

THE BIRDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

BY

RODOLPHE MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE

(Continued from page 871)

Order PASSERIFORMES (Continued)

Family ALAUDIDAE—THE LARKS

* *Eremophila alpestris peregrina* (Sclater) BOGOTÁ HORNED LARK*Otocorys peregrina*, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 110, (Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Temperate Zone of Europe, Asia, and America. Breeds in America from Canada to México. Not found in Central America, but reappears in the Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes in Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Resident on the Sabana de Bogotá and adjacent plateaus of Cundinamarca and Boyacá, Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, La Holanda, La Mar, El Carmen).

Additional records.—Tunja, Techo.

Horned Larks are easily identified by the tufts of black feathers springing from the sides of the crown, above and behind each eye. These tufts, when erected, look like little horns. The plumage of the upper parts is streaked and "sparrow"-like; lores and cheeks black, throat yellowish, breast-band black. The nail of the hind toe is nearly straight.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE—THE SWALLOWS

Key

- A. Upper parts all or mainly blue, blue-black, or blue-green, often glossy in adults, duller or even drab grey in young birds. a
- B. Upper parts brown, sandy brown, or sooty black. b (after No. 11)

- a. Under parts all or mainly dark blue..... 1
 Under parts without any blue (excepting sometimes the under tail coverts) or with only a blue-black band across chest..... 2
1. Plumage entirely blue above and below..... *Progne subis* ♂
 With a white band across chest; tibia white. *Atticora fasciata*
2. Chin, throat and sometimes chest rufous or chestnut 3
 No rufous or chestnut on chin, throat or chest 5
3. Tail (much elongated and deeply forked) with large, white subterminal spots on outer rectrices..... *Hirundo rustica*
 Tail uniform black or brownish..... 4
4. Rump rusty buff; forecrown sandy or white. *Hirundo pyrrhonota*
 Rump dark blue like the back and crown..... *Atticora flavipes*
5. Chin, throat and rest of lower parts all or mainly white..... 6
 Chin, throat and rest of lower parts not pure white 10
6. Rump white; tertials broadly margined white. Entire upper plumage steel-blue, or dark glossy greenish, with no white..... *Tachycineta albiventer*
 7
7. With a blue-black breast band..... *Atticora melanoleuca*
 Without a breast band 8
8. Wing 112-122 mm.; under wing coverts sandy brown *Tachycineta bicolor*
 Wing under 110 mm..... 9
9. Under wing coverts dusky blackish brown; wing 88-102 mm. (ave. 95.3 mm.)..... *Atticora c. cyanoleuca*
 Under wing coverts pale sandy brown; wing 91-106 mm. (ave. 99.7 mm.)..... *Atticora cyanoleuca patagonica*
10. Wing about 110-115 mm.; plumage below uniform mouse-grey..... *Orochelidon murina*
 Wing over 120 mm.; throat and breast greyish or greyish brown, belly whitish..... 11
11. Wing 121-136 mm..... *Progne chalybea*
 Wing 138-152 mm..... *Progne subis* ♀
- b. Belly tinged yellowish; chin and throat rufous or buff; rump dull whitish..... *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*
 Belly not tinged yellow; no rufous or buff on upper throat..... 12
12. Under surface sooty greyish brown or mouse-color; thighs white; wing 83-97 mm..... *Neochelidon tibialis*
 Belly white..... 13

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 13. Wing over 120 mm..... | 14 |
| Wing under 115 mm..... | 15 |
| 14. Lower breast and belly plain white..... | <i>Progne t. tapera</i> |
| Lower breast and belly white, the latter with somewhat drop-shaped brown markings..... | <i>Progne tapera fusca</i> |
| 15. Throat, belly and crissum white; a broad greyish brown band across the chest as dark as the back..... | <i>Riparia riparia</i> |
| Entire under surface white, occasionally a pale brown or sandy pectoral band, but never as dark as the back..... | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> (imm.) |
| Throat and belly white, crissum dusky; lower throat and upper breast sandy brown or suffused with pinkish buff (*)..... | <i>Atticora cyanoleuca</i> (imm.) |

Progne subis subis (Linnaeus)

PURPLE MARTIN

Hirundo subis, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 192, 1758 (Hudson's Bay).

Range of the species.—Canada southward through the United States to Lower California, México and the West Indies, the typical form wintering as far south as southern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient, possibly winter resident. Recorded from the Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes (Lago de Tota 3070 m. [August 27, 31], Facativá [September 5], Sabana de Bogotá [October 1-15 and early December], Techo [September 30, October 15]). [Breeds from Canada and Alaska to the Mexican border, the Gulf States and Florida. Winters in South America to northern and eastern Brazil.]

* **Progne chalybea chalybea** (Gmelin)

WHITE-BELLIED MARTIN

Hirundo chalybea, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 1026, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern Texas south through México and Central America to Uruguay, Argentina, and Bolivia. The island of Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone, probably throughout the country (Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Fundación, Fonseca, Arroyo de Arenas sight; El Paraiso sight, Cartagena, Loricá; Jesús del Río, "Catamu-

(*) The immature of *Atticora cyanoleuca patagonica* can be distinguished from those of typical *cyanoleuca* by having the wash on the breast sandy-colored, rather than buffy. The other characters which serve to distinguish adults (see No. 9 in key) hold good also in the immature of both forms. In *patagonica* the under wing-coverts are light, the shorter under tail-coverts are white, the longer ones mouse color (in adults the longer ones are blackish) and the outer tail feathers are very narrowly margined with white on the outer web. In immature specimens of *cyanoleuca* the under wing-coverts are dark, the under tail-coverts are all mouse color, and the outer tail feathers virtually never margined with white.

cho" [= Tacamocho], Algodonal, Magangué, Remedios, Malena, Espinal [Tolima]; Cali; Nóvita, La Guayacana; Cúcuta, San Cayetano sight; Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Tres Esquinas; Mitú). [*Southern Texas to western Ecuador, eastern Perú, Matto Grosso and Maranhão.*]

* **Progne tapera tapera** (Linnaeus) (1)

BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN

Hirundo tapera, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, p. 345, 1766 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley, the Magdalena Valley, and the region east of the Eastern Andes. Tropical, rarely lower Subtropical Zones. (Montería, Lorica, río Sinú, Tierra Alta; Los Pendales sight, El Paraíso, Calamar, Magangué; Aracataca; Puerto Berrio, Honda, Chicoral, Gualanday, Espinal, Purificación, San Agustín 1600 m.; La Mesa 1320 m., Sasaima, Guaduas, "Bogotá", San Cayetano, Sardinata, Cúcuta; Villavicencio, Yurimena, La Argentina Vieja; Morelia, Umbria). [*Venezuela, French Guiana, Amazonia westward to Perú and Ecuador, southward to northern Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Casabe (opposite Barranca Bermeja).

* **Progne tapera fusca** (Vieillot)

SOUTHERN BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN

Hirundo fusca, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 510, 1817 (Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—Summer resident. Recorded from the Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes and the Tropical Zone of the north coast (Río Tunjuelo 2600 m. [July 10], Techo, Sabana de Bogotá [September 8], Lago de Tota 3015 m. [August 27-31]; Turbaco). [*Breeds in Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and southern and central Brazil.*]

Tachycineta bicolor (Vieillot) (2)

TREE SWALLOW

Hirundo bicolor, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér., p. 61, pl. 31, 1808 (New York).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Alaska and Canada southward to southern California and Virginia. Winters southward to Honduras and Cuba, casually as far as Nicaragua, British Guiana (April), off Trinidad (April), and southern Colombia (February).

COLOMBIA.—Casual. The only record is of a male in green plumage above, collected by J. I. Borrero for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá at Lake La Cocha, 2800 m., on the eastern slope of the Andes of Nariño, February 18, 1950 [Dugand, *in lit.*].

(1) = *Phaeoprogne* auct.

(2) = *Iridoprocne* auct.

* **Tachycineta albiventer** (Boddaert) (1) WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW

Hirundo albiventer, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 32, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad. Southward to Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, and the region east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to the Rio Negro and the Amazon (La Playa, Puerto Colombia sight, Tocahagua, La Peña, El Paraíso; Ciénaga Grande, Sevellano, Fundación, Riohacha sight; Lake Paturia, Purificación, Villavieja; rio Pamplonita sight, rio Táchira sight, ríos Zulia and Tarra sight; Villavicencio, rio Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Macacuni, between Leticia and Loretoyacu sight).

Additional records.—Rio Güejar at base of Macarena Mts. (Col. C. C. Doncaster).

* **Neochelidon tibialis minimus** Chapman

PACIFIC WHITE-THIGHED SWALLOW

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 9, 1924 (Juntas de Tamaná, Chocó, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador. Upper Amazonia from eastern Colombia to eastern Perú and western Brazil, Southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast and the middle Magdalena Valley (Juntas de Tamaná, San José, rio Baudó; Remedios, El Centro [Santander]). [*Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

* **Neochelidon tibialis griseiventris** Chapman

AMAZONIAN WHITE-THIGHED SWALLOW

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 9, 1924 (Candamo, southeastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Morelia; "Bogotá"). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and western Brazil to the Rio Juruá.*]

* **Atticora cyanoleuca cyanoleuca** (Vieillot) (2)

BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW

Hirundo cyanoleuca, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 509, 1817 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad, southward to Tierra del Fuego.

(1) = *Iridoprocne* auct.

(2) = *Pygochelidon* auct.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zones, throughout the country (Páramo de Mamarongo, San Miguel, La Concepción 900 m., Riohacha; Ocaña region up to 2400 m., El Carmen 2980 m., "Bogotá"; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., rio Toche, El Edén, La Palma, La Candela; Frontino, La Selva, Dagua, San Antonio, La Gallera, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, Popayán; Ricaurte, Perlasivi, Umbria). [*Costa Rica, Panamá; western Ecuador; Venezuela southward to southern Brazil, northern Argentina and Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Medellín (Mus. Univ. Antioq.).

According to Todd and Carriker (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 436, 1922) the Riohacha bird had probably strayed down from a higher altitude in the Santa Marta Mts. It was shot from a large flock of Barn Swallows found there at the time.

* *Atticora cyanoleuca patagonica* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

PATAGONIAN SWALLOW

Hirundo patagonica, Syn. Av., 1, Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 69, 1837 (Rio Negro, Patagonia).

COLOMBIA.—Summer resident. Recorded from Quenane [May 11], Salento 1500 m. [July 10], Tres Esquinas [August 16], El Tambo [October 6], and "Bogotá". [*Breeds in Patagonia, Chile and Tierra del Fuego.*]

Additional records.—Techo [September 5].

* *Atticora flavipes* (Chapman)

PALE-FOOTED SWALLOW

Pygochelidon flavipes, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 30, p. 8, 1922 (Maraynioc, 3250 m., Junín, Perú).

Range of the species.—Central Colombia. Southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes (Laguneta 3000 m., Toche 2200 m.).

With the exception of two Colombian specimens, the species is known only from the type.

Atticora melanoleuca (Wied)

BLACK-COLLARED SWALLOW

Hirundo melanoleuca, Reise Bras., 1, p. 345, 1820 (Rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, British Guiana southward in eastern Brazil to Bahia and westward to the Rio Tocantins and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Vaupés region (Mitú).

* *Atticora fasciata* (Gmelin)

WHITE-BANDED SWALLOW

Hirundo fasciata, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 1022, 1789 (Cayenne).

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

eastern Colombia southward to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Puerto López [Meta], 88 km. east of Villavicencio, rio Dudita; Tres Esquinas, Umbria; Mitú).

* *Orochelidon murina murina* (Cassin) BROWN-BELLIED SWALLOW

Petrochelidon murina, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 6, p. 370, 1853 (Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains and the three Andean ranges, southward to Naríño (Cerro de San Lorenzo; "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, El Peñón, La Herrera, Puente Andalucía, Suba; Laguneta 2100-3000 m.; Paramillo Mts. 3750 m.; Puerres, Chiles 3300 m., Cumbal). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

Additional records.—Nesting birds observed in the building of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá, and the National Capitol, Bogotá; San Miguel 2800 m.

* *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis aequalis* Bangs
CARIBBEAN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, 2, p. 58, 1901 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern Canada and the United States southward through México and Central America to Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, and the Cauca Valley westward to the headwaters of the rio Sucio. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander and Meta, Tropical Zone (Loma Larga and Fonseca sight, Don Diego, Bonda, Santa Marta, Riofrio, Tucurinea, Fundación; El Paraiso sight, Calamar, La Peña, Cartagena, "Varrud", El Banco, Remedios, Puerto Berrío, Malena, Chicoral, Villavieja, Andalucía [west slope] 900 m.; Puerto Valdivia, Riofrio [Cauca Valley]; Dabeiba; Quimari; Ocaña, Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; Villavicencio). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Fusagasugá 1750 m.

According to Chapman birds from Dabeiba, Puerto Valdivia, and Chicoral are intermediate between this race and *uropygialis*.

* *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis uropygialis* (Lawrence)
PANAMÁ ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

Cotyle uropygialis, Ibis, 1863, p. 181 (Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific coast, the Western Andes, the upper Cauca Valley, and both slopes of the Central Andes in the Subtropical Zone (Río Truandó, Juradó, río Jurubidá, Nuquí, río Baudó, La Selva 2100 m., Santa Cecilia, Juntas

de Tamaná, Növita, Sipí, San José, Dagua, Lomitas, río Patía, Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayaquina; La Frijolera 1500 m., Santa Elena, Barro Blanco 2160 m., Salento, río Toche 2040 m.). [*Costa Rica, Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

* *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis* (Vieillot)

RUFIOUS-THROATED ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

Hirundo ruficollis, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 523, 1817 (Vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú southward to southern Brazil, northern Argentina, and Bolivia.*]

Riparia riparia riparia (Linnaeus)

BANK SWALLOW

Hirundo riparia, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 192, 1758 (Sweden).

Range of the species.—Breeds in North America, Europe, northern Africa, Japan, southern China, Siberia. In winter south to South America, southern Africa, India, southern Asia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. A single specimen recorded from Cali, February 6. [*Breeds in North America from Alaska to Virginia, also Europe, north Africa, Palestine, Persia and western Siberia. In winter south to southern Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia; southern Africa and India.*]

Additional records.—Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá [September 10], San Miguel 2800 m. [September 11]. The San Miguel birds were shot from an immense flock of migrating swallows which comprised a few Bank Swallows and large numbers of Northern Cliff Swallows and Barn Swallows [Dugand, *in lit.*].

Hirundo pyrrhonota pyrrhonota Vieillot (1)

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 519, 1817 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Canada, the United States and México. Winters in southern Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Specimen secured at San Gil, October 15. Sight record from the road between Barichara and San Gil, October 10. [*Breeds in Alaska, Canada, most of the United States, except Florida and the Rio Grande Valley. Western México. Winters in southern Brazil, Paraguay and northern Argentina.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m. [September 11], Valle de Sopó 2640 m. [October 3]. Large numbers were seen flying with Barn Swallows and Bank Swallows at San Miguel on September 11, 1948.

(1) = *Petrochelidon* auct.

* *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* Boddaert

BARN SWALLOW

Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 45, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Breeds in North America from Alaska to México, Europe, northern Africa, Siberia southward to Persia and southern Africa, India, the East Indies and Australia. Afghanistan, eastward to Japan. In winter south to South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Tropical Zone of the Caribbean and Pacific coast regions; Malpelo Island; Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes; the Vaupés and Amazon regions. Recorded from Quibdó (August 20), Buritaca (September 6-29), Mitú (October 1), Santa Cecilia (November), Juntas de Tamaná (December 19), Malpelo Island (February 8), Loretoyacu (March 23), Riohacha sight (first week of May), La Holanda (May 13), Tocahagua (May 13-14). [*Breeds from Alaska to México; winters from México southward to Tierra del Fuego.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m. (September 11), Popayán (September 28, December 4), Cauca, Putumayo (November 15), La Uvita (November).

Large flocks were seen flying together with *Hirundo p. pyrrhonota* and a few *Riparia r. riparia* by J. I. Borrero at San Miguel, 2800 m., not far from Bogotá, on September 11, 1948 [Dugand, *in lit.*].

Professor Dugand noted a flock of fifty or sixty birds flying low over the water on the Magdalena River at El Paraiso, Atlántico, about a half-hour before sunset each evening on April 27, 28 and 29, 1949.

Family CORVIDAE—THE CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES

Key

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Chin, throat and chest black..... | a |
| B. Chin and throat blue; chest with or without a black band..... | b |
| a. Lower breast and belly yellow, white, yellowish white or cream-color..... | 1 |
| Breast and belly violet-blue..... | 2 |
| 1. Back green; outer tail feathers yellow..... | <i>Xanthoura yncas</i> |
| Back violaceous brown; tail feathers blue, broadly tipped white..... | <i>Cyanocorax affinis</i> |
| 2. Fore crown black, hind crown and nape bluish white; tail tipped white..... | <i>Cyanocorax heilprini</i> |
| Whole crown black; tail dark blue, without white tip..... | <i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i> |
| b. With no pectoral band; mantle blackish..... | <i>Cyanolyca puichra</i> |
| With a black pectoral band; back blue..... | 3 |
| 3. Forehead black, fore crown silvery turquoise, hind crown turquoise-blue..... | <i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i> |
| Forehead black, whole crown violet-blue..... | <i>Cyanolyca viridi-cyana</i> |

* *Cyanocorax affinis affinis* Pelzeln

COLOMBIAN JAY

Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss., Cl., 20, (1), p. 164, 1856 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of northern and northeastern Colombia including the Santa Marta region; on the west coast south to the río San Juan (Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Las Nubes, Onaca, Cacagualito, Agua Dulce, La Concepción, San Miguel, Riofrio and above Riofrio up to 1500 m., Atánques, Valledupar; El Paraíso sight, Baranoa, Molinero, La Peña, Los Pendales, Turbaco, Cartagena; Remedios, west of Honda, Chicoral; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera; Murucucú, Tierra Alta, Quimari; Peque, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, río Truandó, río Nercua, río Juradó, río Salaquí, Iguamiandó, Alto del Buey, Nuquí, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 2100 m., Bagadó, El Tigre, río Tamaná, Pueblorrico, Noanamá; "Bogotá"; Guayabal 10 miles north of Cúcuta). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Tocaima; Turbo (Mus. Univ. Antioq.).

Birds from Juradó show a slight approach to *zeledoni* of Panamá in being less pure white, more yellowish below than in the typical form. They are also somewhat smaller than two "Bogotá" birds, thus again approaching *zeledoni*. On the other hand birds from the Santa Marta region, Bolívar and the upper río San Juan are as white below as the "Bogotá" birds, but have slightly shorter wings. The two "Bogotá" birds measure 176-180 mm., while 21 specimens from the other regions mentioned have wings of 160-172 (once 174) mm.

* *Cyanocorax heilprini* Gentry

HEILPRIN'S JAY

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 90, 1885 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Northwestern Brazil in the Rio Negro and Uaupés regions, and adjacent sections of southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela northward to the upper Orinoco.

COLOMBIA.—Río Guainia opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare, ranging doubtlessly northward to the Orinoco and southwestward to the Río Vaupés.

* *Cyanocorax violaceus violaceus* Du Bus

VIOLECEOUS JAY

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Let. et Beaux-Arts Belg., 14, (2), p. 103, 1847 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Perú northward to eastern Colombia, thence eastward through southern Venezuela and northern Brazil to British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Susumuco, above Villavicencio 1050 m., Villavicencio, Barrigón, río Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Range of the species except the Caribbean coast of Anzoátegui, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Quenane, Peralonso, Yurimena, Menegua, Macarena Mts.

* *Xanthoura yncas galeata* Ridgway

GALEATED JAY

Auk, 17, p. 27, 1900 ("Western Colombia" = El Edén, Central Andes, Tolima side, suggested by Chapman).

Range of the species.—Southern Texas through Mexico and Central America to Venezuela and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward. Not recorded from the Santa Marta Mts. Replaced in the upper Cauca and the Patía Valleys by the typical form. (Ocaña, Cachirí, Bucaramanga region 1200 m., below Chingasa, "Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Subía, Anolaima, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], Buenavista [Huila]; La Frijolera, Amalfi, Santa Elena, Retiro, Angellópolis, Salento, Laguneta 2850 m., El Edén, Toche, El Isno, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela, Miraflores; Concordia, La Selva, Los Tambos).

Additional records.—Above Zipaquirá along road to Pacho 3000 m., San Miguel 2800 m., Silvanía.

The frontal crest feathers are longest in birds from the west slope of the Western Andes; thus, the longest crests are found in birds from La Selva, the shortest in those from the Magdalena Valley, while birds from the lower Cauca have the crest intermediate in length between the two.

* *Xanthoura yncas yncas* (Boddaert)

YNCA JAY

Corvus yncas, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 38, 1783 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Cauca and Patía Valleys (Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, Popayán, Sabaneta near El Tambo, Mojarras, rio Patía). [Eastern Ecuador, Perú, and Bolivia.]

Additional records.—Timbio, Cajibío, Pisojé, Crucero.

Fifteen birds from southwestern Colombia have crests conspicuously reduced in size when compared to 45 specimens of *X. y. galeata*. I can find no character, either of size or color, by which they can be separated from 22 of *X. y. yncas*. They have, on the average, slightly bluer-green backs, but this is very variable.

The strange distribution of *yncas*, resulting by calling these birds by that name, must be put down to parallelism.

* *Xanthoura yncas cyanodorsalis* (Dubois)

BLUE-BACKED JAY

Cyanocorax yncas cyanodorsalis, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg., 38, (2), p. 492, 1874 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from the region just east of Bogotá northward to Norte de Santander. ? West slope of the same range at La Palmita, in southern Magdalena. ("Bogotá", Quetame 1380 m., "Organos de Chingaza", Pamplona, Gramalote; ? La Palmita). [Western Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Choachi 1900 m.

* *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana armillata* (Gray) ARMILLATED JAY

Cyanocorax armillatus, in Gray and Mitchell, *Genera Bds.*, 2, pl. 74, 1845 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (Gramalote, Páramo de Tamá 2400 m., Pamplona, Andes of Santander "just under the Páramos" [= Vetas], La Pica, Choachi, "Bogotá", Anolaima).

* *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana quindiuna* (Sclater and Salvin) QUINDÍO BLUE JAY

Cyanocitta armillata quindiuna, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1876, p. 272 (Quindío region, Central Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both flanks of the Quindío Mts., Central Andes (Toche, Laguneta 1950-3000 m., Santa Isabel, Salento).

* *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana angelae* Salvadori and Festa ANGELA'S BLUE JAY

Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, no. 357, p. 30, 1899 (Pun, north-eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of both slopes of the Central Andes at their southern end, southward to the eastern slope of the Andes of Pasto (La Plata 2130 m., Coconuco 3000 m., Valle de las Papas 3150 m.). [*Northeastern Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Paletará 3000 m.; Sibundoy 2200 m. [Putumayo].

* *Cyanolyca turcosa* (Bonaparte) TURQUOISE JAY

Cyanocitta turcosa, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 37, p. 830, 1853 ("Colombia"—I suggest near Puerres, Nariño).

Range of the species.—Colombia, and the Temperate Zone of Ecuador and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely from the Temperate Zone of the Andes in Nariño (near Puerres 2800 m.). Recorded also in "Bogotá" collections.

* *Cyanolyca pulchra pulchra* (Lawrence) BEAUTIFUL JAY

Cyanocitta pulchra, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York*, 11, p. 163, 1876 ("Quito", Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the west

slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the San Juan River southward to Nariño (Tatamá Mt. 2280 m., río Munchique 900 m., La Costa 1200-1300 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

Rare in collections. Known from about eight specimens.

Family CINCLIDAE—THE DIPPERS

Key

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Lower breast and belly grey..... | <i>Cinclus leucocephalus rivularis</i> |
| B. Lower breast and belly white..... | <i>Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus</i> |

Cinclus leucocephalus rivularis Bangs

SANTA MARTA DIPPER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 105, 1899 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Mountain streams in the Temperate, Subtropical, and occasionally upper Tropical Zones of the Santa Marta region (Páramo de Chirúa 3300 m., Macotama, Taquina, Chirúa, San Miguel, "Pueblo Viejo 600 m." sight).

The Dippers may be identified by their grey and white plumage, exceptionally large feet (middle toe with claw about 25 mm.), and long tarsi (about 29 mm.) in proportion to their size (wing 80-90 mm., tail 40-45 mm.). The favorite haunts of these birds are mountain streams, especially rushing torrents and cascades strewn with boulders. They are notable for their skill in diving into swift water.

* *Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus* Sclater

WHITE-BACKED DIPPER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 274 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Mountain streams in the upper Tropical, Subtropical and Temperate Zones, occasionally lower Páramo Zone of the Andes (Vetas, "Matisuga" [= Mutiscua], "Bogotá", Quetame sight, Fusagasugá; Retiro, Zancudo, Salento, Laguneta 3000 m., río Toche, San Agustín; Frontino, Pueblorrico, Juntas de Tamaná 120 m., La Costa 900 m., Pasto). [Western Venezuela; Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Upper río Cusiana near Páramo de Toquilla, just east of Lake Tota, Boyacá, 3600 m.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE—THE WRENS

Key

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| A. Throat only, or belly only, or more of the under parts streaked, barred or spotted..... | a |
| B. No streaks or bars or spots on under parts..... | b (after No. 14) |

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| a. Throat (or extreme upper chest only) streaked, barred, or spotted..... | 1 | |
| Breast and belly, or belly only, barred or spotted | 6 | |
| 1. Breast clear grey, flanks and belly rufous..... | 2 | |
| Breast not grey..... | 3 | |
| 2. With a broad black line above the white post-ocular streak..... | | <i>Henicorhina leucophrys tamae</i> |
| Black line above the white post-ocular streak obsolete | | <i>Henicorhina leucophrys anachoreta</i> |
| 3. Throat and breast white, spotted black; tail unbarred | | <i>Thryothorus euophrys</i> |
| Tail barred..... | 4 | |
| 4. Crown uniform with back; throat streaked black and white; breast and belly dull brown | | <i>Thryothorus leucopogon</i> |
| Crown rufescent in contrast to back; throat barred or dotted black and white..... | 5 | |
| 5. Upper breast clear rufous; flanks olive brown. | | <i>Thryothorus rutilus hypospodius</i> |
| Upper breast and flanks clear orange-rufous.. | | <i>Thryothorus rutilus interior</i> |
| Upper breast rufous mottled or barred black.. | | <i>Thryothorus rutilus laetus</i> |
| 6. Lower surface spotted..... | 7 | |
| Breast and belly, or belly only, barred..... | 9 | |
| 7. Upper surface dull brown, the feathers with dark centers; tail unbarred..... | | <i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> |
| Upper surface regularly barred or spotted..... | 8 | |
| 8. Under parts white, spotted dusky brown..... | | <i>Campylorhynchus nuchalis</i> |
| Belly and under tail coverts buffy white, buff or ochraceous, spotted brown..... | | <i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i> |
| 9. Tail over 30 mm..... | 10 | |
| Tail 25 mm. or less..... | 14 | |
| 10. Tail about 40-45 mm.; sides of breast and flanks barred with black..... | | <i>Troglodytes monticola</i> |
| Tail over 45 mm..... | 11 | |
| 11. Crown black in contrast to rufous back..... | 12 | |
| Crown brown, not different from back..... | 13 | |
| 12. Throat white; breast and belly barred black and white..... | | <i>Thryothorus nigricapillus connectens</i> |
| Throat, breast and belly barred black and white | | <i>Thryothorus nigricapillus schottii</i> |
| 13. Entire under surface and sides of head barred black and white..... | | <i>Thryothorus rutilus columbianus</i> |

- Throat and upper breast plain white, lower breast and belly black or dusky grey, narrowly barred white.....
14. Upper parts plain brown; throat and breast white
- Similar, but throat greyish; lower surface greyish white, narrowly barred with dusky on breast and belly.....
- b. Entire under surface pure white.....
- Entire under surface not pure white.....
15. Tail regularly barred grey and black; wing 50-60 mm.....
- Tail not regularly barred; wing over 70 mm....
16. Entire head and neck white; tail uniform dark brown
- Similar, but top of head streaked and tinged with pale greyish brown.....
- Entire head not white; tail (except two central rectrices) with a broad subterminal white bar
17. Back nearly uniform blackish brown (*).....
- Lower back and upper tail coverts rufescent.
- Mantle and back rufescent; outer tail feathers notched white.....
18. Breast and/or belly rufous, chestnut, or brown
- Breast and/or belly buff, white, or grey; flanks and crissum sometimes rufous or light brown
19. Entirely uniform below (**).....
- Color of breast or throat in contrast to that of belly
20. Tail and wings narrowly and strongly barred black; general coloration wood brown.....
- Thryothorus fasciato-ventris*
- Microcerculus m. marginatus* and *M. m. occidentalis*
- Microcerculus marginatus antioquiensis, corrasus* and *squamulatus*
- 15
- 18
- Odontorchilus branickii*
- 16
- Campylorhynchus albo-brunneus* ♂
- Campylorhynchus albo-brunneus* ♀
- 17
- Campylorhynchus griseus bicolor*
- Campylorhynchus griseus albicilius*
- Campylorhynchus griseus minor*
- 19
- 27
- 20
- 22
- Cinnycerthia peruana*

(*) Rump of *Campylorhynchus griseus bicolor* uniform with back or sometimes tinged with dull rufescent.

(**) Occasionally *Leucolepis phaeocephala propinqua* and *L. p. lawrencei*, which normally have the under parts rufous brown, appear with a white throat and breast.

- Tail and wings unbarred or with only a suggestion of bars..... 21
21. General color bright tawny rufous..... *Cinnycerthia u. unirufa*
General color dull rufous brown..... *Cinnycerthia unirufa unibrunnea*
22. Throat whitish; rest of plumage dark brown; tail very short..... *Microcerculus marginatus philomela*
Throat whitish; back and belly rufous..... *Thryothorus leucotis zuliensis*
Throat black; ear coverts streaked white; crown dark grey..... *Thryothorus spadix*
Throat and breast chestnut or rufous; feathers of forehead stiff..... 23
23. Forecrown rufous in contrast to hind crown... *Leucolepis arada transfluvialis*
Forecrown not rufous in contrast to hind crown 24
24. Tail brownish black, unbarred..... *Leucolepis thoracica*
Tail dark brown, finely barred with black..... 25
25. Lower breast dark brown tinged with grey, or definitely greyish brown..... *Leucolepis phaeocephala lawrencii*
Lower breast dark brown with no grey tinge.. 26
26. Throat and upper breast rufous..... *Leucolepis p. phaeocephala*
Throat and upper breast bay..... *Leucolepis phaeocephala chocoana*
27. Breast grey..... 28
Breast white, buff, or buffy white..... 32
28. Tail 35 mm. or less..... 29
Tail 50 mm. or more..... 30
29. Crown olive brown to blackish; back rufous brown *Henicorhina l. leucophrys*
Crown brown, the same color as the back; breast and center of belly very pale grey. *Henicorhina leucophrys bangsi*
Crown and back deep bright rufous; breast grey *Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps*
Crown and back rufous-bay; breast silvery... *Henicorhina leucophrys subsp.*
30. Crown and nape brown, the same color as the back *Thryothorus coraya griseipectus*
Crown and nape grey, or greyish brown in contrast to back; a black mustachial streak. 31
31. Flanks and belly grey or merely tinged olive brown *Thryothorus genibarbis saltuensis*

Flanks and belly olive brown.....	<i>Thryothorus genibarbis macrurus</i>
32. Crown black.....	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta haurwelli</i> and <i>dariensis</i>
Crown not black.....	33
33. Mantle streaked.....	34
Mantle not streaked.....	37
34. Breast and belly soiled white, sides of body pale buffy brown.....	35
Breast and belly buff, flanks rufous buff.....	36
35. Wing 51-58 mm.....	<i>Cistothorus apolinari</i>
Wing 40-47 mm.....	<i>Cistothorus platensis alticola</i>
36. Sides of body pale buff; wing 47-49 mm.; well-marked buff superciliaries.....	<i>Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis</i>
Sides of body rusty brown; wing 48-53 mm.; short buff superciliaries.....	<i>Cistothorus platensis tolimae</i>
Sides of body rusty brown; wing 48-51 mm.; well-marked buff superciliaries.....	<i>Cistothorus platensis tamae</i>
37. Tail about 20-30 mm.....	38
Tail over 35 mm.....	40
38. With no, or an ill-defined, black line above white superciliaries.....	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta inornata</i>
With a broad black line above white superciliaries	39
39. Back dull cinnamon brown; no or little grey at sides of breast; a black submalar streak.	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta albilateralis</i>
Back deep auburn; no black submalar streak.	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta eucharis</i>
40. Crown in contrast to back; a broad black mustachial streak.....	<i>Thryothorus genibarbis amaurogaster</i>
Crown not in contrast to back; no broad black mustachial streak.....	41
41. Under tail coverts unbarred, rufescent.....	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>
Under tail coverts barred or spotted with dusky	42
42. Wing 62-73 mm.; back plain rufous; a distinct white eyebrow.....	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>
Wing 58 mm. or less.....	43
43. Above deep rufous; long conspicuous eyebrow buffy	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>

Above brown or greyish brown, more or less
finely barred with dusky; eyebrow absent or
inconspicuous

Troglodytes musculus

* *Cinnycerthia unirufa unirufa* (Lafresnaye)

BAY WREN

Limnornis unirufus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 105, 1840 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca northward to the Sierra de Perijá ("Bogotá", El Peñón 2880 m., Pómeque, Páramo de San Pedro, Cachirí, Páramo de Tamá). [Western Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Above Choachi; Laguna de Juncos 2250 m.

