **Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus** Sclater and Salvin

PERUVIAN LEPTOPOGON

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 757 (Chayavitas, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to Caquetá (Guayabal, north of Cúcuta; "Bogotá". Villavicencio, río Dudita; Morelia). [*Northwestern Venezuela; Perú and Bolivia.*]* **Leptopogon rufipectus** (Lafresnaye)

RUFIOUS-FACED LEPTOPOGON

Tyrannula rufipectus, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 207, 1846 ("Bogotá").*Range of the species.*—Northwestern Venezuela, Colombia and eastern Ecuador.COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the west slope of the Eastern Andes and both slopes of the Central Andes ("Bogotá", Aguadita, above Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Salento, Laguneta, Toche, La Palma, La Candela 1600 m.). [*Paraná de Tamá, Venezuela.*]This is *Leptopogon erythrops* of Chapman's list and Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas".* **Mionectes striaticollis columbianus** Chapman

COLOMBIAN MIONECTES

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 264, 1919 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Central Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes, Not Santa Marta or Nariño. ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Laguneta, Salento, Toche, La Manuelita, La Candela 1600 m., near San Agustín; San Antonio, Cerro Munchique). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Choachi; Cajibío, Crucero.

* **Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps** Chapman

GREEN-HEADED MIONECTES

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 118, p. 9, 1924 (above Zaruma, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayaquina). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Mionectes olivaceus galbinus* Bangs SANTA MARTA MIONECTES

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 85, 1902 (La Concepción, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region, sea level to 1800 m. (La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego, Minca, Onaca, El Libano, San Miguel, Palomino, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Las Vegas, San Lorenzo).

Mionectes olivaceus meridae Zimmer MÉRIDA MIONECTES

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1126, p. 10, 1941 (El Valle, near Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Colombia-Venezuela boundary on the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Mionectes olivaceus pallidus* Chapman PALLID MIONECTES

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 177, 1914 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Eastern Andes; known from the western slope in Magdalena and the eastern slope in Meta (La Palmita 1800 m.; "Bogotá"; Buenavista above Villavicencio, Macarena Mts. 1350-1450 m.).

Birds from La Palmita agree well with those from the Macarena Mts.

* *Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus* Bangs BANGS' MIONECTES

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 73, 1910 (Pavas 1320 m., west slope of the Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of western Colombia eastward to the lower Cauca Valley (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, río Salaquí, río Juradó, río Atrato, río Baudó, Alto del Buey, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, La Selva 1800 m., Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Névita Trail 540 m., Névita, Malaguita, Boca de Calima, San Joaquín, Buenaventura, San José, Cisneros, Lomitas, Pavas, río Bitaco, Cocal, La Costa, río Munchique, Barbacoas, Ricaurte; Puerto Valdivia). [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Apparently replaced in the middle Magdalena Valley by the eastern form *M. o. pallidus*.

* **Pipromorpha oleaginea parca** (Bangs)

BANGS' PIPROMORPHA

Mionectes oleagineus parcus, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 20, 1900 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America and over Tropical South America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the Panamá border eastward to the upper Sinú, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena Valleys, and the Santa Marta region (río Juradó, río Jampavadó, río Salaguí; Quimprí-Fuerto Valdivia, Remedios, Honda, Chicoral; Andalucía, Fusagasugá 1640 m., Sasaima, "Bogotá", El Tambor; Riofrio, Las Vegas, La Tigra, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Buritaca, Don Diego). [*Panamá; northwestern Venezuela.*]

Birds from the Caribbean coast average slightly paler than Pacific coast birds.

* **Pipromorpha oleaginea pacífica** Todd

PACIFIC PIPROMORPHA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 187, 1921 (Bucay, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Nariño (La Guayana). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Pipromorpha oleaginea chloronota** (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

D'ORBIGNY'S PIPROMORPHA

Muscicapa chloronotus, Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, "Syn. Av.", p. 51, 1837 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca and Meta southward to Caquetá and Putumayo, and eastward to the Río Guainia-Río Negro regions ("Bogotá", Medina, Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Cuembi; río Guainia opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [*Venezuela, western Brazil, Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Río Guapaya 450 m., eastern base of the Macarena Mts.

The same form will be found on the río Vaupés, as it has been recorded by Zimmer from "Ianarete" [= Jauareté], on the Brazilian side of that river at the mouth of the Papurí. Birds from Amazonas, however, will doubtlessly be found to belong to the race *haurwelli* Chubb.

(To be continued)