* *Cinnycerthia unirufa unibrunnea* (Lafresnaye)

BROWN WREN

Limnornis or *Thryothorus unibrunneus*, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 59, 1853 (Pichincha, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes in Nariño northward to the Central and ? Western Andes (near Puerres; La Plata 2340 m., Laguneta, Santa Isabel; Monte Socorro 3800 m. ? Western Andes). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Páramo del Tábano 3300 m.; Moscopán 3400 m.

* *Cinnycerthia peruana bogotensis* (Matschie)

BOGOTÁ BROWN WREN

Presbys bogotensis, Journ. Orn., 33, p. 466, 1885 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward through the Andes to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Andalucía 2100 m.).

* *Cinnycerthia peruana olivascens* Sharpe

SALMON'S BROWN WREN

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 184, pl. 11, 1881 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Central Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones, rarely upper Tropical Zone of the Central and Western Andes from Antioquia southward to Nariño (Santa Elena, Retiro, Zancudo, Laguneta, above Salento 2700 m., Toche; Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cocal 1200 and 1800 m., Cerro Munchique, río Munchique 900 m.; La Guayacana). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—El Tambo, Munchique [east slope] 1720 m.

* *Cistothorus platensis alticola* Salvin and Godman

RORAIMA GRASS WREN

Ibis, 1883, p. 204 (Mount Roraima, eastern Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern North America, México and Central America, southward in the mountains of South America to Tierra del Fuego. The Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. (Macotama Valley 1350-2400 m., Mt. Rancho, San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas 2400-2700 m., Taquina). [*Venezuela.*]

* *Cistothorus platensis tamae* Cory

TAMÁ GRASS WREN

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 344, 1916 (Páramo de Tamá, western Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de Choachi, Páramo above Chipaque). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Cistothorus platensis tolimae de Schauensee

TOLIMA GRASS WREN

Not. Naturae, no. 161, p. 2, 1946 (Nevado del Tolima, 3600 m., Central Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones in the northern half of the Central Andes (Nevado del Tolima 3600 m., Santa Isabel).

* *Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis* Lawrence

EQUATORIAL GRASS WREN

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 10, p. 3, 1871 (Pichincha, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones at the southern end of the Central Andes, the Western Andes?, and the mountains of Nariño (Coconuco, Valle de las Papas; Munchique 1740 m.; Chiles 3510 m., Mayasquer, Cumbal). [*Temperate Zones of Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Páramo del Tábano 3300 m.

A single bird from the Western Andes (Munchique) is immature.

* *Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman

APOLINAR'S MARSH WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 635, 1914 (Suba Marshes, Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes in the marshes of the Bogotá plateau (Suba).

* *Campylorhynchus griseus albicilius* (Bonaparte)

WHITE-BROWED CACTUS WREN

Buglodytes albicilius, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 57, 1854 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana and the Rio Branco region of northern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from La Guajira westward to the upper Sinú Valley, southward up the Magdalena Valley to about 7° North Lat. (Riohacha, Dibulla, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Riofrio, Tucurinca, Fundación, Calamar, El Paraiso, Remolino, Barranquilla, La Playa, Puerto Colombia, Baranoa, Aguada de Pablo, Los Pendales, Turbaco; Tierra Alta, Químari; "Carpinteria" [= Carpintero]). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja.

Replaced in the upper Magdalena Valley by the next form.

* *Campylorhynchus griseus bicolor* (Pelzeln)

BICOLORED CACTUS WREN

Heleodytes bicolor, Ibis, 1875, p. 330 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones (up to 2045 m.) on the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Santander and Boyacá, and the lower Tropical Zone in the arid upper Magdalena Valley. Specimens have been recorded from "Bogotá", Soatá 2045 m., and Villavieja 435 m.; sight records from San Gil, Socorro, Las Palmas, Galán, Barichara, Jordán, Pescadero, La Uvita. A record from Honda probably pertains to this form, while at Barranca Bermeja *albicilius* is found according to Prof. Dugand.

Campylorhynchus griseus minor (Cabanis)

LESSER CACTUS WREN

Heleodytes minor, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 80, 1851 (Ciudad Bolívar, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Villavicencio). [*Western and central Venezuela to the lower Orinoco.*]

* *Campylorhynchus albo-brunneus harterti* (Berlepsch)

HARTERT'S WHITE-HEADED WREN

Heleodytes harterti, Ornis, 1907, p. 347 (San José, rio Dagua, western Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá and western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast, south to the rio Anchicayá (Rio Salaquí, rio Juradó, rio Atrato, Dabeiba, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 1530 m., Bagadó, La Vieja, El Tigre, rio Tamañá, "Bahía del Chocó" [= Buenaventura], San José). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Bahia Solano, rio Anchicayá 300 m.

- * **Campylorhynchus albo-brunneus aenigmaticus** de Schauensee
NARIÑO WREN

Not. Naturae, no. 209, p. 1, 1948 (La Guayacana, 220 m., near El Diviso, southwestern Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality in southwestern Nariño.

- * **Campylorhynchus turdinus hypostictus** Gould
AMAZONIAN SPOTTED CACTUS WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 68 (Ucayali River, Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa, Apiay; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, western Amazonia to the Río Tocantins, northern Bolivia.]

Additional records.—Restrepo, Peralonso; Rumiaco, Putumayo.

- * **Campylorhynchus zonatus curvirostris** Ridgway
CURVE-BILLED BANDED WREN

Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 23, p. 385, 1888 ("New Granada").

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Tropical Zone at the southwestern and southern base of the Santa Marta Mts. and the valley of the río Cesare (Riofrio, Aracataca, Tucurínca, Fundación, Valencia, río Cesare Valley).

- * **Campylorhynchus zonatus brevirostris** Lafresnaye
SHORT-BILLED BANDED WREN

Rev. Zool., 8, p. 339, 1845 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Magdalena Valley up to 1600 m.; the Caribbean coast (except the Santa Marta region) from Atlántico westward to the upper Sinú Valley ("Bogotá", Sasaima 1225 m., El Consuelo, Malena, Puerto Berrio, Opón, Naranjo below Bucaramanga, El Tambor; Los Pendales; Tierra Alta, Quimari; sight records from between La Mesa and San Antonio de Tena 1300 m., El Colegio 1200 m. and Estación Santana above Sasaima 1600 m.). [Northwestern Ecuador.]

Replaced in the Santa Marta region by *C. z. curvirostris*.

- * **Campylorhynchus nuchalis pardus** Sclater
CARIBBEAN BANDED WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1857", 1858, p. 271 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern and central Venezuela; northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley eastward to the Guajira region; the lower Magdalena as far south as 8° N. Latitude (lower rio Sinú; Turbaco, La Peña, Manatí, Baranoa, El Paraíso sight, Puerto Giraldo, Cerro de San Antonio, Calamar, Ciénaga, Tierra Nueva, Fonseca, rio Ranchería; "Catamucho" [= Tacamocho], Boca de Chimí, El Banco, Gamarra, "Carpintería" [= Carpintero]).

***Odontorchilus branickii branickii* (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)**

BRANICKI'S TOOTH-BILLED WREN

Odontorhynchus branickii, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 72, pl. 6 (Machay, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward through eastern Ecuador and Perú. Northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Palma 1650 m.). [*Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

* ***Thryothorus leucotis leucotis* Lafresnaye**

WHITE-EARED WREN

Rev. Zool., 8, p. 338, 1845 (Honda, upper Río Magdalena, Colombia, ex Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—The Pearl Islands and Panamá to Colombia and the Guianas, southward to southeastern Brazil and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the west side of the Santa Marta Mountains, the (? entire) Magdalena Valley and westward along the Caribbean coast region to the Sinú Valley (Bonda, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; Barranquilla, Luruaco, Turbaco, Cartagena; Puerto Zapote, Jaraquiel; Algodonal, "Catamucho" [= Tacamocho], Gamarra, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, Chicoral, "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Puerto Sagoc, La Gloria.

* ***Thryothorus leucotis zuliensis* Hellmayr**

ZULIA WREN

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool., 13, pt. 7, p. 164, 1934 (Oropé, Zulia [Táchira], Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Norte de Santander near the Venezuelan border (Guayabal, Agua Blanca, Petrólea). [*Western Venezuela in Zulia and Táchira.*]

* ***Thryothorus leucotis venezuelanus* Cabanis**

VENEZUELAN WREN

Mus. Hein., 1, p. 78, 1851 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the northern and eastern sides of the Santa Marta Mountains, and the southern plains of the Guajira Peninsula (Buritaca, Don Diego, Dibulla, Arroyo de Arenas, Fonseca). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Conejo, Maicao.

Replaced in the northern tip of the Guajira Peninsula (Macuira Mts.) by the next form.

Thryothorus leucotis collinus (Wetmore)

MACUIRA WREN

Thryophilus leucotis collinus, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 9, 1946 (Near Nazaret, 450-600 m., Serranía de Macuira, Guajira Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the isolated Macuira Mts., northern tip of the Guajira Peninsula (Near Nazaret).

Thryothorus leucotis bogotensis (Hellmayr)

VILLAVICENCIO WREN

Thryophilus albipectus bogotensis, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 51, pp. 770, 774, 1901 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos eastward to the Orinoco ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Maipures). [Central Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Rio Ocoa, Peralonso.

Thryothorus leucotis peruanus (Hellmayr)

PERUVIAN WREN

Thryophilus leucotis peruanus, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 1, no. 5, p. 41, 1921 (Nauta, Río Marañón, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" collections, but may occur in the Caquetá region, and undoubtedly on the Colombian Amazon. [Eastern Perú, and the Amazon Valley eastward to the río Purús.]

* **Thryothorus leucotis galbraithii** Lawrence

GALBRAITH'S WREN

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 320, 1861 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (río Salagüí, Sautatá, Turbo). [Eastern Panamá.]

* **Thryothorus rufalbus cumanensis** (Cabanis)

CUMANÁ WREN

Troglodytes cumanensis, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 408, 1860 (Cartagena, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region westward as far as the vicinity of Cartagena (Don Diego, Cacagualito, Masinga Vieja, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Minca, Tierra Nueva, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación, Valencia sight; Juanmina sight, Los Pendales, Cartagena). [Northern Venezuela.]

* *Thryothorus rufalbus minlosi* (Berlepsch)

MINLOS' WREN

Thryophilus minlosi, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 280, pl. 1, fig. 3, 1884 ("Bucaramanga", Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the northern section of the Eastern Andes ("Bucaramanga" ?, Gramalote, Puerto Santander, Llanos de Casanare, Villavicencio, "Bogotá"). [*Adjacent western Venezuela.*]

Professor Dugand points out to me that it is doubtful whether the type came really from the vicinity of Bucaramanga, as this locality lies on the west slope of the Eastern Andes. All subsequent records of *minlosi* are from the east side of that range. According to Dugand the "Bucaramanga" records of Berlepsch are to be interpreted in the same way as "Bogotá", "Medellín", and "Pasto" records, these names having a rather broadly regional value, not a definite local one.

* *Thryothorus nicefori* de Schauensee

BROTHER NICÉFORO'S WREN

Not. Naturae, no. 182, p. 1, 1946 (San Gil, south of Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from seven specimens from San Gil, 1095 m., upper Tropical Zone in the valleys of the Sogamoso and the Fonce, western slope of the Eastern Andes.

* *Thryothorus leucopogon leucopogon* (Salvadori and Festa)

FESTA'S WREN

Thryophilus leucopogon, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, no. 357, p. 6, 1899 (Rio Peripa, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Southwestern Bolívar, the lower Atrato and the entire Pacific coast in the Tropical Zone (Murucucú; Murindó, rio Salaquí, Juradó, Nuquí, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Nóvita, San José, Buenavista [Nariño], La Guayacana). [*Pacific slope of eastern Panamá.*]

Birds from the rio Salaquí and Murucucú are unstable in color, being either like *leucopogon* or *T. l. griseus* Griscom from the Caribbean slope of Darién (Permé, Ranchón, Obaldía). It is probable that birds from the east foot of Mt. Tacarcuna belong to *griseus*, if that race is valid.

* *Thryothorus nigricapillus schottii* (Baird)

SCHOTT'S WREN

Thryophilus schottii, Rev. Amer. Bds., p. 133, 1864 (Rio Truandó, northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to southwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of western Colombia from the río Dagua northward along the Pacific coast, the río San Juan Valley, and the Atrato Valley (Buenaventura, San José, Cisneros, Sipí, Juntas de Tamaná, La Selva 1800 m., Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico 1620 m., Condoto, Bagadó, El Tambo [Chocó], Quibdó, río Baudó, Nuquí, río Jurubidá, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Punta Ardita, río Juradó, río Truandó). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Birds from the Baudó Mts. and the upper río San Juan show the characters of this race, barred throat and upper breast, more strongly than birds from the type locality.

I feel that the locality Remedios for this bird is doubtful (P. Z. S. London, 1879).

* ***Thryothorus nigricapillus connectens*** (Chapman)

INTERMEDIATE BLACK-CAPPED WREN

Thryophilus nigricapillus connectens, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 157, 1912 (Cocal, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of southwestern Colombia, from the region about Cerro Munchique southward (Cocal 1500 m., La Costa; río Munchique; Barbacoas, Ricaurte, La Guayacana).

* ***Thryothorus spadix*** (Bangs)

BLACK-HEADED WREN

Pheugopedius spadix, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 74, 1910 (Naranjito, 1170 m., río Dagua, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope southward to the region about Munchique (La Selva 1800 m., Naranjito, río Dagua, La Gallera, La Costa 750 m., río Munchique). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* ***Thryothorus fasciato-ventris fasciato-ventris*** (Lafresnaye)

BAND-BELLIED WREN

Thrioethorus fasciato-ventris, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 337, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena Valley, northward to Algodonal and the western base of the Santa Marta Mts., and westward to the lower Cauca and Sinú Valleys. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Ríofrío, Tucurínca, Fundación; El Tambor, "Bogotá"; Honda, Malena, Remedios, río Nechí, Algodonal; Puerto Valdivia; Puerto Zapote, lower Sinú, Murucucú, Tierra Alta, Quimarí).

A record from Anolaima, in the Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes, is doubtful.

* *Thryothorus fasciato-ventris albigularis* (Sclater)

PANAMÁ BLACK-BELLIED WREN

Cyphorinus albigularis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 76, pl. 88 (Isthmus of Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western Colombia in Chocó, southward to the upper río San Juan (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Murindó, Andagoya). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* *Thryothorus coraya griseipectus* Sharpe

GREY-BREASTED WREN

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 236, pl. 15, fig. 2, 1881 (Nauta, Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, and the Amazon Valley westward from the Río Tocantins to eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Putumayo and Amazonas (Umbria; Loretoyacu). [*Northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador; western Brazil north of the Amazon.*]

Thryothorus coraya caurensis Berlepsch and Hartert

CAURA WREN

Novit. Zool., 9, p. 7, 1902 (Río Nichare, Río Caura, Bolívar, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern tip of the country along the Río Negro (San Felipe, Macacuni). [*Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil.*]

* *Thryothorus genibarbis amaurogaster* (Chapman)

TAWNY-BREASTED WREN

Phlegopedius mystacalis amaurogaster, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 179, 1914 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Eastern Andes of Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes; west slope of the same range at Las Ventanas ("Bogotá", Buenavista above Villavicencio, Las Ventanas, Pamplonita, Ocaña, Pueblo Nuevo).

A single specimen from Pamplonita, Norte de Santander, agrees with other East Andean examples. Farther east, on the Venezuelan border, *T. g. tachirensis* Phelps and Gilliard may be found. This was described from the Venezuelan side of Páramo de Tamá.

* *Thryothorus genibarbis macrurus* Allen (1) LONG-TAILED WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 137, 1889 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes and the east slope of the Central Andes (Peñablanca 2800 m., San Gil, Mogotes, "Bogotá", Salto de Tequendama, below Andalucía [west slope] 900 m.; "Medellin", Santa Elena, Toche, El Edén, Salento, Miraflores, La Candela, San Agustín).

* *Thryothorus genibarbis saltuensis* (Bangs) WEST COLOMBIAN MOUSTACHED WREN

Pheugopedius mystacalis saltuensis, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 74, 1910 (San Luis, Bitaco Valley, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes and the Popayán region (San Luis, Bitaco Valley, Lomitas, San Antonio 1980 m., El Tambo 1530 m., Munchique; Popayán).

* *Thryothorus genibarbis yananchae* de Schauensee NARIÑO MOUSTACHED WREN

Not. Naturae, no. 232, p. 5, February 1951 (Yananchá, 1500 m., Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Guaitara Valley in the interior of Nariño (Yananchá).

* *Thryothorus euophrys euophrys* Sclater FRASER'S WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 74 (Lloa, a few miles southwest of Quito, on the side of Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical Zone of the Andes of Nariño, on the west slope (Mayasquer 2200-2520 m.). [Western Ecuador, humid Temperate Zone.]

* *Thryothorus rufus laetus* Bangs SANTA MARTA WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 160, 1898 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

(1) I have examined the type of this bird and find that it is merely an individual variant of this species. Except for the pattern of the tail it shows all the characters of birds from the western slope of the Eastern Andes. These differ from *saltuensis* by the color of the tail, which is dull rufous to fuscous; the outer tail feathers are sometimes barred, sometimes longitudinally striped, the bars in some specimens showing a tendency to break down into stripes. A bird from Mogotes is exactly like the type showing the extreme of variation. Birds from the Magdalena Valley are intermediate between this form and *saltuensis*, having the flanks dark as in *macrurus*, but the tail bright rufous as in *saltuensis*.

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and Perú and eastward through Venezuela to Tobago and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the foothills of the Santa Marta Mountains (Aguadulce, Minca, La Tigra, Bonda, Onaca 900 m., Cagualito, Palomino, Pueblo Viejo, La Concepción). [*Perijá Mts. of northwestern Venezuela.*]

***Thryothorus rutilus rutilus* Vieillot**

RUFIOUS-BREASTED WREN

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 34, p. 55, 1819 (Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Norte de Santander (below Pamplona). [*Trinidad and northern Venezuela.*]

Known in Colombia from a single, not fully adult specimen, which on geographical grounds should belong to the typical race, as it occurs just across the border in the State of Táchira, western Venezuela.

* ***Thryothorus rutilus interior* (Todd)**

LEBRIJA RIVER WREN

Pheugopedius rutilus interior, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45, p. 9, 1932 (El Cauca, "Santander" [error: Dept. Magdalena], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes in southern Dept. Magdalena (El Cauca, La Palmita).

* ***Thryothorus rutilus hypospodius* Salvin and Godman**

GREY-BELLIED WREN

Biol. Centr. Amer., Aves, 1, p. 92, 1880 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward ("Bogotá", Susumuco, Buenavista 1230 m., Villavicencio, La Colorada, río Negro [Boyacá]). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Río Guatiquía.

***Thryothorus rutilus columbianus* (Chapman)**

COLOMBIAN BAND-BELLIED WREN

Pheugopedius sclateri columbianus, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 138, p. 14, 1924 (Miraflores, west slope of the Central Andes east of Palmira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and ? Eastern Andes (Miraflores 2340 m.; "Bogotá", "Enconosa").

The range of the bird is imperfectly known in Colombia, the specimen from "Enconosa" (? Icononzo) having been purchased. Chapman, however, evinces no doubt regarding the latter locality as being correct. If the bird does occur on the west slope of the Eastern An-

des, then the ranges of *columbianus* and *interior* are very near each other, but perhaps separated by altitude.

This is *Pheugopedius sclateri* of Chapman's list.

* **Troglodytes musculus atopus** Oberholser

SANTA MARTA HOUSE-WREN

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 207, 1904 (Cacagualito, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México, the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago, Central America southward to Tierra del Fuego. The Falkland Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region from Atlántico eastward to La Guajira, occasionally up to 1800 m. in the Santa Marta Mts.; up the lower Magdalena Valley to about 7° North Lat.; east of the Andes in the Zulia lowlands (Tocahagua, Barranquilla. El Paraiso sight; Fundación, Tucurínca, Aracataca, Riofrío, Clénaga, Gaira, Santa Marta, Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, Cacagualito, Donama, Don Diego, Marocaso, Riohacha, valleys of the río Cesare and Rancheria; Guayabal, Cúcuta).

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja; Aguablanca near Cúcuta.

* **Troglodytes musculus columbae** Stone

BOGOTÁ HOUSE-WREN

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 51, p. 308, 1899 (Vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes (Ocaña, Cachirí, Pamplona road 2700 m., Bucaramanga, La Pica, Tunja, Fómeque, Páramo de Beltrán, Quetame 1440 m., Chipaque, Choachi, Tocaimito 3100 m., "Bogotá", La Holanda, El Peñón).

Additional records.—Subachoque, Ciudad Universitaria [Bogotá]; common about the city of Bogotá.

The specimen from Quetame approaches *clarus*.

Birds from the west slope of the Eastern Andes west of and below Ocaña probably represent the form *atopus*, which is found as far south as Barranca Bermeja in the Magdalena Valley.

Troglodytes musculus clarus Berlepsch and Hartert

PALE-BELLIED HOUSE-WREN

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 8, 1902 (Bartica Grove, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes and the Llanos del Meta (Buenavista, Villavicencio). [Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas southward to Maranhão, Matto Grosso, eastern Perú and Bolivia. Not recorded from eastern Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Quenane.

* **Troglodytes musculus striatulus** (Lafresnaye)

CAUCA HOUSE-WREN

Thriothorus striatulus, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 338, 1845 ("Bogotá"; Honda, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones in the upper Magdalena Valley, the middle and upper Cauca Valley, the upper Sinú region, the Atrato Valley, and the Pacific coast southward to the rio Dagua ("Bogotá", Anolaima, Sasaima, below Andalucia [west slope] 900 m.; Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, La Candela, Miraflores, rio Toche 2100 m., Salento, Medellín, Santa Elena 2700 m., La Frijolera, Puerto Valdivia; Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Concordia, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cali, Riofrio, La Manuelita; El Tambo, rio Patia, La Sierra). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—San Agustín; Popayán.

One specimen from Anolaima approaches *columbae*; two from the rio Patia are intermediate with *albicans*. Two adults from the west slope of the Western Andes (Santa Cecilia) have larger bills than 17 specimens of this form from other parts of Colombia.

Replaced in the lower Patia Valley and Nariño by the next form.

* **Troglodytes musculus albicans** Berlepsch and Taczanowski

WHITE-BELLIED HOUSE-WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 540 (Guayaquil, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast in Nariño, up to 1500 m. in the Guátara Valley, probably ranging higher on the western slope of the Andes of Pasto (Tumaco, Barbacoas, Yananchá 1500 m.). [*Western Ecuador, where occasionally up to 2400 m.*]

Troglodytes monticola Bangs

PÁRAMO WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 106, 1899 (Páramo de Chirúgua, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. between 3200 and 4500 m. (Páramo de Chirúgua, Páramo de Macotama).

Additional records.—Mamancanaca 3200 m.

* **Troglodytes solstitialis solitarius** Todd

PALE-BREASTED WREN

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 206, 1912 (Páramo de Rosas, Lara, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward through the mountains to southern Bolivia and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes (excepting the extreme southern section); the eastern slope of the Western Andes ("Bogotá", El Peñón, El Roble; Santa Elena, La Leonera 3600 m., Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Laguneta

1900-3000 m., Salento, río Toche, El Edén; Cerro Munchique [east slope] 1800 m., Andes west of Popayán). [Western Venezuela.]

* *Troglodytes solstitialis solstitialis* Sclater

EQUATORIAL WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 550 (Matos and Pinipi near Riobamba, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones at the head of the Magdalena Valley (where intermediate with *solitarius*), the southern end of the Central Andes, and Tropical to lower Páramo Zones of the Andes of Nariño (San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela, Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer, Valle de las Papas; Yananchá 1500 m., Mayasquer, Chiles 3300-3600 m., Ricaurte 1170 m., río Perlasiví 1350-1440 m., La Guayacana). [Ecuador and northwestern Perú.]

Birds from the upper Subtropical and Páramo Zones are a trifle larger than those from the Tropical Zone.

Henicorhina leucosticta albilateralis Chapman

WHITE-SIDED WOOD WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 524, 1917 (El Consuelo, 1000 m., western slope of the Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Río Negro district, thence westward to Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the middle Magdalena Valley in western Cundinamarca, westward to the lower and middle Cauca Valley (Salto de Tequendama, El Consuelo 1000 m.; Peque, Riofrio, near Cartago).

Chapman (p. 524) is wrong in saying that Peque is on the western slope of the Western Andes. This error is followed by Hellmayr (Cat. Bds. Amer., 7, pp. 258, 259, 1934) in saying that the locality is at the sources of the Río Sucio. In reality, Peque lies on the eastern slope, above the middle Cauca Valley.

* *Henicorhina leucosticta darienensis* Hellmayr

DARIÉN WOOD WREN

Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 1, no. 4, p. 25, 1921 (Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia from the upper Sinú region and the lower río Sucio westward across the Atrato Valley to the Panamá border, and southward on the Pacific coast to the Baudó Mts. (Quimari; Dabeiba, Murindó, Alto Bonito 450 m., río Salaquí, río Juradó, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey 1020 m.). [Eastern Panamá.]

Birds from Quimari are intermediate between this race and *albilateralis*.

Henicorhina leucosticta eucharis Bangs WEST ANDEAN WOOD WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 23, p. 74, 1910 (Pavas, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical [above 1200 m.] and Subtropical Zones of the western slope of the Western Andes at the headwaters of the río Dagua (Pavas 1320 m., Lomitas 1360 m., Primavera 1530 m., "near Jiménez 720 m." [?]).

This form does not seem to descend much below 1300 m. Palmer labeled a specimen as being from "near Jiménez, alt. 2400 ft.", but this statement is highly questionable. See under *H. l. inornata*.

* **Henicorhina leucosticta inornata** Hellmayr LITA WOOD WREN

Journ. Orn., 51, p. 528, 1903 (Lita, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast, including the heavily forested foothills of the Western Andes below the range of *eucharis* [below 900 m.] from the upper río San Juan southward (Nóvita, Sipí, Córdoba, San José, La Costa 750 m., Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*.]

* **Henicorhina leucosticta hauxwelli** Chubb HAUXWELL'S WOOD WREN

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 156, 1920 (Elvira, Río Marañón, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá"; río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia). [*Eastern Ecuador, central-eastern Perú*.]

* **Henicorhina leucophrys bangsi** Ridgway BANGS' WOOD WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 16, p. 168, 1903 (San Francisco, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 600 and 2100 m., doubtfully up to 2400 m., most abundant between 1200 and 1800 m. (Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinatti, El Libano, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, "Sierra Nevada up to 8000 ft.", Palomino, San Francisco, San Miguel, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción).

The altitude of Pueblo Viejo, given as "8000 ft." by Bangs (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 160, 1898), is in reality 2000 feet only. See Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 122, 1922.

The species is represented at higher elevations in the Santa Marta Mountains by the next form.

* *Henicorhina leucophrys anachoreta* Bangs

SANTA MARTA WOOD WREN

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 84, 1899 (Páramo de "Chirugua" [Chirúgua] 3300-3600 m., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., descending sometimes as low as 1800 m. in the Sierra Nevada proper, but usually not below 2400 m. on the San Lorenzo range. It is found as high as 3600 m. (San Lorenzo, "Sierra Nevada 6000 and 8000 ft.", San Miguel, Macotama, Páramo de Macotama, Páramo de Chirúgua, Páramo de Mamarongo).

In the "Sierra Nevada" the ranges of *anachoreta* and *bangsi* would appear to overlap, for the former is recorded there as occurring as high as 2400 m., and the latter as low as 1800 m. Whether the ranges actually overlap would form an interesting study. It is possible, or probable, that the two forms have separate ecological habitats, or that they do not actually occur together, one form ascending and the other descending the mountain slopes at different seasons of the year.

* *Henicorhina leucophrys tamae* Zimmer and Phelps

TAMÁ WOOD WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1270, p. 13, 1944 (Páramo de Tamá, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes and the Macarena Mts. (? Pueblo Nuevo, Páramo de Tamá, río Negro [Boyacá], "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Macarena Mts. 1400 m.). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Choachi [probably below].

Apparently replaced by the nominate form in the lower Temperate Zone of the same slope at Chipaque, near and above Choachi.

* *Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys* (Tschudi)

WHITE-BROWED WOOD WREN

Troglodytes leucophrys, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), Heft 3, p. 282, 1844 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes [east slope at Chipaque], both slopes of the Central Andes, and east slope of the Western Andes, and the Subtropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño. Possibly the west slope of the Western Andes in the upper Dagua Valley. (La Palmita, Las Ventanas, Ramirez, Cachirí, La Pica, "Bogotá", Chipaque 2550 m., Subia, El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Andalucía, Buenavista [Huila]; La Frijolera 1500 m., Santa Elena, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., río Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, La Palma, La Candela; Lomitas [? this race], San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, Mayasquer 2340.). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo [Cauca].

Replaced below Mayasquer, Nariño, and in the upper Tropical Zone of the west slope of the Western Andes by *H. l. brunneiceps*.

* *Henicorhina leucophrys* subsp.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Baudó Mts. (Baudó Mts. above the Río Atrato 900 m.).

A single bird from the above locality differs from any specimen examined. A bird collected by Salmon at Frontino, 1440 m., could possibly belong to the same form. More specimens from the Atrato Valley are desirable.

* *Henicorhina leucophrys brunneiceps* Chapman

BROWN-HEADED WOOD WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 181, 1914 (La Gallera, 1740 m., west slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of Nariño, and the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Western Andes north to the headwaters of the río San Juan (La Selva 1800-2100 m., Névita Trail 1200 m., ? Névita Trail 2160 m., La Gallera 1700-2100 m., Cocal 1600-1800 m., río Munchique 900 m., río Mechengue 720 m., Ricaurte 900-1350 m., Mayasquer 1350-1450 m., río Perlasiví 1350-1450 m.).

Microcerculus marginatus corrasus Bangs

SANTA MARTA SCALY-BREADED WREN

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 87, 1902 (Chirúa, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region between 600 and 1200 m., and perhaps as high as 2100 m. (Chirúa, Don Diego, Onaca, San Lorenzo and Loma Larga sight).

For a review of the races and plumages of *Microcerculus marginatus* see Griscom (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72, pp. 360-365, 1932).

* *Microcerculus marginatus squamulatus* Sclater and Salvin

SQUAMULATED WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 37, pl. 6 (San Cristóbal, Táchira, western Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Gramalote). [*Northwestern Venezuela*.]

* **Microcerculus marginatus philomela** (Salvin) NIGHTINGALE WREN

Cyphorhinus philomela, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 202 (Vera Paz, Guatemala).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia on the Panamá border (río Juradó). [*Guatemala to Panamá.*]

A single specimen from Juradó has a longer bill than Central American specimens. It is like the bill of the South American species of this confusing group.

* **Microcerculus marginatus antioquiensis** Chapman
ANTIOQUIA SCALY-BREASTED WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 647, 1915 (Dabeiba, río Sucio, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the upper río Sucio valley eastward to southwestern Bolívar (Dabeiba, Alto Bonito; Quimari).

* **Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis** Hellmayr
WESTERN SCALY-BREASTED WREN

Nov. Zool., 13, pp. 354, 355, 1906 (Lita, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó mountains southward (río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Növita, San José, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Microcerculus marginatus marginatus** (Sclater)
SCALY-BREASTED WREN

Heterocnemis marginata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 145 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Florencia). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú, southern Venezuela, and the Amazon Valley.*]

* **Leucolepis thoracica dichroa** (Sclater and Salvin)
CHESTNUT-BREASTED WREN

Cyphorhinus dichrous, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 492, pl. 41 (Remedios [probably above], Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Western Andes. Not recorded from Nariño. (Remedios [above ?]; La Frijolera, El Edén 2550 m.; San Antonio, Cocal, Munchique west slope 1350 m., río Munchique 710 m., La Costa 900 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

The type, said to be from Remedios (720 m.), was probably taken above Salmon's headquarters at that place.

* **Leucolepis arada transfluvialis** Todd

RIO SOLIMÕES MUSICAL WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45, p. 13, 1932 (Manacapurú, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Colombia to the Guianas and southward to the middle and upper Amazon, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*North of the Amazon from the Rio Negro westward to the Caquetá region of Colombia.*]

Replaced in the Putumayo region by the next form.

* **Leucolepis arada salvini** (Sharpe)

SALVIN'S MUSICAL WREN

Cyphorhinus salvini, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 6, p. 292, pl. 18, fig. 1, 1881 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the upper Putumayo region (Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Leucolepis phaeocephala propinqua** Todd

JARAQUIEL SONG WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 114, 1919 (Jaraquiel, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Honduras southward to Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the Sinú Valley to the lower Cauca, middle Magdalena and Lebrija Valleys (Jaraquiel, Quimari, Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios, El Tambor, río Lebrija).

* **Leucolepis phaeocephala lawrencii** (Lawrence)

LAWRENCE'S SONG WREN

Cyphorhinus lawrencii, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 5, 1863 (Panamá R. R.).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The region about the mouth of the Atrato (Sautatá). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Replaced farther south in the Atrato Valley by the next form.

* **Leucolepis phaeocephala chocoana** de Schauensee

CHOCÓ SONG WREN

Not. Naturae, no. 161, p. 6, 1946 (Alto del Buey, Baudó Mts., Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. From Juradó and the río Sucio Valley southward along the Pacific coast and in the Atrato Valley to the Baudó Mountains (Juradó, río Jampavadó, Murindó, Alto Bonito, Baudó, Alto del Buey 1020 m., río Jurubidá, Nuquí).

Birds from the northern part of the range are paler than Baudó specimens, thus approaching *lawrencii*.

* *Leucolepis phaeocephala phaeocephala* (Sclater)

DUSKY-HEADED SONG WREN

Cyphorinus phaeocephalus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860. p. 291 (Esmeraldas, northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the upper San Juan River in Chocó southward into Nariño (Juntas de Tamaná, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Family MIMIDAE—THE MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS
AND CATBIRDS

Key

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. General plumage slate grey; cap and tail black; under tail coverts chestnut..... | <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> |
| B. General plumage not slate grey..... | 1 |
| 1. Crown and nape black; back liver brown; plumage below light ochraceous, faintly barred black on sides; tail much graduated, black with broad white tips..... | <i>Donacobius atricapillus</i> |
| Entirely grey above; soiled white below; tail rounded, broadly tipped white..... | <i>Mimus gilvus</i> |
| Similar, but brownish above; below tinged buffy | <i>Mimus gilvus (imm.)</i> |

Dumetella carolinensis (Linnaeus)

CATBIRD

Muscicapa carolinensis, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 328, 1766 (Virginia, U. S. A.).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada and Nova Scotia southward to Texas, northern Florida and Bermuda. Winters in the southern United States, the Bahamas and Cuba southward to Panamá.

COLOMBIA.—Accidental. The only South American record is a bird taken at Ciénaga, Magdalena, March 23.

A western North American form has been proposed.

* *Mimus gilvus melanopterus* Lawrence

BLACK-WINGED MOCKINGBIRD

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 5, no. 1, p. 35, pl. 2, 1849 (Cumaná, Venezuela, *ex* Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—The Lesser Antilles, Tobago, Trinidad and the Dutch West Indies, México southward through Central America to Honduras. The Panamá Canal Zone. Colombia eastward across northern South America to the Guianas and extreme northern Brazil. Pará southward to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos and the east side of the Eastern Andes from Meta northward to Norte de Santander. The Caribbean coast from La Guajira westward to Atlántico; the Santa Marta region up to 2400 m. Up the Magdalena Valley to Aguachica. Also recorded from the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá. (Maipures; río Negro [Boyacá]; Cúcuta region, Ocaña; Riohacha, Valencia sight, San Sebastián 2000 m., El Mamón 2400 m., Santa Marta, Bonda, Ciénaga; Riofrio; Bocas de Ceniza, Barranquilla, La Playa, near Sabanilla sight, Aguada de Pablo; Aguachica; Leiva [Boyacá]). [*Venezuela, the Guianas and extreme northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Maicao; Villavicencio, Quenane, Pachaquiario, Savanas at Plaza Bonita, base of Macarena Mts.

This small form intergrades with *tolimensis* in the middle Magdalena Valley.

* *Mimus gilvus tolimensis* Ridgway

TOLIMA MOCKINGBIRD

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 47, p. 113, 1904 (Plains of Tolima, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of central and western Colombia. Occasional on the Bogotá plateau. Not recorded from Nariño, (Lake Paturia, Soacha and río Muña, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m., La Holanda, La Herrera, Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; Villavieja, Chicoral, Plains of Tolima, Honda; Medellín, Barro Blanco, Salento, Toche, near San Agustín, La Candela; Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Atrato River, Quibdó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Dagua, Munchique, El Tambo).

Additional records.—Santandercito, Silvania, Fusagasugá, Arbeláez; Mariquita, Picalaña; Cartago, Vives, Timbío, Popayán, Crucero.

Birds from the west slope of the Western Andes are intermediate in size between *melanopterus* and *tolimensis*, but nearer the latter.

Dr. Oliveira-Pinto informs me that his record for *Mimus triurus* from Morelia, Caquetá, (Cat. Av. Bras., pt. 2, p. 357) is an error due to the transposition of a line. The record actually refers to *Donacobius a. atricapillus*.

* *Donacobius atricapillus brachypterus* Madarász

SHORT-WINGED MOCKING THRUSH

Orn. Monatsb., 21, p. 22, 1913 (Aracataca, south of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, southward through South America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Magdalena Valley and northern Colombia westward to the lower Atrato (Ciénaga, Trojas de Catata, Riofrio, Aracataca, Tucurínca, Fundación; El Paraíso sight, Aguada de Pablo, Guájaro, La Peña; Algodonal, Lake Paturia, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda; Murucucú; the lower Atrato, Murindó). [Eastern Panamá; northwestern Venezuela.]

* *Donacobijs atricapillus atricapillus* (Linnaeus)

BLACK-CAPPED MOCKING THRUSH

Turdus atricapilla, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 295, 1766 (Eastern Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villaviciencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu, Isla de Ronda, Leticia). [Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Perú and Argentina.]

Additional records.—Acacias 517 m.; Pachaquiario.

Traylor has recently described *D. a. nigrodorsalis* from Yarínacocha, Rio Ucayali, Peru (Fieldiana, Zool., 31, p. 196, 1948) as a race said to have a darker back than the nominate form. My series from Morelia as well as specimens from eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru appear darker on the back than specimens from the Guianas and eastern Venezuela, but the latter are all old skins and probably somewhat faded. Perhaps east Colombian birds should be called *nigrodorsalis*, but before calling them that, I should like to see fresh Guiana material.

Family TURDIDAE—THE THRUSHES

Key

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Breast spotted (adults)..... | a |
| B. Breast unspotted..... | b |
| a. Crown and sides of head black; back dark olive-grey | <i>Catharus dryas</i> |
| Crown and back olive or rufescent..... | 1 |
| 1. With a distinct and wide buffy orbital ring; throat and chest buff shading to white on belly | <i>Hylocichla ustulata</i> |
| With no, or only indistinct whitish orbital ring | 2 |
| 2. Back rufescent or rufescent olive; spots on breast brown; lower mandible pale..... | <i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i> |
| Back olive; spots on breast black or blackish; distal half of lower mandible black..... | <i>Hylocichla minima</i> |
| b. Plumage entirely or virtually all black..... | 3 |
| Plumage not all or virtually all black..... | 5 |
| 3. Region below eye and distal half outer tail feathers white..... | <i>Entomodestes coracinus</i> |
| With no white in plumage..... | 4 |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Tail about 80 mm.; feathers of back edged shiny blue-black..... | <i>Platycichla leucops</i> ♂ |
| Tail about 100 mm.; back uniform silky black; bill pale-colored in skin..... | <i>Turdus serranus</i> ♂ |
| 5. Crown black or blackish; back grey or olive brown | 6 |
| Crown not black in contrast to back..... | 10 |
| 6. Back and belly brownish olive; whole head and upper breast black..... | <i>Turdus olivater</i> ♂ |
| Back grey..... | 7 |
| 7. Lower breast and belly bright orange-rufous, breast grey..... | <i>Turdus fulviventris</i> |
| No rufous in the plumage..... | 8 |
| 8. Whole back blue-grey; wing over 100 mm.... | <i>Platycichla flavipes</i> |
| Whole back blackish grey; wing about 80-90 mm..... | 9 |
| 9. Throat and under tail coverts greyish white.. | <i>Catharus f. fuscater</i> |
| Throat and under tail coverts iron-grey..... | <i>Catharus fuscater sanctae-martae</i> |
| 10. Wing over 140 mm..... | 11 |
| Wing under 140 mm..... | 12 |
| 11. Below olive-grey..... | <i>Turdus fuscater cacozelus</i> ♂ |
| Below pale mouse-grey..... | <i>Turdus fuscater gigas</i> ♂ |
| Below deep iron-grey..... | <i>Turdus fuscater quindio</i> ♂ |
| 12. Throat plain or with only a trace of streaks.. | 13 |
| Throat streaked..... | 23 |
| 13. Wing 75-90 mm.; bill yellow or orange, or only lower mandible yellow..... | 14 |
| Wing over 100 mm.; bill black or dark brown.. | 20 |
| 14. Entire under surface leaden grey; tail tipped white | 15 |
| Center of belly white; no white tips to tail feathers | 17 |
| 15. Forecrown grey, hind crown tinged brown, conspicuously paler than back..... | <i>Myadestes ralloides plumbeiceps</i> |
| Forehead only grey..... | 16 |
| 16. Grey of breast darker than that of belly..... | <i>Myadestes ralloides candela</i> |
| Grey of breast and belly uniform..... | <i>Myadestes ralloides venezuelensis</i> |
| 17. Crown, breast and flanks grey..... | <i>Catharus aurantiirostris phaeopleurus</i> |
| Crown uniform with back..... | 18 |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. Whole back and crown olive brown..... | <i>Catharus aurantiirostris inornatus</i> |
| Back and crown rufescent brown..... | 19 |
| 19. Breast and flanks pale brownish grey..... | <i>Catharus a. aurantiirostris</i> |
| Breast and flanks dark pearl-grey..... | <i>Catharus aurantiirostris insignis</i> |
| 20. Belly olive mixed with grey..... | 21 |
| With no grey on belly..... | 22 |
| 21. Back and breast dusky olive brown; tail about 100 mm..... | <i>Turdus serranus</i> (♀ ad.) |
| Back and breast olive brown; tail about 80 mm..... | <i>Platycichla leucops</i> ♀ |
| 22. Plumage uniform brown to dusky olive-brown | <i>Turdus serranus</i> (♀ sub-ad. or imm.) |
| Back olive-brown; under surface much paler, uniform; under wing-coverts buffy rufous... | <i>Turdus olivater</i> ♀ |
| Back rufous-brown; under surface paler, center of belly white; under wing-coverts orange rufous..... | <i>Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis</i> (*) |
| 23. With a conspicuous white patch below the streaked throat; above rather dark brown with a slight rufescent tinge..... | 24 |
| Without a conspicuous white patch on upper breast..... | 25 |
| 24. Breast and flanks dark umber brown with no trace of grey on under surface..... | <i>Turdus assimilis daguae</i> |
| Below greyish with a more or less strong brown wash..... | <i>Turdus albicollis</i> |
| 25. With a wide bare area around the eye; inner margins of primaries not edged with cinnamon..... | <i>Turdus nudigenis</i> |
| Without a bare area all around the eye..... | 26 |
| 26. Under wing coverts and inner web of bases of remiges cinnamon; plumage below pale greyish-ashy..... | <i>Turdus leucomelas</i> |
| Inner margins of primaries not, or only narrowly edged with cinnamon..... | 27 |
| 27. Under wing coverts buff..... | 28 |
| Under wing coverts cinnamon or ochraceous.. | 29 |
| 28. Bill black; belly and under tail coverts dingy white..... | <i>Turdus ignobilis</i> |
| Bill distally greenish yellow; under parts including under tail coverts pale clay color.... | <i>Turdus grayi</i> |
| 29. Bill under 20 mm.; entire upper surface and tail dark olive brown..... | <i>Turdus lawrencii</i> |
| Bill 20 mm. or over; upper parts and tail brown or rufous brown with no olive tinge... | <i>Turdus fumigatus</i> |

(*) The only Colombian example of *Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis* I have seen has a virtually unstreaked throat. In Trinidad birds the streaking is variable.

* *Turdus assimilis daguae* Berlepsch

DAGUA THRUSH

Orn. Monatsb., 5, p. 176, 1897 (San José, Río Dagua, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone up to about 900 m., west of the Western Andes from the lower Atrato to Nariño (Murindó, río Juradó, Alto del Buey, Nuquí, Pizarro, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Sipí, San Joaquín, Buenaventura, San José, río Dagua; Mojarras; La Guayacana). [*Northwestern Ecuador; eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 300 m.

* *Turdus albicollis minusculus* (Bangs)

LESSER GREY-RUMPED THRUSH

Merula phaeopyga minuscula, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 181, 1898 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia eastward to the Guianas, Trinidad and Tobago, and southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone up to 1500 m., in the Santa Marta region straggling occasionally down to near sea-level; the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá (La Concepción, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, Don Diego, Bonda, La Tigra, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinatti, Agua Dulce; La Colorada [Boyacá] not typical). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

Turdus albicollis phaeopygus Cabanis

GREY-RUMPED THRUSH

In Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 666, "1848", 1849 (British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco and Río Negro (Maipures; Macacuni). [*British Guiana, eastern and southern Venezuela, northern Brazil.*]

* *Turdus albicollis berlepschi* Todd

UPPER AMAZONIAN WHITE-NECKED THRUSH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 44, p. 51, 1931 (Arimã, Río Purús, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Quenane, río Dudita; Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, upper Amazonia southward to Bolivia.*]

* *Turdus grayi incomptus* (Bangs)

BANGS' THRUSH

Merula incompta, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 144, 1898 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region westward to Atlántico (Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Aracataca, Tucurínca, Fundación, Valencia, Fonseca; El Paraíso, Santa Cruz near Los Pendales; sight records from Barranquilla, Barranóa, La Peña, Luruaco).

* *Turdus nudigenis nudigenis* Lafresnaye

BARE-EYED THRUSH

Rev. Zool., 11, p. 4, 1848 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The southern Lesser Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago, Eastern Colombia to the Guianas, southward to the Amazon Valley and Perú. Western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and eastern Cundinamarca to the banks of the Orinoco ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, Lesser Antilles, British Guiana.*]

Additional records.—Susumuco 900 m.

This is *Planesticus gymnophthalmus* of Chapman's list.

Turdus fumigatus hauxwelli Lawrence

HAUXWELL'S THRUSH

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 9, p. 265, 1869 (Pebas, Perú).

Range of the species.—The southern Lesser Antilles, Trinidad and Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador and most of South America east of the Andes to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Orinoco region (Maipures), ranging doubtlessly southward to the Amazon. [*The upper Orinoco and the Amazon Valley from the Rio Madeira westward to Perú and southward to Bolivia.*]

Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis (Cherrie)

TRINIDAD THRUSH

Planesticus fumigatus aquilonalis, Sci. Bull. Mus. Brooklyn Inst., 1, p. 387, 1909 (Heights of Aripo, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Catatumbo lowlands in north-eastern Norte de Santander (Petrólea). [*Trinidad and along the coast of Venezuela to Zulia.*]

The only Colombian specimen which I have seen is darker and more rufescent than Trinidad birds.

Turdus fumigatus colombianus Hartert and Hellmayr

ROSENBERG'S THRUSH

Novit. Zool., 8, p. 492, 1901 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the eastern slope of the Western Andes (Cali, San Antonio).

***Turdus fumigatus parambanus* Hartert**

PARAMBA THRUSH

Novit. Zool., 27, p. 475, 1920 (Paramba, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast region (Jiménez, "Chocó"). [Western Ecuador.]

Turdus f. obsoletus Lawrence has been recorded from Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá, and probably ranges into extreme northwestern Colombia.

Turdus lawrencii Coues, a very distinct species with no near relative, occurs very likely in the Vaupés and Amazonas territories of southeastern Colombia, for it has been recorded from the Venezuelan side of the Río Negro, and from a Peruvian locality on the north bank of the Amazon, not far from the extreme southern tip of Colombia.

*** *Turdus ignobilis ignobilis* Sclater**

BLACK-BILLED THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 25, p. 273, 1857 ("Bogotá", = Fusagasugá, Colombia, *ex* Chapman).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela and southward through upper Amazonia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the slopes of the Eastern and Central Andes above the Magdalena Valley and the west slope of the Central Andes at their northernmost end (Bucaramanga, San Gil, El Consuelo 1000 m., "Bogotá", Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Villavieja, Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; La Frijolera, Santa Elena 2700 m., Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, Honda, río Totare, Plains of Tolima, Ibagué, río Toche, El Isno, near San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela).

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m., Silvania, Tibacuy, Arbeláez; Moscopán 2800 m.

*** *Turdus ignobilis goodfellowi* Hartert and Hellmayr**

GOODFELLOW'S BLACK-BILLED THRUSH

Novit. Zool., 8, p. 492, 1901 (La Castilla, above Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle and upper Cauca Valley and the west slope of the Western Andes in the Río San Juan and Río Dagua regions, upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones (Salento, Miraflores, La Manuelita, Guengué, Popayán; La Selva 1500-2100 m., Pueblorrico,

Riofrio, Cali 980 m., La Castilla above Cali, La Cumbre, San Antonio, Dagua, Munchique, El Tambo).

Additional records.—La Paila 935 m.

* ***Turdus ignobilis debilis*** Hellmayr

AMAZONIAN BLACK-BILLED THRUSH

Journ. Orn., 50, p. 56, 1902 (Salto Theotonio, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Quetame, Buenavista, Villavicencio, rio Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Western Venezuela, southward to Bolivia; upper Amazonia from the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira westward.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso; Rumiayaco, Putumayo.

* ***Turdus leucomelas albiventer*** Spix

GREY-HEADED THRUSH

Av. Bras., 1, p. 70, pl. 69, fig. 2, 1824 (Pará, Brazil).

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

COLOMBIA.—The upper Magdalena Valley, the Santa Marta region, the Perijá Mts. the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Santander, and the east slope of the same range in Norte de Santander and Boyacá, extending eastward through the Eastern Llanos to the Orinoco (Chicoral, Honda; Villavieja, Silvania, "Bogotá", Bucaramanga, La Cruz, Ocaña; Valparaiso, Mamatoco, Bonda, Palomino, San Francisco, San Miguel, Chirúa, La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, Loma Larga; Palmar, Yurimena, Maipures, mouth of the rio Vichada). [*Venezuela and the Guianas to the middle Amazon and Bahia.*]

Additional records.—Santandercito 1550 m.; Tierra Nueva 900-1200 m.

Turdus ephippialis Sclater, described from "Bogotá", is regarded as a synonym.

Turdus leucomelas cautor Wetmore

MACUIRA THRUSH

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 10, 1946 (Above Nazaret, 300 m., Macuira Mts., Guajira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Higher forests of the Serrania de Macuira, Guajira Peninsula (above Nazaret).

* ***Turdus fulviventris*** Sclater

CHESTNUT-BELLIED THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 273 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Eastern Andes, southward to the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Alto near Ocaña, Pamplona, "Bogotá"; La Candelá 1700 m.).

* **Turdus olivater sanctae-martae** (Todd) SANTA MARTA THRUSH

Planesticus olivater sanctae-martae, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 170, 1913 (Cincinnati, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones (1200-2100 m.) of the Santa Marta Mts. (Las Vegas, San Miguel, La Concepción, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Nubes, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa).

Turdus olivater olivater (Lafresnaye) OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

Merula olivatra, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 2, 1848 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Táchira Valley in Norte de Santander (Palogordo, 25 km. south of Cúcuta). [*Northern Venezuela.*]

Turdus olivater caucae (Chapman) CAUCA THRUSH

Planesticus caucae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 182, 1914 (La Sierra, Cauca, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the west slope of the Central Andes in the headwaters of the Patia River (La Sierra 2040 m.).

* **Turdus serranus fuscobrunneus** (Chapman) CHAPMAN'S BLACK THRUSH

Planesticus fuscobrunneus, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 158, 1912 (Cerro Munchique, Cauca, Western Andes of Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges except in Norte de Santander. Not the Santa Marta Mts. ("Bogotá", Chingasa, Subia, Andalucia; Santa Elena, río Chili, La Candela, San Marcos, Moscopán; Frontino, Jericó, San Antonio, Los Tambos, Riolima, La Capilla [Cajibío], La Florida, Munchique, El Tambo, La Paloma, río Patia; Mayasquer 2340 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m.; Popayán, Crucero.

Turdus serranus atro-sericeus (Lafresnaye) VENEZUELAN BLACK THRUSH

Merula atro-sericea, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 3, 1848 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Colombia nororiental" without precise locality by Phelps and Phelps (Lista Av. Venez., p. 246, 1950); probably found in the Páramo de Tamá region, as it has been taken on the Venezuelan side of that mountain. [*Andes of northern and western Venezuela.*]

* **Turdus fuscater cacozelus** (Bangs) SANTA MARTA GREAT THRUSH

Merula gigas cacozela, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 181, 1898 (Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 1500-3600 m. (Cerro de Caracas, San Miguel, Macotama, Páramo de Macotama, Páramo de Chirúgua, San Lorenzo, El Mamón, San Sebastián).

* **Turdus fuscater gigas** Fraser COLOMBIAN GREAT THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1840", 1841, p. 59 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (near Ocaña, Páramo de Tamá, below the Páramo de Pamona 3000 m. [= Páramo de Santurbán], above Bucaramanga, La Pica, Páramo de Guasca, La Calera, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, río Fucha near Bogotá, Chipaque, Quetame 1380 m., El Roble). [Western Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Lago de Tota 3015 m., Páramo de Zipaquirá 3200 m., Subachoque, Choachí, río Muña, San Miguel, Silvania.

According to Chapman (p. 537) a specimen from Andalucía, 2100 m., in the Eastern Andes near the head of the Magdalena Valley, more nearly approaches the western form *quindio*.

* **Turdus fuscater quindio** Chapman QUINDIO GREAT THRUSH

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 1, 1925 (Laguneta, Central Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes, southward to Nariño (Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, La Camelia, Salento, Laguneta, río Toche, El Edén, Valle de las Papas, Almaguer; Paramillo, La Selva, Andes west or Popayán, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo 1530 m.; San Pablo [probably above], Mayasquer, Chiles 3600 m., Cumbal 3600 m., Pasto, Puerres, Chorreado, Páramo de Guamués). [Northern Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Cajibío, Popayán, Cruceiro, Totoró, Peña blanca, La Candela, Moscopán.

* **Platycichla flavipes venezuelensis** (Sharpe) VENEZUELAN GREY THRUSH

Merula venezuelensis, in Seebohm., Monogr. Turd., 2, p. 83, 1900 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Colombia eastward through Venezuela to Trinidad and Tobago, and southward to southern Brazil, Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the northern

slopes of the Santa Marta Mts., and the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Miguel 1650 m., Las Vegas; Gramalote, Bochalema). [*Northern and western Venezuela.*]

Platycichla leucops (Taczanowski)

WHITE-EYED THRUSH

Turdus leucops, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 331 (Ropaybamba, Perú).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia southward through Ecuador to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Andes ("Bogotá"; La Candela 1600 m.; San Antonio 1980 m., Riolima).

* **Myadestes raloides venezuelensis** Sclater

VENEZUELAN SOLITAIRE

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 17, p. 468, 1856 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes and the Macarena Mts. (Las Ventanas, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá). [*Northwestern Venezuela to eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Pico Renjifo 1650 m., Macarena Mts. (col. C. C. Doncaster).

* **Myadestes raloides candela** de Schauensee

LA CANDELA SOLITAIRE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 117, 1947 (La Candela, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela 1600 m., Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.).

* **Myadestes raloides plumbeiceps** Hellmayr

GREY-CROWNED SOLITAIRE

Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., no. 4, p. 27, 1921 (Siató, near Pueblorrico, western slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Central and Western Andes (Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Retiro, El Edén, Miraflores; Concordia, La Selva, Siató, Pueblorrico, San Antonio, Munchique, La Costa, río Mechengue 810 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Palacé, Timbío.

* *Entomodestes coracinus* (Berlepsch)

BLACK SOLITAIRE

Mriadestes coracinus, Orn. Monatsb., 5, p. 175, 1897 (San Pablo, below Túquerres, Nariño, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes southward into Nariño ("Antioquia", Santa Cecilia 720 m., Munchique 1900 m.; Ricaurte, San Pablo).

A rare species known from few specimens.

* *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi)

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

Turdus swainsoni, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 28, 1845 (Carlton House, lat. 53°, Saskatchewan River, Canada).

Range of the species.—Alaska, Canada and the United States, south in winter to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from most parts of the country between October 10 and April 26 (Chirúa, Onaca, Bonda, Minca, Valparaiso; Herradura, Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, Choachi, Buenavista above Villavicencio, Villavieja; Chioral, near Honda; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Laguneta, Salento, El Edén, río Toche, Miraflores, La Sierra; Quimari; Juradó, Nóvita Trail 1200 m., Nóvita, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Lomitas, San Antonio, río Munchique, El Tambo; La Guayacana; Morelia). [*Breeds in Alaska, Canada, and the United States. South in winter to southern México, Central America, and South America to Argentina.*]

Additional records.—Gualilo above Bucaramanga; Ridge W. of Entrada Camp (Macarena Mts.) 1350 m.

* *Hylocichla minima minima* (Lafresnaye)

GREY-CHEEKED THRUSH

Turdus minimus, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 5, 1848 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Northeastern Siberia, Canada and the United States, south in winter to Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from most parts of the country, except Atlántico and Nariño, between October 7 and May 3 (Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra, Las Nubes, Onaca, Valparaiso; "Bogotá"; Puerto Valdivia; Quimari; Santa Cecilia, Munchique; Morelia; Maipures). [*Breeds in northeastern Siberia, Alaska to Newfoundland. Winters from Colombia to Perú and eastward to British Guiana.*]

Hylocichla minima bicknelli Ridgway

BICKNELL'S THRUSH

Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 377, 1882 (Slide Mountain, Ulster Co., New York).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded by Phelps and Phelps from Colombia with-

out precise locality (Lista Av. Venez., pp. 249-250, 1950). [*Breeds in Nova Scotia and the mountains of the northeastern United States. Winters in Haiti and Venezuela (western Zulia, Táchira, etc.).*]

Distinguishable from *H. m. minima* by smaller size; — wing ♂♂ 88-98, ♀♀ 85-93 mm. as against ♂♂ 99-112, ♀♀ 97-107 mm. for *minima*.

* *Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens* (Stephens)

VEERY

Turdus fuscescens, in Shaw, Gen. Zool., 10, (1), p. 182, 1817 (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.).

Range of the species.—Southern Canada and the United States southward in winter to Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Probably winter resident. Recorded from Atlántico, the Santa Marta district, and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes (Los Pendales [September 4-5]; Bonda [October 5]; Pamplona [October 23]). [*Winters from Colombia and the Guianas to Brazil.*]

* *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola* Ridgway

WILLOW THRUSH

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, p. 374, 1882 (Fort Garland, Colorado, U.S.A.).

COLOMBIA.—Probably winter resident. The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes (Pamplona [October 23]). [*Breeds in western North America. Winters in northern South America, occasionally as far south as Matto Grosso, Brazil.*]

Both this and the typical form have been collected at Pamplona on the same date.

Catharus dryas maculatus (Sclater)

SCATER'S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Malacocichla maculata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 64 (Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward to Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley, the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes and the Macarena Mts. ("Bogotá", above Choachi, Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m., Macarena Mts. 1270-1430 m.; Andalucia 1500 m.; La Candela 1950 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia.*]

* *Catharus fuscater sanctae-martae* Ridgway

SANTA MARTA NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 47, p. 112, 1904 (El Libano, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. (El Libano, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800 m. [sometimes as low as 600 m.], San Lorenzo 2100 m., Pueblo Viejo, San Miguel, Chirúa).

* *Catharus fuscater fuscater* (Lafresnaye)

COLOMBIAN NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Myioturdus fuscater, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 341, 1845 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes (La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Cachirí, Las Ventanas, Peña Blanca 2800 m., "Bogotá"). [*Eastern Panamá, western Venezuela, eastern and western Ecuador.*]

* *Catharus aurantirostris sierrae* Hellmayr

HELLMAYR'S NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, p. 126, 1919 (La Concepción, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains between 600 and 1500 m., and northwestern Norte de Santander in the region about Ocaña (Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, San Francisco, Chirúa, La Concepción, Cincinatti, Cerro de la Aguja; Pueblo Nuevo, above Ocaña).

Catharus aurantirostris aurantirostris (Hartlaub)

ORANGE-BILLED NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Turdus aurantirostris, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1, (2), p. 158, 1850 (Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southern Norte de Santander in the region about Pamplona (El Diamante near Pamplona, Pamplo-nita). [*Northern and Western Venezuela from the Caracas region through the States of Lara, Trujillo, and Mérida, to Táchira and Zulia.*]

Birds found in "Bogotá" trade collections are said to be very rufescent above and perhaps represent another race.

* *Catharus aurantirostris incornatus* Zimmer

SAN GIL NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Auk, 61, p. 404, 1944 (San Gil, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the western slope of the Eastern Andes in the Sogamoso Valley, Santander (San Gil).

* *Catharus aurantiirostris insignis* Zimmer

SAN AGUSTÍN NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Auk, 61, p. 406, 1944 (San Agustín, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone in the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Andalucía [west slope] 900-1500 m.; near San Agustín 1600 m.).

This is *Catharus birchalli* of Chapman's list.

* *Catharus aurantiirostris phaeopleurus* Sclater and Salvin

ANTIOQUIAN NIGHTINGALE THRUSH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 541 ("Medellín", Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Cauca and upper Patia Valleys, southward to the upper Guaitara Valley in the Andes of Nariño (Peque 1500 m.; "Medellín", Salento, Marilópez, Miraflores, Popayán, La Sierra; El Tambo, Mojarras; near Puerres).

Family SYLVIIDAE—THE EUROPEAN WARBLERS, KINGLETS,
GNATCATCHERS AND THEIR ALLIES

Key

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Bill 17 mm. or more..... | a |
| B. Bill 13 mm. or less..... | b |
| | |
| a. Tail about 40 mm.; no band or spots on upper breast; lower surface buffy, or greyish washed with tawny..... | <i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i> |
| Tail about 30 mm. or less..... | 1 |
| | |
| 1. Sides of head white with two black bands; a broad black band across breast..... | <i>Microbates collaris</i> |
| Sides of head rufous..... | 2 |
| | |
| 2. End of tail narrowly margined buffy white, or plain..... | <i>Microbates c. cinereiventris</i> |
| Tail broadly tipped buffy white..... | <i>Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae</i> |
| | |
| b. Entire dorsal surface, throat and breast slaty grey; outer tail feathers black..... | <i>Polioptila schistaceigula</i> |
| Upper surface blackish-plumbeous; breast paler; outer tail feathers white..... | <i>Polioptila guianensis</i> |
| Dorsal surface grey; throat and breast white.... | 3 |
| | |
| 3. Cap black..... | <i>Polioptila plumbea</i> ♂ |
| Crown grey like the back, or slightly darker... | <i>Polioptila plumbea</i> ♀ |

* *Ramphocaenus melanurus sanctae-marthae* Sclater

SANTA MARTA LONG-BILLED ANT-WREN

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 380 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to southeastern Brazil, Matto Grosso, and eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the río Sinú eastward. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Puerto Zapote; Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, La Tigrera, Concha, Don Diego, Dibulla sight, Fundación, Valencia). [*Extreme northwestern Venezuela west of Maracaibo.*]

Ramphocaenus melanurus pallidus Todd

PALE LONG-BILLED ANT-WREN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 172, 1913 (El Hacha, Yaracuy, northwestern Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Lowlands east of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley (La Javilla, 48 km. north of Cúcuta). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* *Ramphocaenus melanurus griseodorsalis* Chapman

COLOMBIAN LONG-BILLED ANT-WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 145, 1912 (Miraflores, west slope of the Central Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Lower Temperate, Subtropical, and rarely upper Tropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern westward in central Colombia to the upper río Sucio in western Antioquia (Sasaima 1225 m.; Miraflores, Salento, Medellín, Santa Elena 2700 m.; Dabeiba 600 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Replaced in southwestern Bolívar by the next form.

* *Ramphocaenus melanurus rufiventris* (Bonaparte)

NORTHERN LONG-BILLED ANT-WREN

Scolopacinus rufiventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1837", 1838, p. 119 (Guatemala).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolívar (Quimari). [*Guatemala to eastern Panamá.*]

Ramphocaenus melanurus trinitatis Lesson

TRINIDAD ANT-WREN

Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 42 (Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Dudita). [*Trinidad and parts of Venezuela north of the Orinoco.*]

* *Microbates collaris collaris* (Pelzeln)

COLLARED ANT-WREN

Rhamphocaenus collaris, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 84, 157, 1868 (Manaos Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, northern and western Brazil, southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region and the upper Putumayo Valley (Florencia, Morelia, Cuembi). [*French Guiana, southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil in the Rio Negro region.*]

It is probable that birds from the lower Putumayo Valley and the Leticia territory represent *Microbates collaris perlatus* Todd, described from Tonantins, on the left bank of the Amazon River near the mouth of the Putumayo.

* *Microbates cinereiventris magdalenae* Chapman

MAGDALENA ANT-WREN

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 642, 1915 (Malena, near Puerto Berrio, middle Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys to the eastern base of the Eastern Andes (Antioquia; Malena, near Puerto Berrio; El Tambor; Mámbita).

* *Microbates cinereiventris cinereiventris* (Sclater)

GREY-BREASTED ANT-WREN

Rhamphocaenus cinereiventris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 76, pl. 87 (Buenaventura, Colombia, *ex* Cory and Hellmayr).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the entire Pacific coast (Alto Bonito, Juradó, rio Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., El Tambo [Chocó], Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Andagoya, Sipí, Guineo, Malaguita, rio Calima, Buenaventura, El Pailón, San José, La Costa, rio Munchique, rio Mechengue; Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana, "Pasto"). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Poliophtila schistaceigula* Hartert

SLATE-THROATED GNAT-CATCHER

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

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, western and central Colombia, western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast, eastward through the lower Cauca to the middle Magdalena Valley (San José, rio Dagua; Puerto Valdivia; El Centro [6° 57' N., 73° 45' W., Santander]).

Polioptila guianensis facilis Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1163, 1942) probably occurs in the rio Guainía region, as it has been recorded by Phelps and Phelps from the Yavita-Pimichin Portage, quite near the Colombian border.

* ***Polioptila plumbea plumbeiceps* Lawrence**

LAWRENCE'S GNAT-CATCHER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17, p. 37, 1865 (Tucacas, Falcón, Venezuela, *ex* Zimmer).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Bahía and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the east side of the Santa Marta Mts., the Guajira Peninsula and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Valencia, Riohacha; Guayabal, Cúcuta, río Zulia). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Maicao.

Replaced on the west side of the Santa Marta Mts. by the next form.

* ***Polioptila plumbea bilineata* (Bonaparte)**

WHITE-BROWED GNAT-CATCHER

Culicivora bilineata, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 316, 1850 (Cartagena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern and western Colombia, from the western base of the Santa Marta Mts. westward along the Caribbean and Pacific coasts to Nariño. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Santa Marta, Bonda, Riofrio, Fundación; Cartagena; Quimari; La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador, western Perú.*]

* ***Polioptila plumbea anteocularis* Hellmayr**

UPPER MAGDALENA GNAT-CATCHER

Nov. Zool., 7, pp. 537, 538, 1900 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Honda, río Coello, Chicoral, Villavieja).

Additional records.—Estación Saldaña.

* ***Polioptila plumbea daguae* Chapman**

DAGUA GNAT-CATCHER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 648, 1915 (Cisneros, Río Dagua, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the río Dagua region and the upper río Patía (Primavera, Cisneros "Yuntas" [= Cisneros], río Patía).

Poliophtila plumbea innotata Hellmayr

RIO BRANCO GNAT-CATCHER

Nov. Zool., 8, p. 359, 1901 (Forte de São Joaquim, Rio Branco, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Maipures). [*British Guiana, northern Brazil, southern Venezuela.*]

Family MOTACILLIDAE—THE PIPITS AND WAGTAILS

N.B.—It is interesting to note that no bird of this family is known to inhabit the Santa Marta region.

Key

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Under parts dull yellowish white; wing about 57-67 mm..... | <i>Anthus lutescens</i> |
| B. Under parts buffy or fulvous; wing about 75-86 mm..... | <i>Anthus bogotensis</i> |

Anthus lutescens lutescens Pucheran

YELLOWISH PIPIT

Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, p. 343, 1855 (Vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá. Coast of northern Chile and southern Perú. South America east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Probably the Eastern Llanos, but so far recorded only from "Bogotá" collections. [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

* **Anthus bogotensis bogotensis** Sclater

BOGOTÁ PIPIT

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 109, pl. 101 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela through the mountains to Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes, ? the Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (Páramo of Pamplona [= Páramo de Santurbán] 3150 m., Páramo de Guerrero, Páramo de Choachi 3500 m., "Bogotá", Subia; "Medellín"; Pasto, Cumbal 3150-3600 m.). [*Western Venezuela to Ecuador.*]

Family VIREONIDAE — THE VIREOS AND PEPPER-SHRIKES

Key

- A. With a golden yellow, chestnut or rufous frontal band or eyebrow..... a
 B. With a white or greyish or no eyebrow..... b
- a. Eyebrow golden yellow..... 1 (but see also No. 9)
 Eyebrow or frontal band rufous or chestnut..... 2
1. Crown blue; back grass green; under tail coverts green..... *Smaragdolanus pulchellus eximius*
 Similar, but crown green with a blue tinge; under tail coverts yellow..... *Smaragdolanus pulchellus mutabilis*
 Crown grey; back olive green..... *Smaragdolanus leucotis*
2. Frontal band deep chestnut; crown olive green *Cyclarhis nigrrostris*
 Frontal band and eyebrow rufous; crown grey *Cyclarhis gujanensis*
- b. Throat and under parts dingy white; if greenish yellow is present it is confined to sides of body; wing 60 mm. or more..... 3
 Under parts not dingy white, or if so then wing under 60 mm..... 9
3. With no eyebrow; sides of body dull olive yellow; wing 80-87 mm.; primaries 2, 3, and 4 about even..... *Vireo olivaceus forsteri*
 With a distinct pale eyebrow..... 4
4. With a narrow blackish sub-malar streak..... 5
 With no sub-malar streak..... 6
5. Superciliary streak and sides of head pale buff; culmen 12-16 mm..... *Vireo altiloquus barbatulus*
 Superciliary streak and sides of head greyish buff; culmen 15-18 mm..... *Vireo a. altiloquus*
6. Primaries 2, 3, and 4 about equal..... 7
 Primaries 2 and 3 about equal, 4 shorter..... 8
7. Above dull olive; under tail coverts white or pale yellowish; sides of body with virtually no olive-yellow tinge; wing 63-75 mm..... *Vireo olivaceus caucae* and *V. o. chivi*
 Above olive yellow or yellowish green; under tail coverts yellow; sides of body whitish; wing 66-77 mm..... *Vireo olivaceus vividior*
8. Sides of body greenish yellow; under tail coverts yellow; wing 69-84 mm..... *Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis*
 Sides of body with little or no olive-yellow; under tail coverts yellowish white; wing 73-85 mm..... *Vireo o. olivaceus*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 9. Two distinct whitish wing-bars; a yellow eye-ring extending to forehead; throat and upper breast bright yellow..... | <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> |
| Without white wing-bars..... | 10 |
| 10. Crown and nape deep ferruginous; breast washed ferruginous..... | <i>Hylophilus semi-brunneus</i> |
| Entire crown and nape not deep ferruginous.. | 11 |
| 11. Forehead and forecrown ferruginous..... | 12 |
| Forehead and forecrown not ferruginous..... | 13 |
| 12. Belly yellow to pale yellow..... | <i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i> |
| Belly dull olive..... | <i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i> |
| 13. Breast greenish yellow in contrast to greyish throat and belly..... | <i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i> |
| Breast not greenish yellow in contrast to rest of under parts..... | 14 |
| 14. Feet pale-colored; belly buffy yellow or pale yellow | <i>Hylophilus flavipes</i> |
| Feet dusky or brown..... | 15 |
| 15. Back and sides of body bright yellowish green; throat, center of breast and belly dirty white | <i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i> |
| Back yellowish green; throat and breast grey, sides of breast greenish..... | <i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i> |
| Above not bright yellowish green..... | 16 |
| 16. With no eyebrow..... | 17 |
| With a distinct white eyebrow..... | 18 |
| 17. Crown and mantle brownish olive; breast and belly dull yellow..... | <i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i> |
| Crown and nape pale sepia; mantle olive; throat and fore-breast washed pale brown; belly dull white..... | <i>Hylophilus brunneiceps</i> |
| 18. Crown greyish; back greyish olive; throat and breast dull yellowish, belly whitish..... | <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> |
| Crown brown; back olive; throat white; belly yellow; first primary very short..... | <i>Vireo gilvus</i> |

* *Vireo flavifrons* Vieillot

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO

Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér., 1, p. 85, pl. 54, "1807", 1808 (Eastern United States).

Range of the species.—Eastern Canada and the eastern United States, south in winter to Central America and Colombia and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded from December (3) to March (14). The Santa Marta region, and the Eastern and Central Andes. Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Minca, Onaca; Perico; Santa Elena, Salento).

* **Vireo olivaceus olivaceus** (Linnaeus)

RED-EYED VIREO

Muscicapa olivacea, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 327, 1766 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Canada and the United States southward through México and Central America, the Tres Marias Islands, the Pearl Islands, Trinidad and Tobago to Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident, recorded from September (18) to May (13). Tropical to Temperate Zones. Not recorded from Nariño. (Don Diego, Buritaca, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Fundación; Bucaramanga, Pamplona, "Bogotá"; Villavicencio, río Dudita, Morelia; Remedios, Santa Elena, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta 2100 m., Chincorral; Quimari; río Juradó). [*Breeds from Canada to Texas, in winter south to Brazil and Perú.*]

Additional records.—Bonda (April 25); Bogotá and vicinity (October 6, 11, 19, 25, 30, 31, November 1, 7, 11, 21).

* **Vireo olivaceus vividior** Hellmayr and Seilern

CARIBBEAN VIREO

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 315, 1913 (Caparo, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast in the Santa Marta region, and east of the Eastern Andes in the Zulía Valley and the base of the Macarena Mts. (Minca, La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Quebrada Concha, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Loma Larga, Dibulla, río Guatapurí, Valencia; Cúcuta; río Dudita). [*Trinidad, Margarita Island, Venezuela, British Guiana, upper Río Negro region of northern Brazil.*]

Vireo olivaceus chivi (Vieillot)

CHIVI VIREO

Sylvia chivi, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 11, p. 174, 1817 (Western Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—Migrant from the south. Four birds from the Llanos del Meta reported (*in lit.*) by Professor Dugand (Quenane [May 15], Puerto López [May 19], Peralonso [May 22]). [*Breeds in Argentina, Paraguay, southern Brazil, Bolivia, and Perú. Migrates northward to southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia.*]

The measurements of these birds are given by Dugand as, wing 66, 67, 67.5, 69; tail 44, 44, 46, 47 mm.

The same form has been recorded from the Brazilian side of the río Vaupés at Tauapunto and Iauareté.

* **Vireo olivaceus caucæ** (Chapman)

CAUCA VIREO

Vireosylva chivi caucæ, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 159, 1912 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the upper Patia and Cauca Valleys, and the west slope of the Western Andes in the Dagua Valley. The

Pacific coast at Juradó. (Río Patia; Medialuna, Palmira, Miraflores, Cali, Yumbo, Lomitas, Dagua, Cisneros, "Yuntas" [= Cisneros]; río Juradó; "Bogotá").

* *Vireo olivaceus forreri* Madarász

FORRER'S VIREO

Termesz. Füzet., 9, p. 85, pl. 6, 1885 (Tres Marias Islands, western México).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident? Recorded from western Colombia and the Caquetá region. (Santa Cecilia [Nov. 15]; Morelia [Nov. 7]). [*Breeds in the Tres Marias Islands. One definite winter record from Ecuador.*]

* *Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis* (Cassin)

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO

Vireosylva flavoviridis, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 152, 1851 (Panamá City and San Juan de Nicaragua).

COLOMBIA.—Transient? Tropical Zone except Nariño. (Buritaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Tucurínca, Fundación; Santa Cruz [Atlántico]; "Bogotá"; Chicoral; río Juradó, río Salaquí, Santa Cecilia; Umbria). [*Breeds from México to Panamá and the Pearl Islands. In winter south to Bolivia.*]

All of our specimens were taken during September, October, November, and December, except for one bird at Juradó taken April 4. In the Santa Marta region it has been taken between August 12 and October 22 and in Atlántico on November 11. The Chicoral specimens were taken during October.

Vireo altiloquus altiloquus (Vieillot)

JAMAICAN VIREO

Muscicapa altiloqua, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér., 1, p. 67, pl. 38, "1807", 1808 (St. Thomas).

Range of the species.—Breeds in southern Florida, the West Indies, Old Providence and St. Andrews. In winter migrates to Panamá, northern South America and Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from the Santa Marta region and the Eastern Andes (Bonda [August 19], Masinga Vieja [September 7, March 13]; Ocaña, Bucaramanga). [*Breeds in the Greater Antilles excepting Cuba; winters in northern Amazonia.*]

Vireo altiloquus barbatulus (Cabanis)

BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO

Phyllomanes barbatulus, Journ. Orn., 3, p. 467, 1855 (Cuba).

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from the Santa Marta region and the Eastern Andes (Bonda [August 17], Buritaca [September 18], Mamatoco, Tucurínca [September 16, 17, April 15]; Cúcuta). [*Breeds in southern Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Cayman Islands except Grand Cayman; winters in northern Amazonia.*]

* **Vireo philadelphicus** (Cassin)

PHILADELPHIA VIREO

Vireosylva philadelphica, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 153, 1851 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Canada southward to the Dakotas and northern New England. In winter south to Panamá and northwestern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from extreme northwestern Colombia and the vicinity of Bogotá. (Río Juradó [October 25, November 18]; Ciudad Universitaria in Bogotá [November 5]).

* **Vireo gilvus leucophrys** (Lafresnaye)

WHITE-BROWED VIREO

Hylophilus leucophrys, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 81, 1844 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southern Canada southward through the United States, México and Central America to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes and the head of the Magdalena Valley (Páramo de Tamá, Las Ventanas, La Pica 2800 m., San Cayetano, "Bogotá", Albán, Anolaima, El Roble 2430 m., Fusagasugá 1750 m., Buenavista [Huila]; La Palma, near San Agustín, La Candela). [Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.]

Additional records.—Below San Miguel 2500 m.

* **Vireo gilvus mirandae** Hartert

MIRANDA VIREO

Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 37, p. 32, 1917 (Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Distrito Federal, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. (San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Heights of Chirúa, "Páramo de Macotama", Las Nubes, El Libano, Valparaiso, Cincinnati). [Caribbean coast range of Venezuela.]

A very poor race distinguishable by having the lower parts averaging paler than East Andean birds.

Vireo gilvus disjunctus Zimmer

SANTA ELENA VIREO

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 18, 1941 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Central Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Central Andes at their northern end (Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín; ? Concordia; "Bogotá").

Birds from Concordia, on the eastern slope of the Western Andes in their northern section, may belong here. Farther south in the Western and Central Andes the form *dissors* is found.

* *Vireo gilvus dissors* Zimmer

MUNCHIQUE VIREO

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1127, p. 18, 1941 (Cerro Munchique, 2100 m., Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes in their central and southern portions (south to the mountains of western Nariño), the Cauca Valley, the west slope of the Central Andes from the Quindío region southward, and the eastern slope of the same range in the valley of the río Toche, above Ibagué (Primavera, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, La Sierra, Ricaurte 1170 m.; Laguneta 2700 m., Salento, El Edén, río Toche, Miraflores).

Additional records.—Pichindé above Cali; Cajibío, Popayán.

This form is replaced in eastern Nariño by *josephae*, at the head of the Magdalena Valley by *leucophrys*, and farther north on the eastern slope of the Central Andes by *disjunctus*.

* *Vireo gilvus josephae* Sclater

FRASER'S VIREO

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 137, pl. 154 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Andes of eastern Nariño (Cordillera de Guamués 3400 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

Hylophilus thoracicus aemulus (Hellmayr)

WESTERN GREY-BELLIED HYLOPHILUS

Pachysylvia thoracica aemula, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 1, no. 3, p. 15, 1920 (Yahuarmayo, southeastern Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Brazil. The Guianas, southern Venezuela, upper Amazonia, and along the eastern base of the Andes from Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Presumably the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"). [Eastern Ecuador to northern Bolivia.]

A related form, *H. t. griseiventris* Berlepsch and Hartert, has been recorded from the Brazilian side of the Río Vaupés at Tauapunto.

Hylophilus semicinereus viridiceps (Todd) probably occurs in the Orinoco-Guaviare region of extreme eastern Colombia, as it has been recorded by Phelps and Phelps from San Fernando de Atabapo, just on the other side of the Colombia-Venezuela border at the junction of the Orinoco, Guaviare and Atabapo Rivers.

Hylophilus brunneiceps brunneiceps Sclater

BROWN-HEADED HYLOPHILUS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 332, 1866 (Rio Uaupés, northwestern Brazil, *ex* Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, northern Brazil and ? south of the Amazon between the Rio Tapajoz and the Rio Tocantins.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Guainía and Vaupés regions (rio Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela and upper Rio Negro-Rio Uaupés region of northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Hylophilus semi-brunneus** Lafresnaye RUFOUS-NAPED HYLOPHILUS

Rev. Zool., 8, p. 341. 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Extreme western Venezuela, Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones excluding the Santa Marta region and Nariño (San Gil, "Bogotá". Fusagasugá: San Agustín, El Isno, La Manuelita 1050 m., Miraflores 2040 m., Concordia, La Selva 1800 m., San Antonio, Lomitas, La Cumbre, Primavera).

* **Hylophilus aurantiifrons aurantiifrons** Lawrence

OCHRE-FRONTED HYLOPHILUS

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 324, 1861 (Panamá R. R. Line).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá eastward through northern Colombia and Venezuela to Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region (Quimari; Los Pendales, Tocahagua; Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, La Tigra, Minca, Mamatoco, Bonda, Don Diego, Dibulla, Valencia). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Hylophilus aurantiifrons saturatus (Hellmayr)

EASTERN OCHRE-FRONTED HYLOPHILUS

Pachysylvia aurantiifrons saturata, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 12, 1906 (Caparo, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in their northern section (Palmar, Casanare). [*Coast region of Venezuela, Trinidad.*]

Hylophilus hypoxanthus hypoxanthus Pelzel

DUSKY-CAPPED HYLOPHILUS

Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 71, 136, 1868 (Rio Içanna and Rio Uaupés, upper Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Amazon Valley from the Río Xingú to eastern Perú, and northward to southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Guainía and Vaupés regions (rio Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare; rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil, eastern Perú.*]

* **Hylophilus hypoxanthus fuscicapillus** Sclater and Salvin
ECUADOR DUSKY-CAPPED HYLOPHILUS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 155 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Putumayo region (Umbria). [*Northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Hylophilus flavipes flavipes** Lafresnaye PALE-LEGGED HYLOPHILUS

Rev. Zool., 8, p. 342, 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to Panamá, and across northern South America to Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region (except Riohacha and the Guajira Peninsula), the Magdalena Valley southward to Huila, and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Villavicencio region (Turbo, east side of the Gulf of Urabá; rio Sinú; Cartagena, La Playa, Barranquilla, Calamar; Fundación; Riofrio, La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Quebrada Concha, Gairaca, Dibulla ? this form, Valencia; "Bogotá", La Mesa 1320 m., Villavieja; Chicoral, Honda; Villavicencio).

Additional records.—El Paraíso; Ayacucho 25 km. east of La Gloria.

Hylophilus flavipes melleus Wetmore MACUIRA HYLOPHILUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54, p. 208, 1941 (Serranía de Macuira, near Nazaret, 300 m., La Guajira Peninsula, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the foothills of the Macuira Mountains, La Guajira Peninsula (Nazaret).

Hylophilus flavipes acuticaudus Lawrence BUFF-BELLIED HYLOPHILUS

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17, p. 37, 1865 (Puerto La Cruz, Carabobo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula (except the Macuira Mts.), southward to the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in the Zulia Valley, Tropical Zone (Riohacha, Maicao, Carraipia; La Arenosa, rio Pamplonita north of Cúcuta, rio Zulia, Cúcuta). [*Margarita Island*

and the Paria Peninsula southward to the Orinoco in northern and western Venezuela.]

* **Hylophilus ochraceiceps bulunensis** Hartert BULÚN HYLOPHILUS

Nov. Zool., 9, p. 617, 1902 (Bulún, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Western Andes (La Guayaquina; Malaguita, Potedó, río Jurubidá). [*Extreme eastern Panamá; northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Hylophilus ochraceiceps ferrugineifrons** Slater
RUFIOUS-FRONTED HYLOPHILUS

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", río Dudita; Morelia, Umbria; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [*Southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú.*]

* **Hylophilus decurtatus darienensis** (Griseom) DARIÉN HYLOPHILUS

Pachysylvia minor darienensis, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 282, p. 7, 1927 (Cape Garachiné, Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the lower Dagua Valley northward in the Pacific coast region; eastward through the Atrato and upper Sinú regions to the middle Magdalena Valley (Cisneros, Córdoba, Malaguita, Andagoya; Quimari; El Tambor, río Lebrija). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

This is *Pachysylvia minor* of Chapman's list.

* **Smaragdolanus pulchellus eximius** (Baird) BAIRD'S GREENLET

Vireolanus eximius, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 398, 1866 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—A Tropical Zone species known only from "Bogotá" collections, and a pair from La Sabana, extreme northwestern Venezuela on the eastern face of the Sierra de Perijá, 500-1000 m.

* **Smaragdolanus pulchellus mutabilis** (Nelson) CANA GREENLET

Vireolanus eximius mutabilis, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 20, 1912 (Cana, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single female from Quimari, 700 m. [Eastern Panamá.]

As far as I can ascertain this is the second known specimen of *mutabilis*. Compared with the type of *eximius* the Quimari bird differs by having the greater wing coverts olive instead of grass green, a difference not mentioned by Nelson. Otherwise it agrees with Nelson's description. His type was a female, and was compared with the type of *eximius*.

* *Smaragdolanus leucotis mikettae* (Hartert) MIKETTA'S GREENLET

Vireolanus mikettae, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 38, 1900 (Paramba, northwestern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes in the headwaters of the rio San Juan, and undoubtedly Nariño (La Selva 2100 m.). [Western Ecuador, upper Tropical Zone.]

Hitherto known from two specimens. A male was secured at La Selva.

* *Cyclarhis gujanensis canticus* Bangs

SANTA MARTA PEPPER-SHRIKE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 142, 1898 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Bolivia, Argentina and southeastern Brazil. The Island of Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast region and the Magdalena Valley (Cartagena, Los Pendales, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, El Paraíso sight; Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Riohacha, La Guajira, Valencia, valley of the rio Cesare; San Gil, "Bogotá", Anolaima; Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja).

Additional records.—Maicao; Arbeláez; Estación Saldaña.

* *Cyclarhis gujanensis parvus* Chapman

LESSER YELLOW-BREASTED PEPPER-SHRIKE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 741, 1917 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from the Zulia Valley southward to Meta and the Macarena Mts., thence eastward across the Llanos to the Orinoco (Cúcuta, rio Zulia; Buenavista, Villavicencio; Maipures). [Orinoco region of Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Rio Guatiquia, Quenane, Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m.

Cyclarhis gujanensis gujanensis (Gmelin) GUIANAN PEPPER-SHRIKE

Tanagra gujanensis, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 893, 1789 (French Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia in the Guainia-Rio Negro region (rio Guainia opposite mouth of Casiquiare, San Felipe). [*The Guianas to eastern Perú, Matto Grosso and Maranhão.*]

* **Cyclarhis gujanensis** subsp.

A single juvenile example was secured at La Guayacana, Nariño. It probably represents a new form. No form of *gujanensis* is known to occur in northwestern Ecuador.

* **Cyclarhis nigrirostris nigrirostris** Lafresnaye

BLACK-BILLED PEPPER-SHRIKE

Rev. Zool., 5, p. 133, 1842 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone excepting the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño ("Bogotá", Aguadita; Santa Elena 2700 m., Salento, rio Toche, La Candela 1650 m., La Palma; La Selva, Silencio, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, La Gallera, Cocal). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Birds from Munchique and El Tambo are intermediate between this race and the next. San Antonio specimens and one from La Selva are typical of *nigrirostris*.

* **Cyclarhis nigrirostris atrirostris** Sclater

WESTERN BLACK-BILLED PEPPER-SHRIKE

Ibis, 1887, p. 324, pl. 10 (Camino de Manaví, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte 1170 m., Mayasquer 1530 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Family COEREBIDAE—THE HONEY-CREEPERS

Key

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. Entire under surface black, slaty, blue-black, purplish black, or greenish black..... | a |
| B. Under surface not of the above colors..... | b (after No. 6) |
| 2. Crown, sides of head, and back bright blue; thighs scarlet..... | <i>Dacnis venusta</i> ♂ |
| Thighs not scarlet..... | 1 |
| 1. Upper surface all black or slaty black..... | 2 |
| Upper tail coverts blue..... | 6 |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. A white patch on flanks..... | <i>Diglossa albilatera</i> ♂ |
| No white on flanks..... | 3 |
| 3. With a grey or bluish grey shoulder-patch.... | 4 |
| With no shoulder-patch..... | 5 |
| 4. Rump black like the back..... | <i>Diglossa l. lajresnayii</i> |
| Rump tinged grey..... | <i>Diglossa carbonaria humeralis</i> |
| 5. Rump black like the back..... | <i>Diglossa carbonaria aterrima</i> |
| Rump tinged grey..... | <i>Diglossa carbonaria nocticolor</i> |
| 6. Crown white, or white mixed with blue..... | <i>Conirostrum a. albifrons</i> and <i>centralandium</i> ♂ ♂ |
| Crown blue..... | <i>Conirostrum albifrons atrocyaneum</i> |
| b. Under surface (sometimes excepting throat) uniform, some shade of blue, violet-blue or green | 7 |
| Under surface not as described above..... | 22 |
| 7. Crown and sides of head black..... | 8 |
| Crown not black..... | 10 |
| 8. Plumage verditer green with no blue tinge.... | <i>Chlorophanes spiza exsul</i> ♂ |
| Plumage with more or less of a blue tinge.... | 9 |
| 9. Plumage blue with a green tinge; cutting edge of upper mandible almost all yellow..... | <i>Chlorophanes spiza subtropicalis</i> ♂ |
| Similar, but yellow on upper mandible restricted to extreme base..... | <i>Chlorophanes spiza caerulelescens</i> ♂ |
| Similar to <i>caerulelescens</i> , but plumage on the average less blue..... | <i>Chlorophanes s. spiza</i> ♂ |
| Plumage green with a blue tinge; yellow of upper mandible like <i>subtropicalis</i> | <i>Chlorophanes spiza arguta</i> ♂ |
| 10. Inner margins of wing quills yellow; crown silvery blue-green; throat like rest of under-parts | 11 |
| Inner margins of wing quills not yellow..... | 12 |
| 11. Silvery blue crown-patch extending over nape | <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus eximius</i> ♂ |
| Crown-patch divided from black of back by purplish blue..... | <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus pacificus</i> , <i>gemmeus</i> , and <i>carneipes</i> ♂ ♂ |
| 12. Upper surface uniform..... | 13 |
| Mantle black in contrast to rest of upper parts | 19 |
| 13. Upper surface grass green..... | 14 |
| Upper surface not grass green..... | 15 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 14. Crown and sides of head blue; throat blue-grey | <i>Dacnis cayana</i> ♀ |
| Crown uniform with rest of back..... | <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> ♀
excepting <i>subtropicalis</i> |
| 15. Wings solid black; bill curved downward; throat black..... | 16 |
| Wings not solid black; lower mandible up-curved, or tip of bill slightly hooked..... | 18 |
| 16. Bill 10-12 mm..... | <i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i> ♂ |
| Bill over 14 mm..... | 17 |
| 17. General color blue with little violet tinge..... | <i>Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus</i> ♂ |
| General plumage violet-blue..... | <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> ♂ |
| 18. General plumage shining ultramarine blue, including forehead..... | <i>Diglossa indigotica</i> |
| General plumage including sides of head dull bluish grey; forehead black..... | <i>Diglossa caeruleus</i> |
| General plumage blue or dull blue; forehead and sides of head black..... | <i>Diglossa cyanea</i> |
| 19. Entire under surface including throat verditer green or verditer blue..... | <i>Dacnis viguieri</i> ♂ |
| Throat-patch black..... | 20 |
| 20. General plumage violet-blue..... | <i>Dacnis cayana coerebicolor</i>
and <i>baudoana</i> ♂ ♂ |
| Plumage blue with little or no violet tinge..... | 21 |
| 21. Throat with a slight greenish gloss..... | <i>Dacnis cayana glaucogularis</i> ♂ |
| Throat with no greenish gloss..... | <i>Dacnis cayana cayana</i> ,
<i>napaea</i> , and <i>ultramarina</i> ♂ ♂ |
| 22. Breast scarlet; back, throat and upper chest blue; back streaked paler..... | <i>Dacnis berlepschi</i> ♂ |
| Breast-band scarlet; back, throat and upper chest sandy brown..... | <i>Dacnis berlepschi</i> ♀ |
| With no scarlet in the plumage..... | 23 |
| 23. Under parts chestnut, rufous, or buffy, or partly so..... | 24 |
| Under parts with no chestnut, rufous or buffy color | 33 |
| 24. Wing about 90 mm.; cheeks silvery; eyebrow and under parts chestnut..... | <i>Oreomanes fraseri</i> |
| Wing 70 mm. or less; cheeks not silvery..... | 25 |
| 25. Throat and foreneck black..... | 26 |
| Throat and foreneck not black..... | 28 |
| 26. Malar stripe, breast and belly chestnut..... | <i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>
<i>brunneiventris</i> |
| No malar stripe..... | 27 |

27. Mantle blue..... *Conirostrum sitticolor*
Mantle black..... *Diglossa lafresnayii gloriosissima*
28. Entire under parts, sides of head, forehead, and eyebrow, bright, deep ferruginous..... *Conirostrum rufum*
Under parts dark to very pale buff..... 29
29. Eyebrow buff; wing coverts margined white; wing speculum white..... *Conirostrum cinereum*
With no eyebrow; no wing speculum..... 30
30. Crown blue; back olive-green; under tail coverts deep buff..... *Conirostrum speciosum* ♀
Crown and mantle dusky bluish green; rump bright bluish green..... *Dacnis venusta* ♀
Crown not blue or bluish green..... 31
31. Upper surface plumbeous or bluish grey; front and sides of head blackish..... *Diglossa baritula* ♂
Above uniform grey; sides of head buffy like chest and throat; bill sharply pointed..... *Conirostrum leucogenys* (♂ imm.)
Upper surface not grey; bill hooked at tip..... 32
32. Above brown; a concealed white patch on flanks; wing coverts plain..... *Diglossa albilatera* ♀
Above olive brown; no white flank-patch; wing coverts margined paler..... *Diglossa baritula* ♀
33. Under parts and rump yellow; throat grey; long eyebrow white..... 34
Different from above..... 36
34. Entire mantle greyish to olive brown..... *Coereba flaveola* (except those below)
Entire mantle brown or chocolate-brown..... 35
35. Rump golden yellow..... *Coereba flaveola luteola*
Rump olive yellow..... *Coereba flaveola gorgonae*
36. Above green; breast streaked green to blue-green..... 37
Breast unstreaked..... 40
37. Wing 62-68 mm.; inner web of primaries pale yellow..... *Cyanerpes cyaneus* ♀
Wing 58 mm., or less; inner webs of primaries dark..... 38
38. Crown green; lores and sides of head buff.... *Cyanerpes caeruleus* ♀
Lores green, sides of head green or bluish green..... 39
39. Crown strongly bluish; bill about 15 mm..... *Cyanerpes lucidus* ♀
Crown green; bill about 12 mm..... *Cyanerpes nitidus* ♀
40. With black above..... 41
With no black above..... 42

41. Crown dull green; mantle black; rump and under parts yellow..... *Dacnis flaviventer* ♂
 Whole head and throat black; a yellow collar on hind neck..... *Iridophanes pulcherrima*
 Under surface blue, a white stripe down center of abdomen..... *Dacnis lineata lineata* ♂
 Under surface blue-green, a sulphur-yellow stripe down center of abdomen..... *Dacnis lineata egregia* ♂
42. Upper surface, throat and breast purplish blue; center of belly white, washed black.... *Dacnis albiventris* ♂
 With no purplish blue color in the plumage.. 43
43. Upper surface pale to dark grey or blue-grey. 44
 Upper surface bright green to dull olive..... 47
44. Crown black; under eye and ear-coverts white; under tail coverts chestnut..... *Conirostrum leucogenys* ♂
 Crown grey like the back..... 45
45. Under surface yellowish grey; wing 51 mm. or less..... *Conirostrum leucogenys* ♀
 Wing about 60 mm..... 46
46. Wing speculum white; under tail coverts chestnut; feet dark..... *Conirostrum speciosum* ♂
 No wing speculum; under tail coverts like rest of under parts; feet pale..... *Conirostrum bicolor* ♂
47. Upper surface grass green; throat yellow, breast and abdomen flammulated with yellow..... *Chlorophanes spiza sub-tropicalis* ♀
 Upper surface not bright grass green..... 48
48. With blue or bluish green about the head..... 49
 With no blue about the head..... 51
49. Sides of head and rump bright bluish green; under tail coverts rusty buff..... *Dacnis venusta* ♀
 Under tail coverts not rusty buff..... 50
50. Crown blue; throat and breast grey, abdomen olive..... *Conirostrum albifrons* ♀
 Crown bluish green; entire under surface including under tail coverts soiled white..... *Conirostrum speciosum* ♀
51. Under surface yellowish green to olive green, yellower in center of abdomen..... 52
 Under surface not definitely yellow in center of abdomen..... 54
52. Throat brighter yellow-green than rest of under parts..... *Conirostrum bicolor* (imm.)
 Throat duller yellow-green than center of abdomen..... 53
53. Above uniform olive green; center of abdomen brighter yellow than rest of under parts.... *Dacnis lineata egregia* ♀
 Similar, but rump brighter olive-green than back..... *Dacnis albiventris* ♀
 Above more or less bright green; below olive-green, center of belly pale yellow..... *Dacnis viguieri* ♀

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 54. Throat and breast greyish bluish green; center of abdomen whitish, flanks green..... | <i>Dacnis lineata lineata</i> ♀ |
| Throat not greyish..... | 55 |
| 55. Above olive grey; below whitish, yellow on throat..... | <i>Conirostrum bicolor</i> ♀ |
| Above brownish olive; below soiled whitish olive..... | <i>Dacnis flaviventer</i> ♀ |

Diglossa baritula hyperythra Cabanis

CABANIS' DIGLOSSA

Mus. Hein., 1, p. 97, 1851 (Caracas, Venezuela)

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Venezuela, Bolivia, and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, straggling as low as 600 m. (San Sebastián, El Mamón, 2400 m., San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Pueblo Viejo). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

* **Diglossa baritula d'orbignyi** (Boissonneau) D'ORBIGNY'S DIGLOSSA*Uncirostrum d'orbignyi*, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 5, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern, Central, and east slope of the Western Andes, southward to Nariño, where also found in the Temperate Zone (Muzo, La Holanda 2555 m., "Bogotá", Quetame 1530 m.; Retiro, Salento 1500 m., río Toche, San Agustín, La Candela, Miraflores; Concordia, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique 2500 m. El Tambo; Sandoná, Ancuya, Yananchá, Cordillera de Guamués 3400 m.). [*Andes of western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Choachí, Sabana de Bogotá, Ciudad Universitaria in Bogotá; Totoró 2570 m., Popayán.

This is *Diglossa sittoides similis* of Chapman's list.

* **Diglossa lafresnayii lafresnayii** (Boissonneau)

LAFRESNAYE'S DIGLOSSA

Uncirostrum lafresnayii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 4, 1840 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes, and the mountains of Nariño (Pamplona, Las Ventanas, Ramírez, "Bogotá", Choachí 2000 m., Chipaque; La Leonera 3660 m., Santa Isabel, Laguneta, Almaguer 2250 m.; Pasto, Cumbal 3420 m., Chiles, Mayasquer). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

Diglossa lafresnayii gloriosissima Chapman WEST ANDEAN DIGLOSSA

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 165, 1912 (Andes west of Popayán, 3100 m., Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Western Andes from Mt. Paramillo to the mountains west of Popayán (Paramillo 3750 m., Andes west of Popayán 3100 m.).

* **Diglossa carbonaria nocticolor** Bangs SANTA MARTA DIGLOSSA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 180, 1898 (Macotama, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., 1500-3300 m. (El Libano, Macotama, Páramo de Macotama, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, Páramo de Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa).

* **Diglossa carbonaria humeralis** (Fraser)

GREY-SHOULDERED DIGLOSSA

Agrilorhinus humeralis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 22 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes (near Ocaña, Pamplona, Ramírez, Las Ventanas, near Bucaramanga 2700 m., La Pica, Lagunillas 3300 m., Palo Hueco 2210 m., La Pradera, La Mar, Subia, "Bogotá", Chipaque). [*Extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Zipaquirá, Subachoque, Choachi.

* **Diglossa carbonaria aterrima** Lafresnaye

BLACK DIGLOSSA

Rev. Zool., 9, p. 319, 1846 (Pasto, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes from the Quindío region southward, the Western Andes in the region of Cerro Munchique, and the mountains of Nariño (Santa Isabel, Salento 2100 m., Laguneta 3000 m., Nevado del Tolima 3000 m., Almaguer; Munchique 1800 m.; Pasto, Chorreado, Guanderal, Puerres, Chiles 3600 m., Cumbal 3150 m.). [*Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

Diglossa carbonaria brunneiventris Lafresnaye

BLACK-THROATED DIGLOSSA

Rev. Zool., 9, p. 318, 1846 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known in Colombia from isolated colonies in the upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones at the northern end of both

the Western and Central Andes (Paramillo 3750 m.; Santa Elena, high mountains near Medellín, Angelópolis). [*Northwestern Bolivia, Perú, except northwest.*]

* **Diglossa albilatera albilatera** Lafresnaye WHITE-SIDED DIGLOSSA

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 99, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Northern Venezuela and Colombia southward through the mountains to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. and the three Andean ranges southward to Nariño (Las Nubes, El Libano, Cerro Quemado, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 1500-2700 m., Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Macotama, Taquina, San Miguel, Heights of Chirúa, Chirúa, La Concepción, El Mamón, San Sebastián; Herradura, Canuto, Cachirí, Las Ventanas, Bucaramanga, Pamplona, "Bogotá", Choachí, Buenavista [Meta], El Peñón, El Roble, Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Retiro, Salento, Laguneta, Río Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, La Plata, San Agustín, La Candela, Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer; Paramillo Trail 2700 m., San Antonio, La Gallera, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cerro Munchique; Chorreado, Mayasquer, Ricaurte 1180 m., Cerro Pax). [*Ecuador, except southwest.*]

Additional records.—El Tambo, Crucero.

* **Diglossa indigotica** Sclater INDIGO DIGLOSSA

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 17, p. 467, 1856 (Western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Western Andes north to the headwaters of the río San Juan. Not yet recorded from Nariño. (La Selva 1800-2100 m., Nóvita Trail 2160 m., La Gallera 2100 m., río Mechengue 720 m.).

This is *Diglossa cryptorhis* of Chapman's list.

* **Diglossa caerulescens saturata** (Todd) COLOMBIAN BLuish DIGLOSSA

Diglossopsis caerulescens saturata, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 128, 1917 (La Palmita, "Santander" [error: Dept Magdalena], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia. Southern Ecuador to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges southward to Nariño (La Palmita, Cachirí, Portrerras [= Potreros], Las Ventanas, Páramo de Tamá, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", El Peñón, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Laguneta, El Edén, Toche, Almaguer; Tatamá Mt., Nóvita Trail 2160 m., Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Munchique 1700 m.; Mayasquer 2520 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Choachí; Tijeras, Moscopán 2800 m.

* *Diglossa cyanea cyanea* (Lafresnaye)

MASKED DIGLOSSA

Uncirostrum cyaneum, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 102, 1840 ("Bogotá").*Range of the species*.—Western Venezuela and Colombia southward to northern Bolivia.COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Tamá, Bucaramanga, La Pica, Choachi, "Bogotá", El Peñón, El Roble, Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Laguneta, río Toche, El Edén, Coconuco, Almaguer; La Selva, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán, Munchique 1800 m.; Iles, Chiles 3600 m., Cumbal, Mayasquer, Cerro Pax). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador, ? northwestern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Lago de La Cocha 2800 m.

This is *Diglossa personata* of Chapman's list.* *Chlorophanes spiza arguta* Bangs and Barbour

COSTA RICAN GREEN HONEY-CREEPER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 225, 1922 (Divala, western Panamá).

Range of the species.—Guatemala southward over South America to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia and the Pacific coast from the Panamá border to the Baudó Mts. and the Atrato Valley (Juradó, Punta Ardita, río Jurubidá, Baudó Mts. above the río Atrato 900 m.). [*Southern Costa Rica and Panamá.*]* *Chlorophanes spiza subtropicalis* Todd

COLOMBIAN BLUE-GREEN HONEY-CREEPER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 37, p. 122, 1924 (La Cumbre, Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes south of the range of *arguta*, from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward to the Dagua Valley and Buenaventura, eastward in the Cauca Valley, the Central Andes and the middle and upper Magdalena Valley to the west slope of the Eastern Andes (Santa Cecilia 720 m., La Selva 2100 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, San José, Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, San Antonio, Cauca Seca, Rio-lima; Concordia, Jericó; La Frijolera, Medellín, Salento, Miraflores, La Palma, San Agustín, El Isno; west of Honda, Remedios; El Tambor, San Nicolás, Canta, Bucaramanga, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Aguadita).

Additional records.—Palestina 1800 m.; below San Miguel 2300 m., Muzo.

Birds from El Tambor, río Lebrija, and probably those from Canta, San Nicolás, and Bucaramanga are not at all typical of this race but are intermediate in color between *subtropicalis* and *arguta*. Males are

much less blue than a large series from Santa Cecilia and La Selva. In two females examined one resembles the female of *subtropicalis*, the other that of *arguta*. Birds recorded by Phelps and Phelps from the east slope of the Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, La Fria, Táchira, and El Vigía, Mérida, as *subtropicalis* probably are rather similar to the El Tambor birds.

* **Chlorophanes spiza exsul** Berlepsch and Taczanowski

PACIFIC GREEN HONEY-CREEPER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 543 (Chimbo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes from the vicinity of Cerro Munchique southward (Cocal 1200 m., La Costa). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Río Patía 900 m.

A single female from La Costa agrees with Ecuador birds rather than with *subtropicalis*. Although *Chlorophanes* has not been recorded as yet from Nariño, *exsul* is undoubtedly found there.

* **Chlorophanes spiza caerulescens** Cassin

AMAZONIAN BLUE-GREEN HONEY-CREEPER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 16, p. 268, 1864 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to western Caquetá and Putumayo ("Bogotá", El Baldío near Quetame, Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; río Putumayo near Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia*.]

Replaced farther east in the Guainía, Río Negro and Vaupés regions by the typical form.

Chlorophanes spiza spiza (Linnaeus)

GREEN HONEY-CREEPER

Motacilla spiza, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 188, 1758 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—The Río Negro-Río Guainía region (San Felipe, Macacuni). [*The Guianas, Trinidad, northeastern and southern Venezuela, southward to the Río Uaupés, Río Tapajoz, and Maranhão*.]

Iridophanes pulcherrima pulcherrima (Sclater)

YELLOW-COLLARED IRIDOPHANES

Dacnis pulcherrima, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 480, 1853 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, eastern and western Ecuador southward to southeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Probably the east slope of the Eastern Andes, but known only from "Bogotá" trade skins. [*Subtropical Zone of eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú*.]

Cyanerpes cyaneus gemmeus Wetmore

MACUIRA HONEY-CREEPER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54, p. 209, 1941 (Above Nazaret, 180 m., Serranía de Macuira, La Guajira, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador and northern Venezuela, southward to Bolivia and southeastern Brazil. Cuba, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the humid forest belt of the Serranía de Macuira, La Guajira Peninsula (above Nazaret).

* **Cyanerpes cyaneus eximius** (Cabanis)

CARIBBEAN HONEY-CREEPER

Arbelorhina eximia, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 96, 1851 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region, and the west slope of the Eastern Andes south to the vicinity of Bucaramanga (Don Diego, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Las Vegas, Riofrio, Tucurica; "Cartagena" [?]; Manaure, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"). [*Caribbean coast of Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Tierra Nueva [Sierra de Perijá] 600 m.

According to Dugand (*in lit.*) the bird is not known to range west of the Santa Marta region and therefore the Cartagena record is doubtful. It is probably based on a cage bird.

* **Cyanerpes cyaneus carneipes** (Sclater)

FLESH-LEGGED HONEY-CREEPER

Coereba carneipes, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 376 (Playa Vicente, Oaxaca, México).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolivar in the upper Sinú Valley (Quimari). [*México to Panamá.*]

Cyanerpes cyaneus dispar Zimmer

VENEZUELAN HONEY-CREEPER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1203, p. 10, 1942 (Buenavista, río Casiquiare, southwestern Venezuela)

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the Catatumbo basin southward to Meta, and eastward to the Río Negro-Río Guainía region (Petrólea, La Javilla; "Bogotá", Villavicencio; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni).

* **Cyanerpes cyaneus pacificus** Chapman

PACIFIC HONEY-CREEPER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 655, 1915 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó

Mts. southward (Nuquí, Pizarro, Buenaventura, San José, Cisneros, Barbacoas, Tumaco). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Bahía de Málaga.

A record of *Coereba cyanea* from "N. W. coast of S. America" probably belongs here (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 33, 1886).

Cyanerpes cyaneus gigas Thayer and Bangs

GORGONA ISLAND HONEY-CREEPER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 96, 1905 (Gorgona Island, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Gorgona Island, off the coast of Nariño.

* **Cyanerpes caeruleus caeruleus** (Linnaeus)

PURPLE HONEY-CREEPER

Certhia caerulea, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 118, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, south to Maranhão, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (Bonda, Minca, Onaca, Las Nubes, Donama, Cacagualito, Agua Dulce, Las Vegas 1200 m., Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo). [*Venezuela and the Guianas to Maranhão and the Río Tapajoz.*]

* **Cyanerpes caeruleus microrhynchus** (Berlepsch)

SMALL-BILLED HONEY-CREEPER

Coereba caerulea microrhyncha, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 287, 1884 (Bucaramanga, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northern Colombia from the upper Sinú to the middle Magdalena Valley. East of the Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá eastward to the Vaupés and Río Guainía-Río Negro regions (Quimari; Remedios, west of Honda, Bucaramanga; "Bogotá"; Buenavista, Villavicencio; Morelia, Belén; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, San Felipe; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m.

* **Cyanerpes caeruleus chocoanus** Hellmayr

CHOCÓ HONEY-CREEPER

Arch. Naturg., 85, A, heft 10, p. 14 (footnote), 1920 ("San Joachim del Chocó" = San Joaquín, near Buenaventura, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley and the entire Pacific coast (río Juradó, Baudó Mts. above the Atrato River 1350 m., Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Tadó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, río Cajón, San Joaquín near Buenaventura; Barbacoas).

* **Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus** Bangs ISTHMIAN HONEY-CREEPER

Auk, 24, p. 306, 1917 (Paso Real, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Guatemala to northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia in the Tropical Zone (río Juradó). [*Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

* **Cyanerpes nitidus caquetae** de Schauensee

CAQUETÁ HONEY-CREEPER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 119, 1947 (Belén, 400-450 m., Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Río Negro region of northwestern Brazil to eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá ("Bogotá"; Belén).

Replaced farther east in the eastern Vaupés, Guainía and Río Negro regions by the typical form.

Cyanerpes nitidus nitidus (Hartlaub) SHORT-BILLED HONEY-CREEPER

Coereba nitida, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 84, 1847 (Northern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme eastern Colombia along the Guainía and Río Negro (río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni). [*Range of the species except the Caquetá region.*]

* **Dacnis cayana napaea** Bangs

SANTA MARTA DACNIS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 143, 1898 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region westward along the Caribbean coast to southwestern Bolívar (Dibulla, Don Diego, Donama, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Trojas de Cataca, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; Los Pendales sight; Quimari).

* **Dacnis cayana coerebicolor** Sclater

PURPLE-BLUE DACNIS

Contrib. Orn., 1851, pp. 106-112 ("Bogotá" = Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The lower Cauca and the middle and upper Magdalena Valleys (Puerto Valdivia; Remedios, near Honda; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]).

* **Dacnis cayana ultramarina** Lawrence

ULTRAMARINE DACNIS

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 16, p. 106, 1864 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (rio Juradó). [*Panamá to Nicaragua.*]

* **Dacnis cayana baudoana** de Schauensee

BAUDÓ DACNIS

Not. Naturae, no. 167, p. 3, 1946 (Río Baudó, Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Baudó Mts. southward (Nuquí, río Baudó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Tadó, Sipí, San José, Jiménez, río Oscuro; Barba-coas, Buenavista, La Guayacana). [*? Western Ecuador.*]

* **Dacnis cayana cayana** (Linnaeus)

CAYENNE DACNIS

Motacilla cayana, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 336, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta eastward to the Orinoco, Río Negro, and Vaupés regions ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Maipures; San Felipe; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, the Amazon Valley to the Río Madeira; Matto Grosso.*]

Additional records.—Acacias.

A single male from Villavicencio is closest to this form but bluer than any Venezuela or Guiana specimen examined.

Replaced farther south by the next form.

* **Dacnis cayana glaucogularis** Berlepsch and Stolzmann

DULL-THROATED DACNIS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 336 (La Merced, Junín, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá and Putumayo regions south of the range of *cayana* ("Bogotá"; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, northern Bolivia.*]

Specimens from Florencia and Morelia are rather closer to the present form, although not perfectly typical.

* **Dacnis lineata egregia** Sclater

YELLOW-VENTED DACNIS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 251 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela and Colombia southward to western Ecuador, Bolivia, and the Amazon Valley to Pará.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper and middle Magdalena

and the lower Cauca Valleys (Purificación, Chicoral, Honda, Remedios, río Nechí; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Muzo.

* **Dacnis lineata lineata** (Gmelin)

WHITE-VENTED DACNIS

Motacilla lineata, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 990, 1789 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Belén, Rumiaco, Umbria, Puerto Asís, Cuembi; San Felipe, Macacuni). [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

Additional records.—Lower río Igará-paraná [skins on Indian ornament.]

This is *Dacnis angelica* of Chapman's list.

* **Dacnis viguieri** Salvin and Godman

VIGUIER'S DACNIS

Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 1, p. 246, pl. 15 A, fig. 3, 1883 (Isthmus of Darién, eastern Panamá).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern Colombia (río Juradó 90 m., río Salaquí 270 m.; Quimari).

A single male from Quimari agrees with a male from El Brazo, Darién, eastern Panamá (U. S. Nat. Mus. Collection) in having the nape and sides of the head strongly bluish. Mr. Bond has examined the type of *D. viguieri* in Paris and finds that the bird is very verditer green with little blue tinge. The specimen, however, was preserved in formalin; therefore, little reliance can be placed on its coloration. Specimens from Juradó have the sides of the head and nape very green, the same color as the crown.

* **Dacnis flaviventer** Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny

YELLOW-BELLIED DACNIS

Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 21, 1837 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and southeastern Colombia southward in western South America to Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Belén, Umbria, río Sucumbios).

* **Dacnis venusta fuliginata** Bangs

COLOMBIAN SCARLET-THIGHED DACNIS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 160, 1908 (Jiménez, Dagua Valley, Western Andes, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, eastward

to the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, río Dagua, Jiménez, Noanamá, Nóvita, Bagadó, Tadó, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Nuquí, Juradó; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios). [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

* **Dacnis berlepschi** Hartert

BERLEPSCH'S DACNIS

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 37, 1900 (Lita, northwestern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Extreme southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in southwestern Nariño (La Guayacana, 225 m.).

A very rare bird of apparently limited distribution. In addition to the Colombian record (♂, ♀), it is known only from Lita, Carondelet, and San Javier in northwestern Ecuador.

* **Dacnis albiventris** (Sclater)

WHITE-VENTED DACNIS

Pipraeidea albiventris, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 8, 1852 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the base of the Eastern Andes from Meta to Putumayo ("Bogotá", Llanos of Río Meta, Umbria).

* **Coereba flaveola luteola** (Cabanis)

CARIBBEAN BANANAQUIT

Certhiola luteola, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 96, 1851 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The Bahama Islands and almost all the islands in the Caribbean Sea. México southward through Central America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the Gulf of Urabá to the lower Magdalena Valley and the Santa Marta region, where found up to about 1400 m. The northern end of the Eastern Andes southward to the Zulia Valley in Norte de Santander. (Turbo, Quimarí, río Sinú; Cartagena, Los Pendales, La Peña, Aguada de Pablo, La Playa, El Paraíso sight; Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrio, Ciénaga, Punta Caimán, Las Vegas, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Chirúa, La Concepción, Riohacha, Valledupar; Guayabal, Cúcuta). [*Northern Venezuela; Tobago; Trinidad.*]

* **Coereba flaveola columbiana** (Cabanis)

COLOMBIAN BANANAQUIT

Certhiola columbiana, Journ. Orn., 13, p. 412, 1865 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Northwestern Antioquia (excepting the Urabá region) and the lower Cauca Valley, eastward to the middle and upper Magdalena Valley and southward from Santander to Huila. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta. Tropical and lower Sub-

tropical Zones up to about 1700 m. (Alto Bonito, Dabelba, Peque; Medellín, Remedios, Honda, Chicoral, El Isno 1700 m., San Agustín, La Candela; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Alto de la Paz, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Villavieja, Andalucía; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio).

Additional records.—Apulo, Santandercito; Quenane, Puerto López.

Birds from El Tambor and Bucaramanga, Santander, are intermediate between this race and *luteola* and might just as well be called by the latter name.

Coereba flaveola minima (Bonaparte)

CAYENNE BANANAQUIT

Certhiola minima, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 259, 1854 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Río Negro (Macacuni). [From French and Dutch Guiana to the Río Negro; the Casiquiare region of Venezuela.]

Replaced in the upper Guainía region by *C. f. intermedia*.

* **Ccereba flaveola intermedia** (Salvadori and Festa)

INTERMEDIATE BANANAQUIT

Certhiola intermedia, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, no. 357, p. 13, 1899 (Gualaquiza, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Andes of Nariño, eastward through south-eastern Colombia to the Guainía-Casiquiare junction, but not the Río Negro south of the Casiquiare (Tumaco, Perlasivi 1530 m., La Guayacana, Buenavista, Ricaurte; Río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [Western and eastern Ecuador and northern Perú eastward to northwestern Brazil on the Río Uaupés. Southern Venezuela in the Yavita-Pimichin-Guainía region.]

Replaced on the Río Negro, south of the Casiquiare, by *C. f. minima*.

* **Coereba flaveola caucae** Chapman

CAUCA BANANAQUIT

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 186, 1914 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones. The upper Atrato Valley, the Baudó region and the rio San Juan Valley on the Pacific coast, the Western Andes south to the region about Cerro Munchique. The upper Cauca Valley. (Nuquí, rio Baudó, La Selva 1800 m., Pueblorrico, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, Lomitas, San Antonio 1980 m., rio Mechengue, rio Munchique; Riofrio, Cali, Palmira, east of Palmira).

Additional records.—Popayán.

* **Coereba flaveola gorgonae** Thayer and Bangs

GORGONA BANANAQUIT

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 97. 1905 (Gorgona Island, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Gorgona Island, off the coast of Nariño.

* **Conirostrum speciosum amazonum** (Hellmayr) (1)

AMAZONIAN CONE-BILL

Ateleodacnis speciosa amazonum, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, (1), p. 106, 1917 (Tarapoto, northeastern Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Brazil, eastern Colombia southward through eastern Perú to Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Probably Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes, but known only from "Bogotá" trade skins. [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador, northeastern Perú, the upper Amazon Valley and northern Bolivia.*]

* **Conirostrum leucogenys leucogenys** (Lafresnaye) (1)

WHITE-EARED CONE-BILL

Dacnis leucogenys, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 470, 1852 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, northern Colombia, western and northern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley eastward to the Santa Marta region, and southward up the Magdalena Valley to Huila. Not yet recorded from Atlántico. (Quimari; Fundación, Tucurínca, Aracataca, Riofrio, Valencia; Algodonal, near El Banco, Gamarra, Aguachica, Honda, Villavieja, "Bogotá"). [*Eastern Panamá, northern Venezuela.*]

Conirostrum l. panamensis Griscom does not appear separable.

Conirostrum bicolor bicolor (Vieillot) (1)

BICOLORED CONE-BILL

Sylvia bicolor, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér., 2, p. 32, pl. 90 bis, 1807 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to southeastern Brazil, the Río Madeira and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Mangroves of the Caribbean littoral in the delta of the Magdalena River and around the Ciénaga Grande (Las Flores sight, Punta Caimán, Pueblviejo [near Ciénaga], Ciénaga, Sevillano). [*Venezuela to the Guianas and southward through eastern Brazil to Río de Janeiro.*]

(1) *Ateleodacnis* auct.

* **Conirostrum sitticolor sitticolor** Lafresnaye PURPLE CONE-BILL

Rev. Zool., 3, p. 102, 1840 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes, excepting the Santa Marta Mts. (Peñablanca, "Bogotá", Choachi, Chipaque, El Peñón; La Leonera 3660 m., Santa Isabel, Laguneta 2100-3000 m., Almaguer, Valle de las Papas 3150 m.; Andes west of Popayán; Yananchá 1500 m.). [*Ecuador and northwestern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Paletará; Páramo del Tábano.

* **Conirostrum rufum** Lafresnaye RUFOUS-BROWED CONE-BILL

Mag. Zool. (2), 5, cl. 2, text to pl. 35, p. 3, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The mountains of Santa Marta and the upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes south to the Bogotá region (Páramo de Chirúa, Páramo de Macótama, Páramo de Mamarongo, Páramo de Chirúgua 3300 m.; Páramo de Guerrero, above Vetas 3050 m., Lagunillas, "Bogotá", Choachi, Chipaque, Palo Hueco, La Porquera, Subia).

Additional records.—Subachoque, Suba.

* **Conirostrum cinereum fraseri** Sclater FRASER'S CONE-BILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 452 (Cuenca, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia southward to Bolivia and northern Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the mountains of Nariño northward to the junction of the Central and Eastern Andes (Cumbal 3150-3600 m., Chiles 3330 m., Guanderal; Valle de las Papas 3150 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Páramo del Tábano 3200 m.

* **Conirostrum albifrons albifrons** Lafresnaye WHITE-CAPPED CONE-BILL

Rev. Zool., 5, p. 301, 1842 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Northern and western Venezuela and Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes (Ramírez, Cachirí, La Pica, "Bogotá", Palo Hueco, El Roble 2430 m., Subia). [*Táchira, Venezuela.*]

* **Conirostrum albifrons centralandium** de Schauensee QUINDÍO CONE-BILL

Not. Naturae, no. 167, p. 5, 1946 (Laguneta, 2100 m., Dept. Caldas, Quindío region, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Central Andes (Santa Elena, vicinity of Medellín, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta 2700 m., above Salento, Toche, La Candela 1600 m., Almaguer).

* *Conirostrum albifrons atrocyanum* Lafresnaye

BLUE-CAPPED CONE-BILL

Rev. Zool. 11, p. 9, 1848 (Eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the mountains of Nariño northward in the Western Andes to the slopes above Cali (Mayasquer 2340 m.; Cerro Munchique 1800-2540 m., San Antonio). [*Eastern and western Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Oreomanes fraseri fraseri Sclater

FRASER'S GIANT CONE-BILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 75, pl. 159 (Panza, Chimborazo, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia, southward through the Andes to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Andes of Nariño ("Pasto"). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

Family PARULIDAE—THE WOOD-WARBLERS

Key

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. Breast, sides of breast or flanks streaked..... | a |
| B. Under surface unstreaked..... | b (after No. 16) |
| a. Upper parts streaked..... | 1 |
| Upper parts unstreaked..... | 9 |
| 1. With yellow, orange, or olive yellow in the plumage..... | 2 |
| With no yellow or olive yellow in the plumage | 7 |
| 2. Throat and upper breast bright orange..... | <i>Dendroica fusca</i> ♂ (*) |
| Throat not bright orange..... | 3 |
| 3. Throat and upper breast black; forehead, line over eye and cheeks yellow; plumage above bright olive green..... | <i>Dendroica virens</i> ♂ |
| Throat not black..... | 4 |
| 4. With a yellow patch at sides of breast..... | 5 |
| Without a yellow patch at sides of breast..... | 6 |

(*) Males in breeding plumage.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Back bluish grey streaked with black..... | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> ♂ (**) |
| Back brown streaked with dusky blackish..... | <i>Dendroica coronata</i> ♀ |
| 6. Throat yellow or buffy yellow; inner vane of
outer rectrix white with black at tip..... | <i>Dendroica fusca</i> ♀ |
| Throat olive yellow; outer rectrices dark with
white at tip..... | <i>Dendroica striata</i> ♀ |
| 7. Upper surface greyish blue; a band of small
greyish black streaks across chest..... | <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> ♂ |
| No band across chest..... | 8 |
| 8. Crown with white central streak; back black
and white..... | <i>Mniotilta varia</i> |
| Crown solid black; back olive grey streaked
black..... | <i>Dendroica striata</i> ♂ |
| 9. Wing 70 mm. or more; appearance thrush-like | 10 |
| Wing 70 mm. or less; appearance warbler-like | 12 |
| 10. Back olive or brownish olive green; coronal
streak rufous or orange-tawny, bordered with
black on each side..... | <i>Seiurus auricapillus</i> |
| Back olive brown or brown; no coronal streak | 11 |
| 11. Under surface white or tinged with buff;
throat unspotted..... | <i>Seiurus motacilla</i> |
| Under surface strongly tinged yellow; throat
spotted..... | <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> |
| 12. Under surface mainly whitish..... | 13 |
| Under surface mainly yellow..... | 14 |
| 13. Sides of head yellow; back bright olive..... | <i>Dendroica virens</i> ♀ |
| Sides of head greyish; back dull bluish green. | <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> ♀ |
| 14. Back grey or greyish olive-green; a band of
spots across breast (thick and black in ad.
♂, less distinct in ♀ and young ♂)..... | <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> (***) |
| Back olive yellow or yellowish olive-green.... | 15 |
| 15. Forecrown yellow; streaks on breast rufous... | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> |
| Crown rufous..... | <i>aestiva</i> ♂ |
| | 16 |
| 16. Throat yellow; streaks on breast rufous..... | <i>Dendroica petechia peru-</i> |
| | <i>viana</i> ♂ |
| Crown, throat and upper breast rufous..... | <i>Dendroica petechia eritha-</i> |
| | <i>chorides</i> ♂ (and <i>chrysen-</i> |
| | <i>deta</i>) |
| b. With no yellow on under parts; either red, white,
grey, buffy or olive whitish..... | 17 |
| Throat, breast or belly or all three yellow..... | 30 |

(**) Males of the genus *Dendroica* in winter plumage are very similar to the females.

(***) Adult males of *Wilsonia canadensis* are further distinguished by having the feathers of the forecrown with black centers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 17. Upper tail-coverts and basal portion of tail buff..... | <i>Basileuterus rivularis</i> |
| Upper tail-coverts and basal portion of tail not buff..... | 18 |
| 18. Basal portion of all but central tail feathers salmon-orange (♂) or yellow (♀)..... | <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> |
| With no orange or yellow in tail feathers.... | 19 |
| 19. Throat white, black, greyish black, chestnut, or ochraceous buff in contrast to under parts | 20 |
| Throat not different from rest of under parts | 22 |
| 20. Throat, flanks and cap chestnut; forehead and sides of head blackish..... | <i>Dendroica castanea</i> ♂ |
| Throat white; breast, center of belly, and under tail coverts rosy red; cap black..... | <i>Granatellus pelzelni</i> ♂ |
| Throat and sides of head ochraceous; breast and abdomen pale fawn; back blue-grey.... | <i>Granatellus pelzelni</i> ♀ |
| Throat black or greyish black..... | 21 |
| 21. Crown and entire back slaty blue..... | <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> ♂ |
| Crown and wing coverts yellow; back grey, sometimes tinged olive-green or olive-yellow | <i>Vermivora chrysop-
tera</i> ♂, ♀ |
| 22. Wing coverts and forecrown yellow..... | <i>Vermivora chrysop-
tera</i> ♀ (*) |
| Wing coverts and forecrown not yellow..... | 23 |
| 23. With broad double wing bars..... | 24 |
| With no, or a single inconspicuous wing bar.. | 27 |
| 24. Back olive-green, streaked black..... | 25 |
| Back blue-green or brown..... | 26 |
| 25. Back bright olive green; flanks tinged chestnut..... | <i>Dendroica castanea</i> ♀ |
| Back dull olive green; no chestnut tinge on flanks..... | <i>Dendroica striata</i> ♀ |
| 26. Back brown; a dull yellow patch at sides of breast..... | <i>Dendroica coronata</i>
(♀ imm.) |
| Back blue-green; under surface yellowish white | <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
(♀ imm.) |
| 27. Crown streak and eyebrow dull buff..... | <i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
"daedalus" |
| No coronal streak..... | 28 |
| 28. Above greyish olive; base of primaries white. Bases of primaries not white..... | <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> ♀ |
| | 29 |
| 29. Crown grey; mantle yellowish olive; under parts greyish white..... | <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> ♂ |
| Crown and mantle olive; under parts pale yellowish green..... | <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> ♀ |

(*) In the female of *Vermivora chrysoptera* the throat varies from dark grey to uniform in color with the rest of the under parts.

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|--|----|---|
| 30. Throat pale or dark grey..... | 31 | |
| Throat not grey..... | 37 | |
| 31. With a yellow, orange-rufous or chestnut crown-patch..... | 32 | |
| With no crown-patch..... | 34 | |
| 32. Throat blackish grey; back dark grey..... | | <i>Myioborus miniatu</i> s |
| Throat pale grey; back olive or olive-green... | 33 | |
| 33. Crown-patch yellow; dusky streak on sides of crown usually not distinct..... | | <i>Basileuterus cinereicollis</i> |
| Crown-patch orange-rufous; blackish streak on sides of crown distinct to sides of neck. | | <i>Basileuterus coronatus</i> |
| 34. Throat and upper breast grey, breast and sometimes throat mixed with black..... | 35 | |
| Throat and breast pure pearly grey..... | 36 | |
| 35. No white on eyelid; tail 46-52 mm..... | | <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> ♂ |
| Upper and under edge of eyelid white; tail 53-63 mm..... | | <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i> ♂ |
| 36. Forecrown grey; eye-ring white; tail 46-50 mm..... | | <i>Oporornis agilis</i> ♂ |
| Crown olive; no white eye-ring; tail 43-50 mm..... | | <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> ♀ |
| Crown olive; lores and a ring round the eye isabelline; tail 53-60 mm..... | | <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i> ♀ |
| 37. With a crown-patch, or crown-stripe, or entire crown of a single color, different from the back..... | 38 | |
| With no crown-patch, or only the forecrown different from the back..... | 44 | |
| 38. Crown and sides of head chestnut, eyebrow white..... | | <i>Basileuterus delatirii</i> |
| Sides of head not chestnut..... | 39 | |
| 39. Crown black, bordered by a yellow eyebrow; a small black spot before the eye..... | | <i>Basileuterus nigro-cristatus</i> |
| Crown grey; frontal band, lores and sides of head black..... | | <i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i> ♂ |
| Crown yellow; lores, chin and sides of head white..... | | <i>Myioborus o. ornatus</i> |
| Entire head, neck and under surface golden yellow..... | | <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> ♂ |
| Crown-patch yellow, chestnut, orange, or buff, bordered at sides by black..... | 40 | |
| 40. Crown-patch chestnut; outer rectrices largely white..... | 41 | |
| Crown-patch yellow, dull orange, or buff..... | 42 | |
| 41. Eye-ring yellow; forehead and sides of head black..... | | <i>Myioborus melanocephalus ruficoronatus</i> (*) |
| Forehead and sides of head yellow..... | | <i>Myioborus melanocephalus ruficoronatus</i> (variant) |

(*) *Myioborus miniatu*s *bairdi* auct.

42. Back grey, shaded olive; crown-patch dull orange or yellow; eyebrow whitish.....
Back olive or olive yellow..... *Basileuterus culicivorus* 43
43. Crown-patch yellow, completely encircled with black.....
Crown yellow or dull orange, bordered at sides by black; no white eyebrow..... *Myioborus flavivertex*
Crown-stripe yellow; broad eyebrow white; throat white speckled with black..... *Basileuterus chrysogaster*
Crown-stripe and eyebrow buff..... *Basileuterus basilicus*
Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis
44. Forecrown or forehead yellow or black..... 45
Forecrown or forehead neither yellow nor black..... 49
45. Forecrown yellow..... 46
Forecrown black..... 47
46. Forecrown orange-yellow, hindcrown black; back dark grey..... *Myioborus ornatus chrysops*
Forecrown yellow, hindcrown and back olive; two prominent wing-bars..... *Vermivora pinus* ♂
47. A large black patch from forehead around the eye to sides of neck; center of crown grey; throat and breast yellow, belly greyish buff. Entire under parts bright yellow..... *Geothlypis trichas* ♂ 48
48. Eyebrow yellow; stripe below the eye, and ear-coverts black..... *Oporornis formosus* ♂
No yellow eyebrow; entire sides of head black. *Geothlypis semiflava* ♂
49. Head, sides of back, lower back, rump and tail slaty blue; center of mantle olive yellow.... *Parula pitiayumi*
Wings, rump and central tail feathers grey; crown and back olive yellow; no wing-bars. *Protonotaria citrea* ♀
Wings and central tail feathers grey; crown, back and rump olive; two white wing-bars. *Vermivora pinus* ♀
Tail olive to olive yellow..... 50
50. Breast in contrast to rest of under parts; upper parts olive-brown to olive yellow..... 51
Breast not in contrast to rest of under parts. 54
51. Throat and breast yellowish, belly buffy white; wing 48-54 mm..... *Geothlypis trichas* ♀
Breast grey or brownish, belly bright to dull yellow; wing 54 mm. or more..... 52
52. Throat and breast brownish buff to greyish buff; wing 66-72 mm..... *Oporornis agilis* ♀
Wing 54-62 mm..... 53
53. Breast grey to whitish tinged brown; no white on eyelid; tail 43-50 mm..... *Oporornis philadelphia* ♀
Breast like above; a white bar on upper and lower edge of eyelid; tail 49-60 mm..... *Oporornis tolmiei* ♀

54. Entire bill black or brownish; plumage above olive, below yellow clouded with olive on breast and sides of breast..... 55
Upper mandible black or brownish, lower one pale; plumage above olive, below clear yellow..... 56
55. Chin whitish; crown olive; plumage below olive yellow; wing 66-74 mm.; tail about 65 mm..... *Basileuterus luteoviridis richardsoni* and *quindianus*
- Chin yellow like rest of under parts; crown dusky olive; wing 56-67 mm.; tail about 60 mm..... *Basileuterus nigro-cristatus* (imm.)
- Chin and under parts bright yellow; crown and back bright olive green; wing about 65-70 mm.; tail 60-65 mm..... *Basileuterus flaveolus*
56. Crown with a strong or weak chestnut tinge. 57
Crown with no chestnut tinge..... 58
57. Throat streaked chestnut; rest of under parts yellow..... *Dendroica petechia erithachorides* and *chrysensdeta* ♀
Throat and under parts solid yellow..... *Dendroica petechia peruviana* ♀
58. Inner webs of tail feathers yellow, outer webs dusky olive..... *Dendroica petechia aestiva* ♀
Tail feathers entirely olive..... 59
59. Eyebrow yellow; a dusky line below eye..... *Oporornis formosus* ♀
No eyebrow and no dusky line below eye..... 60
60. Outermost primary much shorter than third. 61
Outermost primary about the same length as third..... 63
61. Crown with a greyish or brownish tinge; sides of body yellow..... *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* ♀
No brownish tinge on crown; sides of body olive..... 62
62. Tail 52 mm. or less..... *Geothlypis semiflava* ♀
Tail 57 mm. or more..... *Basileuterus l. luteoviridis*
63. Wing 66-72 mm.; plumage above brownish olive..... *Oporornis agilis* (imm.)
Wing 54-64 mm..... 64
64. Tail 49-60 mm..... *Oporornis tolmiei* (imm.)
Tail 43-50 mm..... *Oporornis philadelphia* (imm.)

* **Mniotilta varia** (Linnaeus)

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

Motacilla varia, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 333, 1766 (Santo Domingo, West Indies).

Range of the species.—Breeds in southern Canada and Newfoundland south to Texas and Georgia. In winter southward to northern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from all parts of the country, except the Amazonian region, during all months from August (21) to March (12). (Riofrio [Magdalena], Bonda, Minca, Las Nubes, Cincinnati, Onaca, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, La Concepción, Dibulla; Herradura, Bucaramanga, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Usaquén, Sabana de Bogotá, Quetame; Santa Elena, Envigado, Salento, Laguneta, El Edén 2550 m.; Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Loma Hermosa, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Lomitas, Dagua, San Antonio, rio Munchique, El Tambo; rio Perlasivi; Macarena Mts. 1370 m.).

Additional records.—Chapinero [October 17]; Popayán [January 4, 28, February 8].

* **Protonotaria citrea** (Boddaert)

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

Motacilla citrea, Tabl. Pl. Enlum., p. 44, 1783 (Louisiana).

Range of the species.—Breeds from the central and eastern United States south to Texas and Florida. Winters southward to northwestern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident in the northern part of the country, Tropical Zone, from the extreme northern end of the Pacific coast eastward in the Caribbean coast region and the Magdalena Valley to the Cúcuta region during all months from August (26) to April (5). (Punta Ardita; Tierra Alta; Los Pendales, La Peña; Fundación, Riofrio, Sevillano, Ciénaga, Punta Caimán, Donjaca, Gaira, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Buritaca, Don Diego, Valledupar; Algodonal, Villavieja; near Cúcuta).

Additional records.—Noted by Professor Dugand at El Paraiso and Barranquilla (September to April 5).

* **Vermivora chrysoptera** (Linnaeus)

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER

Motacilla chrysoptera, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 333, 1766 (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southeastern Canada to Iowa and Georgia. In winter south to Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the Western and Central Andes, and the eastern base of the Eastern Andes during September (6), October, November, December, and March (20). (Bonda, Minca, Las Nubes, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa; Santa Cecilia; Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento, El Edén; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio).

* *Vermivora pinus* (Linnaeus)

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER

Certhia pinus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 187, 1766 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Minnesota and Massachusetts southward to Missouri, Kentucky, and Delaware. South in winter regularly to Nicaragua.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. The only South American record is of a bird taken at Chirúa, Santa Marta Mts., March 21.

* *Vermivora peregrina* (Wilson)

TENNESSEE WARBLER

Sylvia peregrina, Amer. Orn., 3, p. 83, pl. 25, fig. 2, 1811 (Cumberland River, Tennessee).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska and Canada southward to Minnesota and New York. South in winter to Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the three Andean ranges, the Pacific coast, and the mountains of Nariño (Dibulla, La Concepción, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Onaca, Bonda, Minca, Las Nubes, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Fundación; Herradura, Bucaramanga, Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio; Santa Elena, Miraflores; Concordia; río Juradó; Mayasquer 2340 m.

* *Parula pitiayumi elegans* (Todd)

ELEGANT OLIVE-BACKED WARBLER

Compsothlypis pitiayumi elegans, Ann. Carn. Mus., 8, p. 204, 1912 (Anzoátegui, Lara, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region and the three Andean ranges. Not southwestern Bolívar or Nariño. (La Concepción, San Miguel, Palomino, Don Diego, Onaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Riofrio; "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], Bucaramanga, San Gil, "Bogotá", Tenasucá, Quetame, El Baldío near Quetame, Buenavista [Huila]; Salento, El Edén 2550 m., Miraflores, El Isno, La Candela, La Sierra; Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Lomitas, Dagua, San Antonio, Riolima, La Gallera, Munchique). [Tobago, Trinidad; Venezuela and the Rio Branco region of northern Brazil.]

Additional records.—Popayán.

* *Parula pitiayumi nana* (Griscom)

LESSER OLIVE-BACKED WARBLER

Compsothlypis pitiayumi nana, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 282, p. 8, 1927 (Cape Garachiné, Darién, southeastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from southwestern Bolívar (Quimari). [Eastern Panamá.]

This form may also occur in northern Chocó. It is distinguishable from *elegans* by its smaller size. Wings of females measure 46.5, 47.5, and a probable male 52 mm., as against *elegans*, ♀♀ 50-55, ♂♂ 53-57 mm.

* ***Parula pitiayumi pacifica*** Berlepsch and Taczanowski
PACIFIC OLIVE-BACKED WARBLER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 286 (Surupata, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana, Ricaurte 1350 m.). [Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.]

* ***Dendroica petechia aestiva*** (Gmelin) EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER

Motacilla aestiva, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 996, 1789 (Canada).

Range of the species.—Alaska and Canada southward to the West Indies, northern South America, Perú and the Galápagos Islands.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded throughout the country during all months from August (26) to May (1). (Riohacha, Dibulla, Bonda, Mamatoco, Minca, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga; Boca de Chimí, El Paraiso sight, Calamar, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Los Pendales; Quimari, Turbo; Panamá border, río Juradó, Santa Cecilia, Condoto, Sipí, San José, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Barbacoas; Medellín, Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja, San Agustín; Ocaña, 10 miles north of Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, Sabana de Bogotá and city of Bogotá, "Bogotá"). [Breeds from Canada southward to New Mexico and Georgia. In winter southward to Colombia, Venezuela, Perú, and Brazil.]

Additional records.—Popayán; Pasto; Villavicencio.

Dendroica petechia brewsteri Grinnell CALIFORNIA YELLOW WARBLER

Condor, 5, no. 3, p. 72, 1903 (Palo Alto, California).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from "Bogotá" and San Agustín, April 12. [Breeds on the Pacific coast of North America from Washington south to 30° N. in Lower California. In winter south to Colombia, Ecuador, the Guianas.]

Dendroica petechia mercomi Coale MORCOM'S YELLOW WARBLER

Bull. Ridgway Orn. Cl., no. 2, p. 82, 1887 (Fort Bridger, Wyoming).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Known only from the Santa Marta region (Bonda, [August 30, September, October, December, January 31]). [Breeds in the Rocky Mts. and the east slope of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts. In winter south to Venezuela, northern Colombia, Ecuador.]

Dendroica petechia sonora Brewster SONORA YELLOW WARBLER

Auk, 5, p. 137, 1888 (Oposura, Sonora, México).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Known only from "Bogotá" trade skins. [*Breeds from southeastern California to central Texas, southward to Sonora and Chihuahua, México. South to Colombia and Ecuador in winter.*]

Dendroica petechia amnicola Batchelder

NEWFOUNDLAND YELLOW WARBLER

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 6, p. 82, 1918 (Curslet, Newfoundland).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Known from the Santa Marta region, the lower Magdalena Valley, and the Pacific coast in Nariño (Bonda [October 7, 24]; Calamar [January 22]; Barbacoas [October 3]). [*Breeds in Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands. Recorded in winter south to Cayenne and northern Perú.*]

Zimmer has recorded *D. p. brewsteri*, *D. p. morcomi*, *D. p. sonora*, and *D. p. amnicola* from Colombia. Wintering birds are virtually impossible to identify subspecifically. Zimmer says "I am not at all confident that my determination of such material is correct" (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 5, 1949).

Dendroica petechia chrysendeta Wetmore GUAJIRA GOLDEN WARBLER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 59, p. 52, 1946 (Laguna de Tucacas, Puerto López, La Guajira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Mangroves of the Guajira Peninsula (Bahia Portete, Laguna de Tucacas, Castilletes). [*Adjacent part of the Guajira Peninsula in Venezuela.*]

Dendroica petechia erithachorides Baird

COLOMBIAN GOLDEN WARBLER

Expl. Surv. R. R. Mississippi River to Pacific, 9, p. 283, 1858 (Cartagena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Mangroves of the Caribbean littoral, excepting the Guajira Peninsula (Cartagena, La Playa sight, Las Flores sight, Punta Caímán, Ciénaga Grande). [*Caribbean coast of Panamá.*]

Dendroica petechia peruviana Sundevall PERUVIAN GOLDEN WARBLER

Ofvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 26, p. 609, "1869", 1870 ("Callao", Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Mangroves of the Pacific coast in Nariño (Tumaco). [*Western Ecuador and western Perú.*]

This is *Dendroica p. aequatorialis* of Chapman's list.

Both "*Dendroica vieilloti*" and "*Dendroica aureola*" have been recorded from Gorgona Island (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 283, 1885). According to Hellmayr (Cat. Bds. Amer., 8, p. 383, footnote, 1935) the locality remains to be corroborated, since no representatives of the group have been obtained on Gorgona Island in recent years, and the indications given to birds collected by Kellett and Wood are "notoriously unreliable".

***Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmelin)**

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

Motacilla caerulescens, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 960, 1789 (Santo Domingo, West Indies).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Minnesota and southern Canada southward to Connecticut and Georgia. In winter south to Florida, México, and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. Recorded once from the the Santa Marta region (Las Nubes 1500 m., December 16). [*Breeds southward to Connecticut.*]

***Dendroica coronata coronata* (Linnaeus)**

MYRTLE WARBLER

Motacilla coronata, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 333, 1766 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska and Canada southward to Minnesota and New York. In winter south to California and the southern United States, México, the West Indies and Panamá.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. Recorded once from Ciénaga, Magdalena, March 23. [*Breeding range of the species except Alaska and north-western Canada.*]

***Dendroica virens virens* (Gmelin)**

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER

Motacilla virens, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 985, 1789 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in eastern North America from Alberta and Quebec southward to Georgia and Alabama. In winter south to México, and Panamá and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. Recorded once from Cincinnati, above Santa Marta, April 12. [*Breeding range of the species except the coast of Virginia and North and South Carolina.*]

* ***Dendroica cerulea* (Wilson)**

CERULEAN WARBLER

Sylvia cerulea, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 141, pl. 17, fig. 5, 1810 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in central and eastern North America from Nebraska and Ontario to Georgia and Texas. Southward in winter to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Transient, possibly winter resident. Recorded from "Bogotá", "Antioquia", "Medellín", Santa Cecilia (Nov. 21, Dec. 1), Buenavista above Villavicencio (March 4, 5), and Quimari (March 21).

Additional records.—Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m., January 24 (col. C. C. Doncaster).

* *Dendroica fusca* (Müller)

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER

Motacilla fusca, *Natursyst.*, Suppl., p. 175, 1776 (French Guiana).

Range of the species.—Breeds from eastern Canada to Minnesota and Georgia. South in winter to Venezuela and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from all mountainous parts of the country, mostly in the Subtropical and Temperate Zones, during all months between September (9) and April (29). (Las Nubes, Valparaíso, Cincinatti, Las Taguas, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa; Alto, Pamplona, La Porquera, Puente Andalucía, El Roble, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá and city of Bogotá, Quetame, Buenavista [Meta]; Remedios, Santa Elena, Medellín, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Salento, Laguneta, Toche, El Edén, Chicoral, Miraflores, Almaguer, La Sierra, San Agustín; Antioquia, Concordia, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, San Antonio, Munchique, río Munchique, El Tambo; Pasto, Nayaquí, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, río Perlasiví; río Churuyaco, río San Miguel [Sucumbíos]).

Additional records.—Choachí, San Miguel 2800 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá; San Marcos, Tijeras, Moscopán, Popayán; La Cocha 2800 m.

* *Dendroica castanea* (Wilson)

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER

Sylvia castanea, *Amer. Orn.*, 2, p. 97, pl. 14, fig. 4, 1810 (Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds in eastern Canada southwards to New York. In winter south to Panamá and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the northern section of the Eastern Andes, the middle Magdalena and the Cauca Valleys, the upper Sinú Valley, and west of Western Andes from the Atrato Valley south to the río San Juan during all months between November (9) and April (29). (Bonda, Don Diego; near Cúcuta, Naranjo, Bucaramanga; Remedios, Medellín, Malena, Honda; Puerto Valdivia, Riofrio; Quimari, Turbo; Punta Ardita, río Juradó, río Truandó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Andagoya).

* *Dendroica striata* (Forster)

BLACK-POLL WARBLER

Muscicapa striata, *Philosoph. Trans.*, 62, art. 29, pp. 406, 428, 1772 (Fort Severn, Hudson Bay).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Alaska and Canada southward

to Michigan and New York. Winters southward in the northern half of South America usually east of the Andes.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Caribbean coast in the Santa Marta region and (once) Atlántico, the eastern base of the Eastern Andes, the Macarena Mts., and (once) the Cauca Valley, during September (4), October, November, February, March, and April (29). (Dibulla, Cautilito, Bonda, Mamatoco, Cincinnati, Punta Caimán, Sevillano, Riofrio, Fundación; Los Pendales; Palmar, "Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio, río Dudita, Macarena Mts.; Morelia; Riofrio [Cauca Valley]). [*Breeds in Alaska, Canada, and New England.*]

Additional records.—Quenane [April].

Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus (Linnaeus)

OVEN BIRD

Motacilla aurocapilla, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 334, 1766 (Coast of Hispaniola).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Canada and Newfoundland southward to Colorado, Alabama and Georgia. In winter south to Florida, southern Louisiana, southern México and the West Indies.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. One record from Bonda, near Santa Marta, October 4. [*Eastern North America except Newfoundland.*]

Seiurus motacilla (Vieillot)

LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH

Turdus motacilla, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér., 2, p. 9, pl. 65, "1807", ? 1808 (Kentucky).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Minnesota and Ontario southward to Texas and Georgia. Winters in México, Central America, the West Indies, and northwestern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Santa Marta region during November (8), December and January (31). (Riofrio, Bonda, Don Diego, San Miguel; "Bogotá").

* **Seiurus noveboracensis** subsp.

WATER THRUSH

Range of the species.—Breeds from Alaska and Canada southward to Montana and West Virginia. Winters southward to Colombia, Ecuador, northern Perú, Venezuela and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from all parts of the country during all months between September (8) and April (30). (Dibulla, La Concepción, Chirúa, Buritaca, Don Diego, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Fundación; La Playa, Usiacuri [specimen not preserved]; Ocaña, Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Villavieja; Chicoral, Honda, Puerto Berrio, Medellín, Puerto Valdivia, Salento, río Toche, San Agustín; Quimari; Alto Bonito, Concordia, río Juradó, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Sipí, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Dagua, San José, Munchique, El Tambo; Ricaurte; Villavicencio; Morelia).

Additional records.—Popayán [January 28], Pisoje [February 8].

Three additional forms of this species have been described, *notabilis* Ridgway from Wyoming, *limnaeus* McCabe and Miller from British Columbia (Condor, 35, p. 196, 1933), and *uliginosus* Burleigh and Peters (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash, 1948, p. 120) from Newfoundland.

There is so much overlap in measurements between the subspecies, so many intermediates between the four, and virtually no tangible characters by which they can be told apart, except in the freshest of plumage, when there are said to be slight color differences, that birds taken in winter, off their breeding grounds, are impossible to classify subspecifically.

Both *noveboracensis* and *notabilis* have been recorded from Colombia, and *limnaeus* from as far south as Puerto Armuelles, Panamá.

Oporornis formosus (Wilson)

KENTUCKY WARBLER

Sylvia formosa, Amer. Orn., 3, p. 85, pl. 25, fig. 3, 1811 (Kentucky).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Nebraska and New York southward to Texas and Georgia. Winters in México, Central America to Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Santa Marta region in October (7) and January (28). (Bonda, Don Diego, Riofrio).

Oporornis agilis (Wilson)

CONNECTICUT WARBLER

Sylvia agilis, Amer. Orn., 5, p. 64, pl. 39, fig. 4, 1812 (Connecticut).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Canada to Minnesota and Michigan. In winter south to southern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded from the Santa Marta region (October 22) and the Orinoco region (April 28). (Bonda, Riofrio [specimen not preserved]; Maipures).

* **Oporornis philadelphia** (Wilson)

MOURNING WARBLER

Sylvia philadelphia, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 101, pl. 14, fig. 6, 1810 (near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada to Minnesota and West Virginia. Winters in Central America, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Santa Marta region, the Eastern and Central Andes, the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, the upper Sinú and the Cauca Valleys; west of the Western Andes in the Atrato basin and the Pacific coast south to the río San Juan; east of the Eastern Andes in Meta and Caquetá, from October (13) to April (30). (Dibulla, La Concepción, Chirúa, Cincinnati, Riofrio; Ocaña, "Bogotá", Chipaque, Buenavista, Villavicencio; Belén; Villavieja; Honda, Puerto Berrio, Santa Elena, Medellín; Quimari; río Juradó, río Salaquí, Dabeiba, Silencio, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], El Tambo [Cauca]).

Additional records.—Santandercito 1550 m. [October 13, January 21].

Oporornis tolmiei (Townsend), a species breeding in western North America, is often cited as reaching Colombia in the winter. The records are based on two birds, one an immature male from "Bogotá", the other a juvenile female from Santa Elena, Antioquia, in the collection of the British Museum (referred to *Geothlypis macgillivrayi* by Sharpe). In view of the similarity between *tolmiei*, *philadelphia*, and *agilis*, and further because *tolmiei* is known to reach only as far south as Colón in Panamá, I feel the record is a doubtful one.

* *Geothlypis trichas trichas* (Linnaeus) MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT

Turdus trichas, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 293, 1766 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Alaska and Canada southward to Florida, Texas and México. In winter south to the West Indies and Honduras, rarely to western Panamá, and casually to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. Recorded once from the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Chirúgua, shores of Lake Macotama, 4500 m., April 21) and once from Chocó (Baudó Mts., below Alto del Buey, 900 m., June 16). [*Breeds from southern Pennsylvania to Texas. Winters from North Carolina to Florida, the Bahamas, Haiti and Puerto Rico. One record from Venezuela.*]

Geothlypis aequinoctialis aequinoctialis (Gmelin)

EQUINOCTIAL MASKED YELLOW-THROAT

Motacilla aequinoctialis, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 972, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas to northeastern Perú, Bolivia and Argentina. Southwestern Ecuador and western Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The upper and middle Magdalena Valley west of the Eastern Andes; east of the same range in the Zulia Valley and the Eastern Llanos (Villavieja, Puerto Berrio; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio). [*Trinidad, the Guianas, Venezuela and northern Brazil from the Rio Branco to Pará.*]

Additional records.—La Javilla north of Cúcuta.

* *Geothlypis semiflava bairdi* Nutting BAIRD'S YELLOW-THROAT

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 398, 1884 (Los Sábalos, Nicaragua).

Range of the species.—Honduras to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Tropical Pacific coast and the upper Cauca Valley (Nuquí, Pizarro, Dagua, Cisneros; Cali; Ricaurte, Buenavista, La Guayacana, Perlasiví 1350 m.). [*Honduras to Panamá.*]

Colombian birds are intermediate between *semiflava* and *bairdi* but closer to the latter.

Granatellus pelzelni pelzelni Sclater probably occurs on the Colombian side of the Orinoco, as it has been recorded from Munduapo, on the Venezuelan side of the same river.

* *Wilsonia canadensis* (Linnaeus)

CANADA WARBLER

Muscicapa canadensis, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 327, 1766 (Canada).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Canada southward to Minnesota and Georgia. In winter south to Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from all parts of the country except the Caribbean coast from September (29) to April (28). ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Meta], río Dudita, Macarena Mts. 1270-1400 m.; Morelia, Caquetá; Laguneta, El Edén, Toche, Chicoral, San Agustín; río Juradó, Alto Bonito, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Santa Cecilia, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], San Antonio, río Munchique; Ricaurte, Perlasivi; río Churuyaco).

Additional records.—Santandercito 1550 m. [January 1], Silvania [November 2], Sabana de Bogotá 2600 m. [October 10, 19].

* *Setophaga ruticilla ruticilla* (Linnaeus)

REDSTART

Motacilla ruticilla, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 186, 1758 (Virginia).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Alaska and Canada southward to Colorado, Louisiana, and Georgia. Winters southward to the Guianas, northern Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from all parts of the country, on the east from Meta to the Caquetá region, during all months between August (24) and May (1). (Dibulla, Atánquez, La Concepción, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Don Diego, Bonda, La Tigra, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati; Los Pendales sight; Herradura, Ocaña to Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Honda, Villavieja; Puerto Valdivia, Medellín, Salento; Dabeiba, Antioquia, Concordia, Pueblorrico, Santa Cecilia, Siató, Suarraga, Nóvita, San Antonio, Munchique, Barbacoas, Ricaurte, La Guayacana; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, río Dudita, Macarena Mts.; Morelia). [*Breeds in southern Ontario, most of the United States south of the range of the next form. Winters southward to northern Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m.; Popayán.

Males of this form and the next are not distinguishable; therefore, undoubtedly some of the above records pertain to the northern form *tricolora*.

* *Setophaga ruticilla tricolora* (Müller)

NORTHERN REDSTART

Motacilla tricolora, Vollst. Natursyst. Suppl. Reg. Band, p. 175, 1776 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded definitely from the Guajira Peninsula, the Santa Marta region, and the Departments of Santander, Valle, and Cauca (Maicao; Bonda, Las Nubes, Onaca, Valparaiso; Virolin; Cali, El Tambo, rio Patia). [*Breeds in Alaska, Canada and the northern tier of the United States. Winters southward to northern South America.*]

This is a very poor race in which males cannot be distinguished from those of the typical form. Females are slightly darker and less greenish above than those of *ruticilla*. The above records are based only on females. (See Wetmore, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 39, p. 137, 1949).

* *Myioborus miniatus sanctaemartae* Zimmer

SANTA MARTA MYIOBORUS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 11, 1949 (Las Nubes, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. 600-2000 m. (San Sebastián, "San Salvador", "Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta", El Mamón, Pueblo Viejo, Las Nubes, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, El Libano, San Miguel, Macotama, La Concepción, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, Las Taguas, Las Vegas).

Additional records.—Río Guatapuri 1650-2000 m.

This is *Myioborus verticalis* in Todd and Carriker's "Birds of Santa Marta Region".

* *Myioborus miniatus ballux* Wetmore and Phelps

TÁCHIRA MYIOBORUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 57, p. 11, 1944 (Queniquea, Táchira, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones throughout the Andean region, except the Santa Marta Mts. (Tierra Nueva, Monte Elías, La Africa, Laguna de Juncos, Hiroca, Convención, La Palmita, Santa Rosa, Alto, Canuto, Gramalote, Páramo de Tamá, Las Ventanas, Bucaramanga, Panamá [above Pacho], Anolaima, "Bogotá", Tenasucá, Subia, El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Andalucía; Santa Elena 2700 m., Barro Blanco, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Laguneta, Salento, El Edén, rio Toche, Miraflores, near Popayán, La Sierra, La Palma, La Candela, San Agustín; Paramillo Trail 2700 m., Concordia, La Selva, Primavera, Espinal [Dagua Valley], Lomitas, San Antonio, La Castilla, La Gallera, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo; near Puerres, Chorreado, Ricaurte 1170 m., Perlasivi, Cerro Pax; Ma-

carena Mts.). [British Guiana, Venezuela, eastern Panamá, and northern Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Pichindé, Crucero; San Marcos 2800 m., El Isno.

According to Dugand (*in lit.*) a record from Los Pendales, Atlántico, is based on a wrongly labeled specimen purchased by him from a local collector. The species does not occur in Atlántico.

This is *Myioborus v. verticalis* of Chapman's list.

* *Myioborus ornatus ornatus* (Boissonneau)

YELLOW-CROWNED MYIOBORUS

Setophaga ornata, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 70, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on both slopes of the Eastern Andes south to the region around Bogotá (Páramo de Tamá, Ramírez, Las Ventanas, Cachiri, "Portrerras" [= Potreros], Palo Huevo, Anolaima, Usaquén, "Bogotá", Choachi, Chipaque, El Peñón, El Roble, Subia, "El Doseña" [?]).

Additional records.—Above Pacho 2000 m., above Zipaquirá 2750 m., La Cita [Sabana de Bogotá].

* *Myioborus ornatus chrysops* (Salvin)

GOLDEN-FACED MYIOBORUS

Setophaga chrysops, Ibis, 1878, p. 314, pl. 7, fig. 2 (Santa Elena, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes ("Bogotá"; Santa Elena, "Medellín", La Leonera, Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Salento, Laguneta, rio Toche, El Edén, "Páramo of Popayán", Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer, Valle de las Papas 3150 m.; Frontino, San Antonio 1890 m., crest of Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Cocal 1800 m., Munchique).

Additional records.—San Marcos, Moscopán 3000 m.

* *Myioborus melanocephalus ruficoronatus* (Kaup)

CHESTNUT-CROWNED MYIOBORUS

Setophaga ruficoronata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1851", 1852, p. 49 ("Above Cali", Colombia, *ex* Salvin).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes of Nariño, both slopes, and ? the Western Andes above Cali ("Above Cali"; Pasto, Chorreado, near Puerres, Mayasquer 2340 m., Chiles 3330 m., Cerro Pax). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Lake La Cocha 2800 m.

Myioborus m. bairdi (Salvin) is considered a synonym. All degrees of intermediacy are found between the black-fronted *bairdi* and the yellow-fronted *ruficoronatus*, birds of the latter type being regarded as the extreme variant of a single form.

Salvin (Ibis, 1878, p. 316) states that the type of *ruficoronatus* in the Derby Museum is labeled as having been obtained by Delattre at Cali. It may, possibly, have come from the Farallones de Cali, a high ridge of the Western Andes above Cali, but it has not been obtained in that region by subsequent collectors.

* **Myioborus flavivertex** (Salvin)

YELLOW-CROWNED MYIOBORUS

Setophaga flavivertex, Ibis, 1887, p. 129, pl. 4 (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. 1500-3000 m. (Macotama, El Libano, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo, Heights of Chirúa).

* **Basileuterus nigro-cristatus** (Lafresnaye)

BLACK-CRESTED WARBLER

Trichas nigro-cristatus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 230, 1840 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (La Pica, Peña-blanca, "Bogotá", Choachí, Chipaque, El Peñón, El Roble; Santa Elena, Medellín, Zancudo, Santa Isabel, Laguneta, Toche, El Edén, Coconuco, Valle de las Papas; Mayasquer, Chiles 3330 m., Perlasivi 1350 m., Cerro Pax). [*Western Venezuela to northern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

Basileuterus luteoviridis luteoviridis (Bonaparte)

BONAPARTE'S WARBLER

Trichas luteoviridis, Atti Sesta Riun. Sci. Ital. Milano, p. 405, "1844", 1845 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Known from both slopes of the Eastern Andes, and the southern end of the Central Andes between 1740 m. and 3100 m. (Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", Anolaima, Subía, Choachí, Fómeque; Almaguer). [*Northeastern Ecuador.*]

Birds from Almaguer are intermediate between this race and the next.

* **Basileuterus luteoviridis quindianus** de Schauensee

QUINDÍO WARBLER

Not. Naturae, no. 167, p. 8, 1946 (Laguneta, 3000 m., Dept. of Caldas, Quindío region, western slope of the Central Colombian Andes).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical and Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Central Andes, except at their southern end (Laguneta 3000 m., Toche 2100 m., Zancudo).

Basileuterus luteoviridis richardsoni Chapman

RICHARDSON'S WARBLER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 160, 1912 (Andes west of Popayán, 3100 m., Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the crest of the Western Andes, west of Popayán, Temperate Zone.

Basileuterus flaveolus (Baird)

BAIRD'S WARBLER

Myiothlypis flaveolus, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1, p. 252 (footnote), 1865 ("Paraguay", probably Río Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. Northeastern Colombia and coast region of Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Zulia Valley in Norte de Santander (río Zulia, west of Cúcuta).

* **Basileuterus chrysogaster chlorophrys** Berlepsch

GREEN-BROWED WARBLER

Ornis, 14, p. 347, 1907 (Lita, western Ecuador)

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope from the Munchique region southward into Nariño (La Costa, río Munchique 900 m.; Buenavista). [Western Ecuador.]

Basileuterus basilius (Todd)

SAN LORENZO WARBLER

Hemispingus basilius, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 170, 1913 (Mt. San Lorenzo, 2600 m., Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mts., between 2580-2700 m. (San Lorenzo, Páramo de Mamarongo, Macotama).

* **Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis** Sharpe

EASTERN THREE-STRIPED WARBLER

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 10, p. 386, 1885 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes, with the exception of the Darién Mts. and the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from southeastern Colombia. (Cachiri, Las Ventanas, Bucaramanga, Boca del Monte, río Negro, "Bogotá", El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá; La Frijolera, Quindío region, Salento, Miraflores, El Isno, San Agustín, La Candela; La Selva, Pueblorrico, La Cumbre, Lomitas, San Antonio, La Gallera, Cerro Munchique, Cocal, río Munchique, río Mechengue, La Costa; Ricaurte, río Perlasivi). [*Western Ecuador.*]

A single specimen from La Frijolera, at the northern end of the Central Andes, is probably aberrant. In its bright yellow under parts it is indistinguishable from *B. t. tristriatus* (Tschudi) of Perú.

Supposed differences between this form and *daedalus* Bangs disappear when series (20 specimens) from the Eastern Andes and the east slope of the Central Andes are compared with a series (30 specimens) from other parts of Colombia. Occasional individuals from the Eastern Andes are yellower below than any "*daedalus*" examined. This yellowness is by no means a constant character.

Basileuterus tristriatus tacarcunae Chapman TACARCUNA WARBLER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 6, 1924 (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darién Mts., Colombia). (1)

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean side of the Darién Mountains (east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna). [*Probably the mountains of eastern Panamá.*]

* **Basileuterus culicivorus indignus** Todd SANTA MARTA WARBLER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 95, 1916 (La Tigrera, near Santa Marta, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region between 300-1200 m. ("Bonda", La Tigrera, Las Nubes, Onaca, Las Vegas, Minca, Donama, Sierra Nevada, Loma Larga).

Basileuterus culicivorus cabanisi Berlepsch CABANIS' WARBLER

Orn. Centralbl., 4, p. 63, 1879 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Cúcuta). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Basileuterus culicivorus austerus Zimmer BUENAVISTA WARBLER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 41, 1949 (Buenavista, above Villavicencio, 1350 m., eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from the Boyacá-Casanare region to southern Meta (rio Negro, Palmar, La Colarada, upper Casanare, "Bogotá", Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Macarena Mts.).

I have not seen Boyacá birds.

This is *B. auricapillus olivascens* of Chapman's list.

* *Basileuterus culicivorus occultus* Zimmer ANTIOQUIA WARBLER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1428, p. 42, 1949 (Peque, 1500 m., Antioquia, east slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Western Colombia in the upper Patia and upper Dagua Valleys, the Cauca Valley northward to Antioquia, and thence eastward to the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Santander and southern Dept. Magdalena (upper rio Patia; Primavera; Yumbo, Miraflores 2050 m., Peque; Bucaramanga, San Gil, El Cauca, La Palmita).

Birds from the western slope of the Eastern Andes agree with an example from the rio Patia.

* *Basileuterus delatirii mesochrysus* Sclater SCLATER'S WARBLER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860 p. 251 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Guatemala to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region and the Magdalena Valley southward to Tolima and Huila. Not recorded from Atlántico. (La Concepción, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, San Antonio, San Francisco, Palomino, Cacagualito, Aguadulce, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati; Manaure, Alto, Herradura, "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], El Tambor, "Bogotá", Fómeque ?, Cunday, Andalucia 900 m. [west slope]; near Honda, Mariquita, Chicoral, Villavieja). [*Southern Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

A record from Fómeque is doubtful, as this locality lies on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes.

Additional records.—San Gil.

* *Basileuterus cinereicollis conspicillatus* Salvin and Godman
SANTA MARTA GREY-THROATED WARBLER

Ibis, 1880, p. 117 (San José, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and extreme western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., between 750 and 1800 m. (San José, Pueblo Viejo, San Francisco, Palomino, Las Nubes, Onaca, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, El Libano, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Miguel, San Lorenzo, Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada 1800 m., Las Vegas, Minca).

Additional records.—Río Guatapurí 1500 m.

Basileuterus cinereicollis pallidulus Wetmore

PERIJÁ WARBLER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54, p. 209, 1941 (Sierra Negra, Perijá Mts. east of Fonseca, Dept. Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the northern portion of the Sierra de Perijá, 900-1650 m., on the western slope only (Tierra Nueva, Monte Elias, La Africa, south of Villanueva).

Additional records.—Hiroca 1350 m.

* **Basileuterus cinereicollis cinereicollis** Sclater

GREY-THROATED WARBLER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 166 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes from the region about Ocaña southward to Meta (El Cauca, La Palmita, Ocaña, Pueblo Nuevo above Ocaña, río Negro, Buenavista [Meta], "Bogotá"). [*Eastern slope of the Sierra de Perijá, and western Táchira, Venezuela.*]

* **Basileuterus coronatus regulus** Todd

NORTHERN ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 36, 1929 (Páramo de Las Rosas, Lara, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño ("Bogotá", Subia, El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta, above Salento, Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, Almaguer 3100 m., La Candela, La Plata; "Heights of Caldas" [= above Dagua], Lomitas, La Cumbre, La María 1410 m., río Cauquita, Riolima, río Zapata, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán, Cerro Munchique). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.; El Tambo [Cauca].

* **Basileuterus coronatus elatus** Todd

ECUADORIAN ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 74, art. 7, p. 35, 1929 (Pagma Forest, near Chunchi, western Ecuador)

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

* **Basileuterus rivularis semicervinus** Sclater

FAWN-BELLIED WARBLER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 84 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the west slope of the Eastern Andes westward, excluding the Santa Marta region. Not recorded from the Caribbean coastal plain. (Bucaramanga, Sasaima, "Bogotá", Boquerón de Melgar; Chicoral, Remedios, río Nechi; Puerto Valdivia, Peque; Murucucú, Quimarí; Alto Bonito, Nuquí, río Baudó, río Juru-bidá, Quibdó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Sipí, río Garrapatas, San José, Jiménez, Cisneros, "Yuntas" [= Cisneros], río Dagua, "río Barratón", La Costa; Barbacoas, Ricaurte). [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

"El Destino", a locality mentioned for this species as being in Colombia, actually is in western Ecuador, near Manaví.

Basileuterus rivularis fulvicauda (Spix) FULVOUS-RUMPED WARBLER

Muscicapa fulvicauda, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 20, pl. 28, fig. 2, 1825 (São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Bogotá" and the Macarena Mts. (not typical). This form may occur in the Caquetá and Putumayo regions, and certainly on the Colombian Amazon. [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, eastward to the Rio Madeira, Brazil.*]

Family ICTERIDAE — THE TROUPIALS, CACIQUES, AMERICAN ORIOLES, GRACKLES AND THEIR ALLIES

Key

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------------------------|
| A. With yellow or orange in the plumage (*) | a | |
| B. With no trace of yellow or orange anywhere | b | (after No. 23) |
| a. Body plumage yellow or orange and black | 1 | |
| Body plumage other than only yellow and black | 12 | |
| 1. Under surface all or mainly black | 2 | |
| Under surface all or mainly yellow or orange | 5 | |
| 2. Head all or partially yellow | 3 | |
| Head all black; rump and patch on wing coverts yellow | 4 | |
| 3. Entire head (except lores), neck all around, and upper breast yellow; rest of plumage black | | <i>Agelaius icterocephalus</i> ♂ |
| Crown, shoulders, upper tail coverts, and thighs yellow; rest of plumage black | | <i>Icterus chryscephalus</i> |

(*) Yellow much duller or even olive-greenish in immature birds.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Crissum and base of tail yellow..... | <i>Cacicus cela</i> |
| Crissum and base of tail black..... | <i>Archiplanus leucoramphus</i> |
| 5. With white in the wings..... | 6 |
| With no white in the wings..... | 9 |
| 6. Back and rump yellow or orange..... | 7 |
| Back black; rump yellow or orange..... | 8 |
| 7. Forehead and sides of head black; a narrow,
interrupted black band across back..... | <i>Icterus croconotus</i> |
| Forehead, sides of head and whole crown yellow..... | <i>Icterus nigrogularis</i> |
| 8. Head, nape and upper back black; rump rich
orange; all but central rectrices largely
orange..... | <i>Icterus galbula</i> ♂ |
| Head black; a broad yellow or orange nuchal
collar followed by a broad dorsal band of
black; rump yellow or orange; tail black,
basally white..... | <i>Icterus icterus</i> |
| 9. Entire head and under parts yellow; space
around eye bare and blackish; wing over
110 mm..... | <i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i> |
| Similar, but with a large blackish patch on the
crown..... | <i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>
(imm.) |
| Throat black; wing under 110 mm..... | 10 |
| 10. Entire back and rump yellow or orange-yellow | <i>Icterus chrysater</i> |
| Back black; rump yellow or orange-yellow.... | 11 |
| 11. Tail all black; crown, ear-coverts and hind-
neck bright orange..... | <i>Icterus auricapillus</i> |
| Outer tail feathers yellow; crown, ear-coverts
and hindneck yellow..... | <i>Icterus mesomelas</i> |
| 12. Size large; wing over 135 mm..... | 13 |
| Size smaller; wing under 120 mm..... | 21 |
| 13. With olive or olive-green shades in the plum-
age; no black on body plumage..... | 14 |
| Without olive shades in the plumage; much
black on body plumage..... | 18 |
| 14. With yellow on the forehead..... | 15 |
| With no yellow on the forehead..... | 17 |
| 15. Back of the head and thighs dusky olive; back
and flanks strongly tinged chestnut..... | <i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
<i>salmoni</i> |
| Back of the head and thighs olive; back and
flanks less tinged with chestnut..... | 16 |

16. Yellow of forehead extending backwards over eyes; throat yellowish..... *Psarocolius angustifrons sincipitalis*
 Yellow narrowly confined to forehead; throat olivaceous..... *Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus* (*)
17. A large, naked space from below eye to base of lower mandible; head, neck and breast yellowish olive, rest of plumage chestnut.... *Gymnostinops yuracares*
 No such naked space..... 17-b
- 17-b. Plumage more or less uniform brownish olive, more olive-greenish on the head; bill uniform blackish..... *Psarocolius a. angustifrons*
 Similar, but plumage more olive-green below; bill pale..... *Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus* (variant)
 Flanks, lower back and tail coverts chestnut, rest of body olive-green; bill pale..... *Psarocolius viridis*
18. A broad, naked space from below eye to base of lower mandible..... 19
 No such bare space..... 20
19. Upper mantle and entire under parts black; lower back and crissum dark chestnut..... *Gymnostinops guatimozinus*
 Mantle and flanks dark chestnut; center of belly black..... *Gymnostinops cassini*
20. Rump and crissum dark chestnut, rest of plumage black..... *Psarocolius decumanus*
 Whole head, neck, upper chest, lower back, and belly dark chestnut, rest of plumage black..... *Zurhynchus wagleri*
21. Outer tail feathers white; a black band across yellow chest..... *Sturnella magna*
 Similar, but black pectoral band inconspicuous or lacking..... *Sturnella magna* (imm.)
 Outer tail feathers not white; no band across chest..... 22
22. With no white on the wings; throat and breast yellow; belly olive; back streaked..... *Agelaius icterocephalus* ♀
 With white wing bands..... 23
23. Wing about 83 mm. or less; plumage below dull yellow, including throat..... *Icterus spurius* ♀ (**)
 Wing 89 mm. or more; breast dull orange..... *Icterus galbula* ♀

(*) Yellow of forehead confined to a narrow, sometimes inconspicuous frontal band or even to few feathers just behind the nostrils in *Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus*.

(**) The young male of *Icterus spurius* in second-year plumage is similar to the adult female but is distinguishable by having the throat black. Not until the third summer does the male wear the chestnut plumage of the adult.

- b. With crimson or scarlet in the plumage..... 24
 With no red color in the plumage..... 27
24. Rump only red; under surface black; bill
 greenish white in life, pale in skins..... 25
 With red on the lower surface only..... 26
25. Plumage blue-black; tail square..... *Cacicus haemorrhous*
 Plumage black; tail graduated, rounded..... 25-b
- 25-b. Size smaller; wing 105-140 mm.; tail about 78-
 100 mm.; culmen under 30 mm..... *Cacicus uropygialis paci-*
ficus
 Size larger; wing 140-165 mm.; tail about 119-
 140 mm.; culmen over 30 mm..... *Cacicus u. uropygialis*
26. Throat and breast crimson; plumage above
 brownish black..... *Leistes militaris* ♂
 Breast pale brown tinged crimson; plumage
 above pale brown streaked blackish..... *Leistes militaris* ♀
 Throat and breast black, belly and crissum
 crimson; thighs black..... *Hypopyrrhus pyrohypo-*
gaster
27. General plumage silky brown, with golden re-
 flections..... *Tangavius armenti* ♂
 Visible plumage (except sometimes shoulders
 and under wing coverts) entirely black or
 black with purple or blue reflections; no
 brown reflections..... 28
 Plumage not all black, or with no black at all 35
28. Under wing coverts and shoulders chestnut... *Macroagelaius subalaris*
 Under wing coverts and shoulders black like
 rest of plumage..... 29
29. Bill pale..... 30
 Bill black..... 31
30. Wing 110-135 mm..... *Archiplanus solitarius*
 Wing 85-107 mm..... *Amblycercus holosericeus*
31. Wing under 145 mm..... 32
 Wing over 145 mm..... 34
32. Culmen 24-32 mm., conspicuously decurved at
 tip; tail rounded..... *Quiscalus lugubris* ♂
 Culmen under 23 mm., straight or nearly so
 at tip..... 33
33. Under surface glossed with purple; wings glos-
 sed with steel-greenish; tail nearly square.. *Molothrus bonariensis* ♂
 Under surface black; wings black; tail rounded *Lamprosar tanagrinus*
34. Outer tail feather about 45-70 mm. shorter
 than central ones; culmen about 40-45 mm.
 long, and less than 6 mm. wide between nos-
 trils..... *Quiscalus mexicanus* ♂
 Outer tail feather less than 25 mm. shorter
 than central ones; culmen about 28-40 mm.
 long, and 8-11 mm. wide between nostrils... *Psomocolax oryzivorus*

35. With streaks on breast and/or flanks..... 36
Under surface unstreaked..... 38
36. Crown uniform; feathers of back with dark centers..... *Molothrus bonariensis* (imm.)
Crown with a central pale streak; back streaked..... 37
37. Fourth primary much shorter than first..... *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* ♀
First four primaries nearly equal..... *Leistes militaris* (imm.)
38. Breast, belly, and rump chestnut; head and back black..... *Icterus spurius* ♂
Under parts black; nape and broad collar on hindneck white or buffy; tail feathers pointed *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* ♂
Under surface neither chestnut nor black..... 39
39. Below dull isabelline, buffy or dirty white, or sometimes rather fulvous; wing 130-165 mm.; culmen 36-41 mm..... *Quiscalus mexicanus* ♀
Wing under 125 mm..... 40
40. Culmen 24-32 mm., curved at tip; tail much rounded; plumage below smoky brown..... *Quiscalus lugubris* ♀
Culmen under 23 mm., nearly straight; tail nearly square; plumage below dull greyish brown to smoky brown..... *Molothrus bonariensis* ♀

* *Zarhynchus wagleri ridgwayi* van Rossem

PALE-NAPED OROPENDOLA

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, p. 405, 1934 (Limón, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México southward through Central America to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, eastward through the Atrato basin to the middle Magdalena Valley (río Juradó, río Jampavadó, río Truandó, río Nercua, Murindó, Alto del Buey 1000 m., Nuquí, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita; Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera; río Pocuné, Remedios; "Bogotá"). [*Nicaragua to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Observed by Professor Dugand along the Magdalena River between Puerto Berrío and Barranca Bermeja.

Clypicterus oseryi (Deville) possibly occurs in extreme southern Colombia along the Amazon and lower Putumayo Rivers, for it has been recorded from northeastern Perú, not far from the Colombian border.

* *Gymnostinops cassini* Richmond

CASSIN'S OROPENDOLA

Auk, 15, p. 327, 1898 (Camp Albert, Río Truandó, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the Rio Truandó to the Baudó region. Known only from three specimens (rio Truandó, rio Baudó 300-400 m.).

* **Gymnostinops guatimozinus** (Bonaparte)

BLACK OROPENDOLA

Ostinops guatimozinus, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, p. 833, 1853 ("Guaripata" = Garrapata, middle Magdalena River near Malena, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Atrato Valley eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (rio Salagui, Turbo, Alto Bonito; Remedios, Malena, Garrapata [near Malena]).

Additional records.—Observed by Professor Dugand along the Magdalena River from about 5° 30' to 8° North Latitude.

Gymnostinops yuracares yuracares (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

OLIVE OROPENDOLA

Cassicus yuracares, Syn. Av., 2, in Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, p. 2, 1838 (Yuracares, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela southward to the whole Amazon Valley, western Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas), and undoubtedly southward to Amazonas. [*Range of the species except the lower Amazon.*]

Additional records.—"Casanare"; rio Guapaya, base of Macarena Mts. (col. C. C. Doncaster); Puerto Limón southeast of Mocoa, Putumayo (skins on Ingano Indian ornament).

* **Psarocolius decumanus melanterus** (Todd) (1)

COLOMBIAN CRESTED OROPENDOLA

Ostinops decumanus melanterus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 3, 1917 (Las Vegas, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Tobago, Trinidad, Panamá, and most of Tropical South America southward to southern Brazil, northwestern Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally Subtropical Zone up to 2550 m., west of the Eastern Andes (on the east slope at their northern end) including the Santa Marta region and Atlántico, but not record-

(1) For the use of the name *Psarocolius* see Alden H. Miller, Auk, 64, p. 373, 1947.

ed from Nariño or the Pacific coast except the extreme northwest (La Concepción, Chirúa, Palomino 1500 m., Onaca, Las Vegas, Aguadulce, Masinga, Masinga Vieja, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, San José, Atánques, Loma Larga sight, Fonseca sight, Valencia, Fundación; Tocahagua, Los Pendales; Cúcuta, San Nicolás, below Bucaramanga; Algodonal, Remedios, río Gualí, near Honda, río Combeima, Villavieja, La Plata 2550 m., San Agustín, La Palma; Peque, "Antioquia", Ríofrío [Cauca Valley], La Manuelita, Palmira, below Miraflores 1350 m.; Jamundí, El Tambo, Mojarra; río Atrato, río Salagüí; Turbo, Quimari, Tierra Alta, Murucucú, El Zapote). [Panamá; the Perijá region of northwestern Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Yolombó 1480 m. (Mus. Univ. Antioq.); Barranca Bermeja; Moscopán 2100 m., Pisoje, Palo de Leche (upper Patia Valley).

* **Psarocolius decumanus decumanus** (Pallas) CRESTED OROPENDOLA

Xanthornus decumanus, Spic. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 1, pl. 1, 1769 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca and Meta eastward to the Orinoco and southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá", below Fómeque ?, Villavicencio, Barrigón, río Dudita; Maipures; Florencia, Morelia, Belén, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [South America, south to the north bank of the Amazon and the Marañón. Not Trinidad, Tobago, nor northeastern Venezuela.]

Additional records.—Buenavista [Meta], Restrepo, Apiay, Quenane, Yurimena.

Psarocolius viridis (P. L. S. Müller)

GREEN OROPENDOLA

Oriolus viridis, Natursyst., suppl., p. 87, 1776 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from extreme eastern Colombia on the Río Negro (San Felipe), but undoubtedly occurs also on the Colombian Amazon.

* **Psarocolius angustifrons sincipitalis** (Cabanis)

YELLOW-FRONTED OROPENDOLA

Ostinops sincipitalis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 309, 1873 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Eastern Andes, and the head of the Magdalena Valley (Bucaramanga, Anolaima, "Bogotá", Aguadita, above Fusagasugá; La Candela).

* ***Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus*** (Chapman)

OLIVE-BELLIED OROPENDOLA

Ostinops sincipitalis neglectus, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 190, 1914 (Monterredondo, near Quetame, 1740 m., above Buenavista, eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", above Monterredondo 1750 m., Buenavista 1230 m., below Manzanares 1300 m., Andalucia [east slope] 1600 m.). [Western Venezuela.]

* ***Psarocolius angustifrons salmoni*** (Sclater) SALMON'S OROPENDOLA

Ostinops salmoni, Ibis, 1883, p. 153, pl. 6 (Envigado [?], Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Western and Central Andes southward to Nariño. (Frontino, Concordia, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, La Selva 2100 m., Lomitas, San Antonio, La Gallera, río Mechengue 850 m., La Costa; Ricaurte; La Frijolera, Envigado, Salento, Laguneta 2400 m., río Combeima, Miraflores, Moscopán, Puracé, La Sierra).

A single immature male from Moscopán differs from all other specimens by having very wide and long yellow eyebrows. They measure from the forehead backwards no less than 48 mm. In general color it is like *salmoni*. This may be the region where *salmoni* and *sincipitalis* intergrade. The specimen from Río Combeima is quite typical of *salmoni*, while a bird from La Candela is closest to *sincipitalis*.

* ***Psarocolius angustifrons angustifrons*** (Spix)

BLACK-BILLED OROPENDOLA

Cassicus angustifrons, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 66, pl. 62, 1824 (São Paulo de Olivença, north bank of the Río Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", above Villavicencio 900 m.; above Florencia 750 m., Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu, Isla Ronda, Leticia). [Eastern Ecuador, north-eastern Perú and western Brazil.]

Additional records.—Río Guayuriba, south of Villavicencio.

According to Chapman a specimen from above Florencia (750 m.) approaches *neglectus* which inhabits the Subtropical Zone on the same slope.

* ***Cacicus cela cela*** (Linnaeus)

YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE

Parus cela, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 191, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and Trinidad southward to Goyaz, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The coastal region of the Santa Marta district from Cacagualito eastward, and east of the Eastern Andes, Tropical Zone (Cacagualito, Don Diego, Dibulla; "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Barrigón, río Dudita; Morelia, Florencia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

Additional records.—Apiay, río Ocoa, Quenane.

A record from "Páramo de Choachi" is extremely doubtful as this is a bird of the lower Tropical Zone, not known to range above 600 m. altitude.

* **Cacicus cela vitellinus** (Lawrence)

LAWRENCE'S CACIQUE

Cassicus vitellinus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 16, p. 107, 1864 (Isthmus of Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Northern Colombia from the Panamá border to the western and southern base of the Santa Marta Mts., and the lower and middle Magdalena Valley (río Juradó, río Salaquí, delta of the Atrato; Turbo, Quimari, Lorica; Los Pendales; Fundación, Valencia; Algodonal, Lake Paturia). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja. Observed by Professor Dugand along the Magdalena River between Barranca Bermeja and Puerto Berrio.

* **Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous** (Linnaeus)

RED-RUMPED CACIQUE

Oriolus haemorrhous, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 161, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Tropical South America east of the Andes from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to southern Brazil (westward to the Río Madeira), Argentina, Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia). [*The Guianas to Pará, southern Venezuela and eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Cacicus uropygialis uropygialis** (Lafresnaye)

CURVE-BILLED CACIQUE

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

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical, and mostly Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes from Huila northward (the east slope of the same range in the Pamplona region); the middle Magdalena Valley, the Cauca Valley, and the Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes (Andalucía 1500 m. [west slope], Fusagasugá, "Bogotá", Pamplona; Remedios, Salento; Jericó, Puello-rrico 1500 m., Riolima, Los Tambos). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Additional records.—"Antioquia" without precise locality (Mus. Univ. Antioq.); wing 159; tail 125; culmen 35 mm.

* ***Cacicus uropygialis pacificus* Chapman**

PACIFIC CURVE-BILLED CACIQUE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 657, 1917 (Alto Bonito, Río Sucio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Mostly lower, less frequently upper Tropical, and rarely lower Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope northward from Nariño to the Panamá border; eastward to the Atrato, lower Cauca and upper Sinú Valleys (La Guayacana, Buenavista, Barbacoas; mouth of río Calima, Sipí, Tadó, Noanamá, La Vieja, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Alto del Buey 1530 m., río Jurubidá, Nuquí, río Baudó, Falls of río Truandó, río Salaquí; Alto Bonito, río Sucio; Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia). [Western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 600 m., Bahía Solano.

The status of *Cacicus uropygialis* and *pacificus* is difficult to determine with the material at hand. *Uropygialis* inhabits the Cauca and the upper and middle Magdalena Valleys, while *pacificus* is found on the Pacific coast, the lower Atrato, upper Sinú and lower Cauca Valleys.

Two birds from Pueblorrico, on the Pacific slope of the Western Andes, which should be *pacificus* are indistinguishable from true *uropygialis* except for the bill which is more curved, less straight as in *pacificus*. In size, dark red of the rump, more graduated tail they are quite typical of *uropygialis*. The wings of the two males from Pueblorrico measure 149, 157 mm. as against 127-136 (once 138, twice 140) for 15 males of *pacificus*. They may well be distinct species, but until they are taken actually together, they had best be regarded as subspecies.

* ***Archiplanus leucoramphus leucoramphus* (Bonaparte)**

BONAPARTE'S WHITE-BILLED CACIQUE

Xanthornus leucoramphus, Atti Sesta Riun. Sci. Ital., Milano, p. 405, "1844", 1845 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, southeastern Brazil and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones, rarely Tropical Zone of the three Andean ranges. Not found in the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Tamá, Boavita, La Pica, "Bogotá", Choachí, Subia; Santa Elena, Envigado 1700 m., Laguneta, Toche 2100 m., El Edén, Cocunucó, Almaguer; Concordia 1800 m., San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3200 m., Munchique 2000 m.; río Churuyaco, río San Miguel [Sucumbios]). [Eastern Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Páramo de Guasca 3200 m., Cordillera de Subia 2600-2700 m.; Moscopán 2000 m., Paletará 3000 m.

* ***Archiplanus solitarius* (Vieillot)**

AZARA'S BLACK CACIQUE

Cassicus solitarius, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 5, p. 364, 1816 (Paraguay).

Range of the species.—Brazil south of the Amazon, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia northward to eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Villavieja, río Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). Doubtful records from Usaquén (2600 m.) and "Páramo de Beltrán" (3000 m.) in Bol. Soc. Cienc. Inst. La Salle Bogotá, No. 46, p. 7, 1918.

Additional records.—Restrepo [Meta].

According to Dugand (*in lit.*) the records from Usaquén and Páramo de Beltrán mentioned above are probably referable to *Amblycercus holosericeus australis*, which is occasionally found in the lower Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes near Bogotá. Unfortunately, the specimens are no longer extant since the La Salle Museum in Bogotá was destroyed by fire in 1948.

* *Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus* (Lichtenstein)

PRÉVOST'S CACIQUE

Sturnus holosericeus, Preis.-Verz. Säug., Vögel, etc., Mexico, p. 1, 1830 (Alvarado, Vera Cruz, México).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Colombia, western Venezuela, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of northwestern and northern Colombia from the Panamá border eastward to the Cartagena region. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Río Juradó, río Jampavadó; Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Puerto Zapote; Turbaco, Cartagena). [*México and Central America.*]

Replaced farther south on the Pacific coast, and in the Atrato Valley south of the Río Sucio by *A. h. flavirostris*.

* *Amblycercus holosericeus australis* Chapman CHAPMAN'S CACIQUE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 41, p. 333, 1919 (Incachaca, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical, occasionally lower Temperate Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes, the Central and east slope of the Western Andes, and the Santa Marta Mts. (Heights of Chirúa 1500-1800 m.; Páramo de Tamá, Ramírez, "Bogotá", El Peñón "3300 m."; río Toche, Zancudo). [*Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, Perú, and northern Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Above Choachí 2000-2500 m.

See note under *Archiplanus solitarius* above.

* *Amblycercus holosericeus flavirostris* Chapman

YELLOW-BILLED CACIQUE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 659, 1915 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley from the Río Sucio southward, and the Pacific slope from southern Chocó to Nariño (Alto Bonito; río Calima, Guineo, Los Tambos 1800 m.; Barbacoas, Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Psomocolax oryzivorus oryzivorus** (Gmelin)

RICE GRACKLE

Oriolus oryzivorus, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 386, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Southern México, Central America and Trinidad southward over South America to Santa Catarina, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones throughout the country, but not recorded from Atlántico (La Concepción, Chirúa, Palomino, Pueblo Viejo, Minca, Valparaiso, Riofrio, Tucurín sight, Fundación; Manaure, "Bogotá"; Malena, Remedios; Toche, Miraflores, La Manuelita, Palmira, Guengué, La Palma; Quimari; Sautatá, Concordia, Antioquia, La Selva 2200 m., Pueblorrico, Nóvita, Noanamá, El Tambo [Cauca]; Ricaurte; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Barrigón; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Panamá; Trinidad, South America.*]

Additional records.—Bonda; Popayán, Crucero, Corrales [upper Patía].

* **Tangavius armenti** (Cabanis)

ARMENT'S COWBIRD

Molothrus armenti, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 192 (note), 1851 ("Cartagena, Colombia").

Range of the species.—? Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—? The Caribbean coast ("Cartagena", "Sabanilla").

This is one of the rarest birds in the world being known from only four specimens, only one of which is fully adult. Professor Dugand reports that he has failed so far to meet with it in Dept. Atlántico, near the localities mentioned above (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 637, 1947).

* **Molothrus bonariensis cabanisi** Cassin CABANIS' SHINY COWBIRD

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 18, p. 22, 1866 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Lesser Antilles, Tobago and Trinidad and eastern Panamá, and South America southward to Argentina, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes except Nariño; east slope of the same range in the Ocaña region (Santa Marta, Cacagualito, Sevillano, Orihueca, Aracataca, Fundación; Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight, Puerto Giraldo, Aguada de Pablo, Megua, La Peña, Tocahagua, Cartagena, Puerto Zapote, Lorica, Monteria, Jaraquiel, Tierra Alta, Quimari; Gamarra, Aguachica, Ocaña, Sasaima, "Bogotá", La Mesa, Fusagasugá, Villavieja, San Agustín; Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento, Miraflores; Sautatá, Quibdó, Concordia, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Suarraga, Dagua, Yumbo, Cali, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Munchique, El Tambo). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Santandercito 1550 m.; Palestina 1600 m., Cajibío, Popayán.

* ***Molothrus bonariensis aequatorialis* Chapman**

EQUATORIAL SHINY COWBIRD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 661, 1915 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Barbacoas, Tumaco, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* ***Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis* Stone**

VENEZUELAN SHINY COWBIRD

Auk, 1891, p. 347 (San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the Zulia Valley in the Cúcuta region southward to the Eastern Llanos; ranging doubtlessly eastward to the Orinoco and Atabapo regions (rio Zulia, Cúcuta, Villavicencio, Apiay, Quenane). [*Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Acacias.

Replaced farther south in the Amazon drainage of Colombia by an apparently different form.

* ***Molothrus bonariensis* subsp.**

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region from Caquetá southward (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu).

Birds from Amazonian Colombia have more swollen bills than *venezuelensis*, and slightly more so than typical *bonariensis*. No females have been examined.

According to Friedmann (The Cowbirds, p. 64, 1929) the Morelia bird is probably an intergrade between *cabanisii* and typical *bonariensis*.

* ***Macroagelaius subalaris* (Boissonneau)**

COLOMBIAN MOUNTAIN GRACKLE

Quiscalus subalaris, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 70, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes from Santander to Cundinamarca (Cachirí, "Páramo de Pamplona" [= Páramo de Santurbán] 3100 m., La Pica, "Bogotá", Subia).

Additional records.—Aguadita 1950 m.

While admitting the close relationship between this bird and *M. imthurmi* (Sclater) of British Guiana and the Mt. Duida region of Venezuela, I believe that they are best regarded as distinct species, for they differ in three important characters. *Subalaris* has the shoulder chestnut while *imthurmi* has it black; again, the former has the bases to the feathers grey, not white as in *imthurmi*. Further, the bill of *imthurmi* is much more slender than in *subalaris*. The bird is recorded only from the western slope of the Eastern An-

des for Wyatt's specimen was secured on the Bucaramanga side of the "Páramo de Pamplona" [= Páramo de Santurbán] before crossing it on the way to Mutiscua.

* **Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster** (de Tarragon) RED-BELLIED GRACKLE

Cassicus pyrohypogaster, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 252, 1847 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Locally distributed throughout the Subtropical Zone except the Santa Marta region. Not recorded from Nariño. ("Bogotá", Caquetá Trail below Andalucía 2100 m. [east slope]; La Frijolera, Santa Elena 2700 m., Amalfi, Envigado, La Camelia, Angelópolis, Salento, Filandia west of Salento, slopes of Nevado del Tolima, rio Toche sight; Peque, Pueblorrico, Siató, La Selva).

Quiscalus lugubris lugubris Swainson

SWAINSON'S GRACKLE

Anim. Menag., 1837, p. 299 (British Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Lesser Antilles, the islands off the coast of Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, northern Venezuela westward to eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Professor Dugand reports (*in lit.*) a male collected by J. I. Borrero at Rondón, on the rio Casanare, Arauca, adding this bird to the avifauna of Colombia. [*Northern Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas.*]

* **Quiscalus mexicanus peruvianus** Swainson (1) PERUVIAN GRACKLE

Anim. Menag., p. 354, 1837 (Perú).

Range of the species.—From the South Atlantic and Gulf States (U. S. A.) and México, southward through Central America to Colombia and northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Caribbean and Pacific coasts, not ranging far from the seashore (Riohacha, Dibulla, Don Diego, Buritaca, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Gaira, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca; Barranquilla, La Playa, Puerto Colombia, El Paraíso sight, Guájaro, La Peña, Luruaco, Cartagena, Puerto Zapote, Sinú Delta; Turbo; Punta Ardita, Nuquí, Buenaventura). [*Costa Rica to extreme northwestern Venezuela and northwestern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Ensenada de Coredó [Chocó coast].

This is *Megaquiscalus major assimilis* of Chapman's list, the type of which is a "Bogotá" skin.

Lamprosar tanagrinus tanagrinus (Spix)

AMAZONIAN VELVETY-FRONTED GRACKLE

Icterus tanagrinus, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 1, p. 67, pl. 64, fig. 1, 1824 (Itacoatiara, Amazon River, Brazil).

(1) *Quiscalus* = *Cassidix* auct.

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, the Amazon Valley, eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caquetá region (Tres Esquinas) and undoubtedly Amazonas. [*The Amazon Valley from the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira westward to eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

Lamprosar t. guianensis Cabanis is recorded by Hellmayr as ranging in the Orinoco Valley "from the delta up to above the falls of Maipures". It will doubtlessly be found on the Colombian side of the Orinoco.

* *Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus)

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Coracias galbula, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 108, 1758 (Virginia).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada and Nova Scotia, east of the Rocky Mts. southward to Texas, Louisiana and Alabama. Winters from México to Colombia and western Venezuela (Perijá region).

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident in northern Colombia. One record from the Eastern Llanos. Recorded from October 14 to May 3. (Don Diego, Minca, Donjaca, Riofrío, Aracataca; Puerto Giraldo, El Paraiso sight, La Peña, Los Pendales, Cartagena, Turbaco; Tierra Alta; río Juradó; Cúcuta; Chafuray).

Additional records.—Caracolicito, Arroyo de Piedras.

* *Icterus spurius* (Linnaeus)

ORCHARD ORIOLE

Oriolus spurius, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 162, 1766 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the northern United States and Ontario southward to México. Winters from México to Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from August 5 to March 2. (Dibulla, Ciénaga, Aracataca, Fundación; El Paraiso sight, Calamar, Algodonal, Lórica; río Juradó; Cúcuta; Villavicencio).

Noted by Dugand at El Paraiso as early as August 5 (Caldasia, 4, no. 20, p. 638, 1947).

Additional records.—Santa Catalina [northeast of Cartagena], Bolívar, one male in second-year plumage (Mus. Univ. Antioquia).

* *Icterus chryscephalus* (Linnaeus)

MORICHE ORIOLE

Oriolus chryscephalus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 164, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, the Rio Negro and Rio Branco regions of Brazil to eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa, Chafuray; Belén, Tres Esquinas, Rumiayaco; Maipures; San Felipe).

* *Icterus mesomelas carrikeri* Todd

CARRIKER'S ORIOLE

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 4, 1917 (Fundación, Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia, northwestern Venezuela and western Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the río San Juan northward; the Caribbean coast from the Atrato eastward to the Magdalena Valley and the Santa Marta region (but not recorded as yet from Atlántico); up the Magdalena Valley to Cundinamarca. East of the Andes in the Zulia Valley. (Guineo, Condoto, Quibdó, río Jampavadó, río Juradó; río Atrato; Quimari, Tierra Alta, Jaraquiel; Remolino, Fundación, Aracataca, Riofrio, Cacagualito; Nechí, Puerto Berrio; Guaduas, Sasaima, "Bogotá"; Puerto Santander, La Donjuana). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito; Santandercito 1550 m.

Icterus m. taczanowski Ridgway, described from western Ecuador, will probably be found on the Pacific coast in Nariño.

* *Icterus auricapillus* Cassin

ORANGE-CROWNED ORIOLE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3, p. 332, "1847", 1848 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and Venezuela south to the Orinoco.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Caribbean coast region from the río Sinú eastward and the Magdalena Valley. East of the Andes in the Catatumbo lowlands. (Quimari, Murucucú, Puerto Zapote; Los Pendales, Tocahagua, Manati; Fundación, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Dibulla; Honda, west of Honda, between Girardot and Ibagué sight, Villavieja, "Bogotá"; Petrólea).

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja.

* *Icterus chrysater giraudii* Cassin

GIRAUD'S ORIOLE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 3, p. 333, "1847", 1848 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical, Subtropical, and lower Temperate Zones of the Andes, excluding the Santa Marta region. Tropical Zone in the arid floor of the upper Magdalena Valley. (El Cauca, La Palmita, Cachiri, Bucaramanga region not above 2100 m., Andes of Santander 2300 m., El Carmen, Alto de la Paz, Panamá [above Pacho], La Calera 2720 m., Sabana de Bogotá, Gachancipá, Subachoque, Madrid, Suba, Cordillera de Subia 2500 m. sight, San Antonio de Tena, Fusagasugá, Villavieja, Andalucía 900 m., Buenavista [Huila]; ? Quetame, ? Buenavista [Meta], ? Villavicencio; La Frijolera, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Envigado, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Salento, Toche, Ibagué, Miraflores, La Sierra, San Agustín, La Candela; Qui-

mari 600-700 m.; Concordia, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo, Mojarras, Yananchá, Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Soatá, Santandercito 1550 m., Sylvania, Aguadita, Choachi; Puracé 2500 m., Pisoje, Popayán.

* *Icterus chrysater hondae* Chapman

HONDA ORIOLE

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 191, 1914 (Honda, upper Magdalena Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally lower Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope southward to the rio San Juan, eastward to the region about Honda and Chicoral in the upper Magdalena Valley. The eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta and eastern Cundinamarca. (Punta Ardita, rio Juradó, rio Nercua, rio Truandó, La Selva 2000 m., above Santa Cecilia 2400 m.; Chicoral, Honda; Mambita). [*Panamá from the Canal Zone southward through Darién.*]

Additional records.—Restrepo [Meta].

Birds from the lowlands of the Pacific coast and Panamá are not so orange as the typical specimens from Honda. In size, however, they are like them. The wing of *hondae* measures 90-92 mm., and birds from the Pacific coast 89-94 mm. Birds from the lowlands of Panamá have wings of 86-94 mm. The type of *giraudii* has wing of 103.5 mm. and other specimens from the Subtropical Zone (except those from the headwaters of the rio San Juan) have wings of 95.5-111 mm. A series of typical *chrysater* from Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras have wings that measure 99-110 mm.

According to Professor Dugand (*in lit.*) fourteen birds in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá (recorded in this paper under the "Additional records" for *Icterus c. giraudii*) have wing-measurements of 96 (one), 99 (four), 100 (three), 104 (two), 105 (two), 108 (one), and 109 mm. (one). The localities recorded are all in the Subtropical Zone above 1500 m. altitude. One single example from Restrepo, Meta, in the Tropical Zone at the edge of the Eastern Llanos near Villavicencio, has the wing only 90 mm., thus corresponding to *hondae*. A bird from Mambita, also at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes, northeast of Villavicencio, is recorded by Alden H. Miller (*Auk*, 64, p. 375, 1947) as having the wing 90 mm.

Until it is demonstrated that birds from the Honda region are always as orange as the three specimens which served Chapman to differentiate his race, it seems best to include all small-winged birds from the above regions under *hondae*.

* *Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis* (Hahn)

YELLOW ORIOLE

Xanthornus nigrogularis, Vogel aus Asien, Africa, etc., livr. 5, pl. 1, 1819 ("Brazil").

Range of the species.—Trinidad, Monos, Margarita, Curaçao, Bonaire and Aruba Islands. British Guiana and adjacent Brazil, Venezuela south to the Orinoco, and eastern and northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos eastward to the Orinoco. The

Caribbean coast westward from La Guajira to the Sinú Valley. The lower and middle Magdalena Valley. (Barrigón; Maipures; Riohacha, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra, Punta Caimán, Riofrio, Fundación; Barranquilla, Baranoa, La Playa, El Paraíso, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Manatí, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Guájaro, Santa Cruz, Turbaco, Loricá; Boca de Chimi, Puerto Berrio). [*Continental range of the species.*]

Additoinal records.—Maicao; Los Pendales; río Nechí (Mus. Univ. Antioq.).

Icterus icterus icterus (Linnaeus)

TROUPIAL

Oriolus icterus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 161, 1766 (Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela, *ex* Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Venezuela north of the Orinoco; the islands of Margarita, Aruba and Curaçao; northeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Professor Dugand writes me that cage birds from the Eastern Llanos, presumably captured on the Arauca plains, belong to the typical race which has been recorded by Hellmayr from the mouth of the Río Meta, and by Phelps and Phelps (Lista Av. Venez., p. 305, 1950) from El Amparo, just across the Colombia-Venezuela border on the Río Arauca. [*Northern and central Venezuela.*]

* **Icterus icterus ridgwayi** (Hartert)

RIDGWAY'S TROUPIAL

Xanthornus icterus ridgwayi, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 299, 1902 (Aruba Island).

COLOMBIA.—Arid coastal region of northern Colombia from the Guajira Peninsula westward to the middle Cesare Valley (Maicao, Riohacha, Fonseca, Valledupar, Valencia; "Cartagena"). [*Aruba, Curaçao, and northwestern Venezuela.*]

According to Dugand, the record from Cartagena is probably based on a cage bird as the species is not known to range west of the río Cesare Valley (Caldasia, 5, no. 21, p. 196, 1948).

* **Icterus croconotus croconotus** (Wagler)

ORANGE-BACKED ORIOLE

Psarocolius croconotus, Isis, 22, heft 7, col. 757, 1829 (Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, the Amazon Valley, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, Perú, northern Bolivia, and Paraguay.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (Mocagua). [*Range of the species except Bolivia and Paraguay.*]

There is a specimen in the Academy from "Bogotá".

Gymnomystax mexicanus (Linnaeus)

BLACK-AND-YELLOW ORIOLE

Oriolus mexicanus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 162, 1766 (Cayenne).

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

Brazil south to the Amazon and its southern affluents, eastern Ecuador and Perú to the Ucayali and Huallaga Rivers.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. Not recorded from Caquetá. (Apiay, Quenane, Peralonso, Pachaquiario, Menegua; Leticia).

Additional records.—Rio Ariari.

* *Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus* (Linnaeus)

YELLOW-HEADED MARSH BIRD

Oriolus icterocephalus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 163, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, the Guianas, Brazil south to the Amazon and the río Juruá; northeastern Perú; Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley eastward and the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys. East of the Andes in the Zulia Valley, southward and eastward to the Eastern Llanos, the Orinoco and Amazon regions. (Tierra Alta, Lórica; La Peña, Guájaro, Manatí, Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight; Fundación, Aracataca, Ciénaga, Dibulla; Lake Paturia, "Bogotá"; La Manuelita, Cali; Puerto Villamizar; río Ocoa; Maipures; between Leticia and Loretoyacu sight). [*Range of the species except the Bogotá plateau.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja, Estación Saldaña; Quilichao.

* *Agelaius icterocephalus bogotensis* Chapman

BOGOTÁ YELLOW-HEADED MARSH BIRD

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 191, 1914 (Suba marshes, Sabana de Bogotá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the marshes of the Bogotá plateau 2600 m. ("Bogotá", Suba marshes).

Additional records.—Laguna de La Hererra, Ciudad Universitaria in Bogotá.

* *Leistes militaris militaris* (Linnaeus)

CAYENNE RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD

Emberiza militaris, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 178, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Tobago, Trinidad, Panamá, and South America southward to Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley eastward into the lower and middle Magdalena Valley. East of the Andes on the Eastern Llanos from Meta to the Orinoco. (Quimari, río Sinú, Lórica; Aguada de Pablo, Puerto Giraldo, El Paraíso sight, Barranquilla; Ciénaga, Fundación; "Bogotá"; Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Range of the species southward to southern Perú, northern Matto Grosso and Maranhão.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja; Apiay, Quenane, Peralonso, Rondón, Arauca.

***Sturnella magna paralios* Bangs**

SANTA MARTA MEADOWLARK

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 56, 1901 (San Sebastián, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern Canada and the United States east of the Rocky Mts., Cuba, México, Central America southward to Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the southern side of the Santa Marta Mts., southward across the Río Cesare Valley to the western base of the Eastern Andes at Aguachica (San Sebastián 2000-2300 m., El Mamón 2700 m., Camperucho, Valencia; Aguachica). [*Adjacent northern Venezuela.*]

Replaced in the mountains of Ocaña, above Aguachica, by the next form.

* ***Sturnella magna meridionalis* Sclater**

SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK

Ibis, 1861, p. 179 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward locally to the head of the Magdalena Valley (Ocaña, near La Cruz, "Cocuta Valley" [= Suratá Valley] 1500 m., Pamplona, Peñablanca, Sesquilé north of Bogotá, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, La Holanda, La Herrera, Subachoque, below Facatativa 1800 m., Choachi, Chipaque, ? Quetame; San Agustín, La Candela). [*Mérida and Trujillo, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Lago de Tota 3015 m., Páramo de Toquilla 3500 m., Sopó, La Calera, Torca, Silvania, Fusagasugá, Tibacuy.

* ***Sturnella magna praticola* Chubb**

GUIANAN MEADOWLARK

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 8, p. 445, 1921 (Abary River, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos to the Orinoco River (Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Southern Venezuela and British Guiana.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Rondón, Savanas at base of Macarena Mts. 450 m.

Six birds from the Santa Marta region which I have examined average smaller than 34 specimens of *meridionalis* from the Eastern Andes. They also differ by having more white on the fourth rectrix. In size they are similar to *praticola* of British Guiana, but *praticola* differs from *paralios* in having the tail pattern of *meridionalis*. Two birds from Villavicencio are similar to four from British Guiana in this respect.

These races of meadowlark are not very clearly defined from each other.

* *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus)

BOBOLINK

Fringilla oryzivora, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 179, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in Canada, and the United States southward to northern California, Utah, Illinois and New Jersey. Winters in Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Transient. Recorded in September (11), October and November (26), March, April, and May (9), from the Santa Marta region, the west slope of the Eastern Andes including the Bogotá plateau, and the eastern base of the Andes of Nariño (Buritaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Punta Caimán, Ciénaga, Trojas de Cataca sight, Fundación, Pivijay sight; San Gil, "Bogotá", Usaquén 2600 m.; río Churuyaco).

Family TERSINIDAE—THE SWALLOW-TANAGERS

* *Tersina viridis grisescens* Griscom

SANTA MARTA SWALLOW-TANAGER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 186, 1929 (La Concepción, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Extreme eastern Panamá, and virtually all Tropical South America south to Bolivia and northeastern Argentina. Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. up to about 1600 m. (La Concepción, Chirúa, San Miguel, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, Aguadulce, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnatí, Las Vegas, San Lorenzo).

Swallow-Tanagers may be recognized by their bright-colored plumage, much like that of the true Tanagers, from which they are distinguished by their bill, which is very much broadened at the base and swallow-like, and by their peculiar palate.

The male of *Tersina viridis* has the mask and throat black, center of belly and crissum white, the rest of the plumage blue when held toward the light, green when held away from it, sides of abdomen narrowly barred with black; the female has a greyish frontal band, center of belly and crissum pale yellow, sides of belly barred greenish and yellowish, the rest of the plumage grass-green.

* *Tersina viridis occidentalis* (Sclater) WESTERN SWALLOW-TANAGER

Procnias occidentalis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 249 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones throughout the country except the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from the

lower Magdalena Valley. (Manaure, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Yacopi, "Bogotá"; Villavicencio; Morelia; west of Honda, Remedios; Miraflores 2040 m., Popayán; río Juradó, río Tamaná, Juntas de Tamaná, río San Juan, Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, Dagua, San Antonio [probably west slope]; Ricaurte, Mayasquer). [Western South America south to Bolivia and Matto Grosso.]

Additional records.—Río Ariari.

Family THRAUPIDAE — THE TANAGERS

Key

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Interscapular region or whole mantle uniform black, grey or white..... | α |
| B. Interscapular region or whole mantle some other color (including blue-black, purplish black, bluish grey, or blackish crimson)..... | <i>b</i> (after No. 43) |
| a. Color of rump or upper tail-coverts in contrast to that of mantle..... | 1 |
| Color of rump or upper tail-coverts uniform with mantle or very nearly so..... | 24 |
| 1. Breast and belly uniform grey or black..... | 2 |
| Breast and belly not uniform grey or black.... | 8 |
| 2. Breast and belly grey; pectoral tufts white; rump yellow..... | <i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i> ♀ |
| Breast and belly black..... | 3 |
| 3. With a median stripe on crown; rump buffy to ochraceous or fulvous..... | 4 |
| With no median stripe on crown..... | 5 |
| 4. Median crown-stripe orange or red; a buff or fulvous spot on throat..... | <i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i> ♂ |
| Median crown-stripe ochraceous; throat uniform black; lower part of flanks bright rufous..... | <i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i> ♂ |
| 5. Superciliary narrowly white, broadening into a scarlet patch behind the eye; lesser wing-coverts and rump lemon-yellow..... | <i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i> ♂ |
| No superciliary stripe..... | 6 |
| 6. Whole head light blue, throat tinged violet.... | <i>Tangara cyanicollis hannahae</i> |
| Entire plumage black, except rump..... | 7 |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. Rump scarlet..... | <i>Ramphocelus flammi-</i>
<i>gerus</i> ♂ |
| Rump rich lemon-yellow (*)..... | <i>Ramphocelus ictero-</i>
<i>notus</i> ♂ |
| 8. Under parts entirely or partially blue or blue-
green..... | 9 |
| With no blue anywhere on the under parts.... | 15 |
| 9. Rump blue, green-blue, or opalescent green.... | 10 |
| Rump not of the above colors..... | 14 |
| 10. Middle of belly and crissum chestnut; rest of
under surface blue, irregular throat-collar
black..... | <i>Tanagrella velia</i> |
| Middle of belly and crissum yellow; throat and
flanks blue varied with black..... | <i>Tangara mexicana</i> |
| No chestnut or yellow on belly or crissum.... | 11 |
| 11. Crown and under surface turquoise-blue; gular
patch black..... | <i>Phoenicotherapis hart-</i>
<i>laubi</i> ♂ |
| Forecrown, broad eyebrow, and lower back
opalescent; lower belly and crissum black... | <i>Tanagrella callophrys</i> |
| Crown-feathers basally black, broadly edged
with opalescent greenish blue; breast and
belly mixed blue-green and black..... | <i>Tangara nigroviridis</i> |
| Whole head differently colored from adjoining
plumage..... | 12 |
| 12. Belly dark blue; head pale blue, throat tinged
violet..... | <i>Tangara cyanicollis gra-</i>
<i>nadensis</i> and <i>caeruleo-</i>
<i>cephala</i> |
| Middle of belly white, breast black, sides and/
or flanks entirely or partially blue..... | 13 |
| 13. Head, neck and throat pale lavender blue;
cheeks greenish..... | <i>Tangara n. nigro-cincta</i> |
| Forecrown and cheeks violet-blue; nape, sides
of neck and throat coppery yellow or golden
buff..... | <i>Tangara nigro-cincta</i>
<i>fanny</i> |
| 14. Rump all scarlet..... | <i>Tangara c. chilensis</i> |
| Upper half of rump scarlet, lower half yellow,
or yellow predominating..... | <i>Tangara chilensis coelicolor</i> |
| 15. Crown orange or yellow..... | 16 |
| Crown neither orange nor yellow..... | 17 |
| 16. Forehead and cheeks scarlet..... | <i>Tangara p. parzudakii</i> |
| Forehead and cheeks orange..... | <i>Tangara parzudakii luni-</i>
<i>gera</i> |

(*) Birds with orange rumps, the hue varying in intensity, are hybrids between *Ramphocelus icteronotus* and *R. flamigerus*. They have been named *Ramphocelus chrysonotus* Lafresnaye.

17. Breast and belly dull white, or white varied with ashy..... 18
Breast and belly not white..... 20
18. A yellow spot on wing-coverts; throat, rump and crissum yellow..... *Hemithraupis flavicollis peruana* ♂
No yellow spot on wing-coverts..... 19
19. Throat yellow, breast plain whitish..... *Hemithraupis flavicollis ornata* ♂
Throat yellow, breast spotted or barred with blackish..... *Hemithraupis flavicollis auricularis* ♂
Throat white, sides of throat yellow, breast plain whitish..... *Hemithraupis flavicollis albigularis* ♂
20. Wing-coverts and rump blue..... 21
Wing-coverts black; rump red or orange..... 23
21. Center of breast and belly yellow, sides and flanks black..... *Bangsia melanochlamys*
Upper breast black; auricular patch, lower breast and belly scarlet (♂), or brownish orange-red (♀)..... 22
22. Under tail-coverts black, or with mere traces of scarlet apical fringes..... *Anisognathus igniventris erythrotus*
Under tail-coverts scarlet (♂) or brownish orange red (♀)..... *Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus*
23. Neck, breast and flanks bright scarlet to blood-red, middle of belly black..... *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* ♂
Similar, but red much duller; middle of belly brown or blackish brown..... *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* ♀
Lower parts yellow; a band of deep orange across breast..... *Ramphocelus flammigerus* ♀
24. Lesser wing-coverts, lower back, rump, and belly white, rest of plumage black; tail long (120-150 mm.) and much graduated; wing over 100 mm..... *Cissopis leveriana*
Plumage not as described above..... 25
25. Body plumage entirely black; crest, crown, shoulders or under wing-coverts sometimes contrastingly colored..... 26
Entire body plumage not black..... 28
26. Whole crown and lores white, plushy; wing about 140 mm..... *Sericossypha albo-cristata* (imm.)
Crest orange or orange-ochraceous; shoulders black; wing about 70-77 mm..... *Tachyphonus delatrii* ♂
Crown black; under wing-coverts usually white 26-b

- 26-b. Fore part of shoulders scarlet, hind part white
Shoulders or shoulder-spot white..... *Tachyphonus phoeniceus* ♂
27
27. Wing about 90 mm.; tail over 65 mm..... *Tachyphonus rufus* ♂
Wing about 65 mm.; tail under 60 mm..... *Tachyphonus luctuosus* ♂
28. With dark crimson, scarlet, or rosy red in the plumage..... 29
Without red in the plumage..... 30
29. Crown and sides of head dark slate-grey; lores, throat and most of under part rosy red..... *Rhodinocichla rosea* ♂
Crown and lores white, plushy; throat dark crimson, belly black..... *Sericossypha albo-cristata*
Crest scarlet or rosy red; throat scarlet or vermilion; breast and belly dark grey..... *Habia g. gutturalis*
30. With ochraceous, rufous, chestnut, or cinnamon areas in the plumage..... 31 (see also No. 37)
Without conspicuous areas of such colors in the plumage (except sometimes on crissum only)..... 36
31. Head ochraceous, rufous or chestnut; throat ochraceous, rufous, or yellow..... 32
Head not colored as described above..... 33
32. Whole head and neck chestnut-rufous, rather paler on throat; flanks cinereous..... *Thlypopsis fulviceps*
Top of head orange-rufous; sides of head and throat yellow; breast and flanks yellowish or pale greyish brown..... *Thlypopsis sordida*
Whole head, neck, sides of body and crissum ochraceous or dark rufous (♂) or pale fulvous (♀), middle of belly white..... *Thlypopsis ornata*
33. Half-concealed crown-stripe and entire under parts cinnamon-rufous; rest of head blackish or slaty grey..... *Creurgops verticalis* ♂
No median crown-stripe..... 34
34. Throat, breast and middle of belly cinnamon, flanks grey; eyebrow white..... *Rhodinocichla rosea* ♀
Flanks cinnamon or ochraceous like the breast and the belly..... 35
35. Lores and sides of head black; above dark plumbeous, lower back tinged with olive..... *Hemispingus m. melanotis*
Crown and sides of head grey like the back... *Creurgops verticalis* ♀
36. Under surface or part of it yellow, orange yellow, olive yellow or yellowish green..... 37
Under surface blue, grey or white..... 38
37. A large patch of yellowish olive on crown and nape; under parts greenish olive yellow or yellowish olive-brown, crissum russet or tinged with cinnamon..... *Mitrospingus cassinii*

- Patch on crown and nape yellow; shoulders blue; under parts bright yellow..... *Compsocoma flavinucha cyanoptera*
- Upper surface, sides of head, and throat dark plumbeous olive or glossy blue-grey; lower breast, belly and crissum orange yellow; wing 46-52 mm..... *Tanagra plumbea* ♂
38. Eyebrow, throat, breast and flanks shiny blue-green; back black like the crown; crissum fulvous..... *Tangara cyanotis*
No blue-green in the plumage..... 39
39. Shoulders blue..... 40
Shoulders grey or black..... 42
40. Shoulders shining blue; back ashy or slaty grey; feet dark plumbeous..... *Tangara inornata*
Shoulders dull sky-blue; feet pale (yellow in life)..... 41
41. Crown and stripe on sides of neck black; back blue-grey; under surface white..... *Nemosia pileata* ♂
Crown blue-grey like the back; breast pale buffy, belly white..... *Nemosia pileata* ♀
42. Above dull black; throat white..... *Urothraupis stolzmanni*
Above grey; throat black (*)..... 43
43. Forecrown black, hind crown grey; wing over 75 mm..... *Schistochlamys melanopis* ♂
Sides of crown black, center pale rufous or ashy brown; wing under 75 mm..... *Pseudospingus verticalis* (*)
- b. Upper or under surface (or both) rosy, scarlet, crimson, maroon red or brick-red..... 44 (see also No. 103)
Upper or under surface (except sometimes head and/or breast) without a shade of red..... 56 (see also No. 103)
44. Head crested, or with a median crown-stripe or crown-patch..... 45
Head plain..... 47
45. Long prominent crest scarlet; sides of head, throat and upper chest bright red..... *Habia cristata*
With a scarlet or vermilion crown-stripe or crown-patch, sometimes slightly crest-like. 46
46. Point of chin and sides of throat grey, throat itself vermilion..... *Habia gutturalis erythrolaema* ♂
Point of chin and throat rosy red or scarlet. *Habia rubica* ♂
47. Wings and tail black or blackish brown..... 48
Wings and tail brown or red..... 52

(*) The young of *Pseudospingus verticalis* has the throat white.

48. Wing-coverts with large white spots..... *Piranga leucoptera* ♂
Wing-coverts without white spots..... 49
49. Mask and throat black..... *Calochaetes coccineus* ♂
Without a mask..... 50
50. Body plumage bright scarlet, including head,
throat, and interscapulum..... *Piranga olivacea* ♂
Body plumage blood-red or dark crimson;
lower mandible silvery blue..... 51
51. Head, throat, upper chest and interscapulum
dark crimson; belly and rump blood-red.... *Ramphocelus dimidiatus* ♂
Entire plumage dark velvety crimson, more
blackish above, brighter on breast..... *Ramphocelus carbo* ♂
52. Back, breast and median stripe on belly
scarlet, rest of belly white..... *Erythrothlypis salmoni* ♂
No white on belly..... 53
53. General plumage dull rufous red, brownish
red, or brick-red..... 54
General plumage scarlet-red or rosy red..... 55
54. Throat and upper chest blackish; rump dull
red..... *Ramphocelus dimidiatus* ♀
Throat, breast and rump not in contrast to
rest of plumage..... *Ramphocelus carbo* ♀
55. Upper mandible with a conspicuous "tooth"
on cutting edge; 5th. primary equal to or
longer than first..... *Piranga flava* ♂
Upper mandible without a strongly developed
"tooth" on cutting edge; 5th. primary much
shorter than first..... *Piranga rubra* ♂
56. Back streaked or scalloped..... 57
Back not streaked or scalloped..... 67
57. Feathers of breast black in center, giving a
spotted or scaly appearance..... 58
Breast unspotted..... 60
58. Throat rufous; crown, nape and sides of head
black..... *Tangara rufigula*
Throat not rufous; crown-feathers green, or
black edged with green..... 59
59. Middle of belly yellow; throat green, spotted
black; wing 55-64 mm.; tail under 45 mm.... *Tangara xanthogastra*
Middle of belly white; throat white, spotted;
wing 58-67 mm.; tail under 45 mm..... *Tangara punctata*
Middle of belly white; wing 65-73 mm.; tail
45-54 mm..... *Tangara chrysophrys*
60. Breast and belly or center of both yellow..... 61
No yellow on under parts, or yellow confined
to lower belly and crissum..... 62

61. Throat, flanks and sides of belly green; center of breast and of belly yellow..... *Tangara schrankii*
 Throat pale silvery greenish grey; breast and belly bright yellow..... *Tangara icterocephala*
 Throat and rest of under parts golden, or orange yellow, or somewhat burnt yellow.... *Tangara arthus* (except *sclateri*)
62. Throat, breast and middle of belly deep chestnut or reddish brown..... *Tangara arthus sclateri*
 Throat, breast and belly not chestnut or reddish brown..... 63
63. Outer primaries solid black; under surface of body green; hind crown and nape yellow.... *Tangara florida auriceps*
 Outer primaries edged with blue or green..... 64
64. Middle of belly white; crown black, glossed with purplish; nape with a buff cross band. Middle of belly buffy, fulvous, chestnut-brown, or greyish..... *Tangara ruficervix*
 65
65. Center of crown black; forehead, eyebrow and sides of head including ear-coverts opalescent golden green..... *Tangara chrysotis*
 Crown yellow or shining yellowish green..... 66
66. Crown and cheeks yellow; lores, chin and upper throat black..... *Tangara xanthocephala*
 Crown shining yellowish green; lores, chin and throat black, the latter bordered below with blue; a turquoise-blue patch on cheeks.... *Tangara johannae*
67. Mantle and back (except sometimes rump) glossy steel-blue or dark purple-blue; breast and belly solid yellow, orange, or ochraceous yellow; wing 70 mm. or less..... 68
 Not colored as described above..... 75
68. Entire under surface, forehead and greater part of crown bright yellow..... *Tangara laniirostris* ♂
 Chin and throat black, steel-blue or dark purplish blue..... 69
69. Without a yellow, orange or tawny forehead or crown..... 70
 Crown or forehead yellow, orange or tawny-rufous..... 71
70. Crown dark blue or purplish black like the back and the rump..... *Tangara rufiventris* ♂
 Crown and nape light blue; rump yellow.... *Tangara musica* ♂
71. Under tail-coverts the same color as rest of under parts..... 72
 Under tail-coverts in contrast to the under parts..... 74

72. White area on inner web of outer primary broad, fully reaching to shaft; front half of crown only yellow..... *Tanagra chlorotica* ♂
 White area on inner web of outer primary not reaching to shaft, or restricted to margin, or scarcely if at all marked..... 73
73. Front half of crown only yellow; a narrow blackish frontal band..... *Tanagra concinna* ♂ (*)
 Cap yellow; a narrow blackish blue frontal band..... *Tanagra trinitatis* ♂
 Cap orange-yellow; no blackish frontal band; breast slightly tinged orange-ochraceous... *Tanagra xanthogaster* ♂
 Whole crown orange-yellow; breast and belly orange-yellow strongly tinged ochraceous... *Tanagra saturata* ♂ (*)
74. Under tail-coverts and center of belly fulvous or rufous-orange..... *Tanagra fulvicrissa* ♂
 Under tail-coverts and lower belly white; forehead yellow, crown colored like rest of upper parts..... *Tanagra minuta* ♂
 Crissum white; whole crown orange-rufous or tawny..... *Tanagra anneae*
75. Back solid bright grass-green or parrot-green, or green washed with gold (not olive-green or moss-green)..... 76
 Back not as described above..... 88
76. Crown deep blue, a narrow green line above bill divided from blue cap by a black line; sides of body yellow, center of lower breast, belly and crissum chestnut..... *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys* ♂
 Crown dark blue, a narrow green line above bill divided from blue cap by a maroon line; belly greenish yellow..... *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys* ♀
 Crown not blue..... 77
77. Spot on the crown and the rump yellow or orange; sides of neck dark orange or chestnut; throat black or brownish..... *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*
 No yellow spot on crown..... 78
78. Whole head, throat and under parts green; spot behind eye grey tipped red..... *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis*
 No red auricular spot..... 79
79. Whole head, or face only maroon, russet-chestnut or rufous..... 80
 Head green, or green and yellow, or green and blackish..... 85
80. Cheeks, forehead, chin, and under tail-coverts chestnut, rest of plumage green; bill red.... *Chlorornis riefferii*
 Under tail-coverts not chestnut..... 81

(*) *Tanagra concinna* and *T. saturata* usually have the tail entirely blackish, but occasional specimens of both forms have a white patch on the inner web of the outer one or two rectrices, such as are present in *chlorotica*, *trinitatis*, and *xanthogaster*.

81. Entire plumage except head green; thighs rufous..... *Tangara gyrola toddi*
Under surface all or partly blue..... 82
82. With a broad yellow collar on hindneck..... 83
With a narrow, or no yellow collar on hindneck..... 84
83. Wing ♂ ♂, 72-79 mm..... *Tangara gyrola catharinae*
Wing ♂ ♂, 67-73 mm..... *Tangara gyrola parva*
84. Entire lower surface light blue; wings green. *Tangara gyrola deleticia*
Entire lower surface blue with a greenish tinge; wings green..... *Tangara gyrola nupera*
Throat and center of belly blue, rest of under parts green; wings orange-ochre..... *Tangara lavinia* (imm.)
85. Wing 68 mm. or more..... 86
Wing less than 68 mm..... 87
86. Throat speckled with greyish; center of belly pale yellow or buffy white, flanks greenish. *Tangara cyanoptera* ♀
Throat with pale green, lanceolate feathers; belly greyish, flanks green..... *Tangara heinei* ♀
87. Forehead yellow; nuchal collar and rump blue *Chlorophonia cyanea psittacina*
Forehead green or dull yellowish green; nuchal collar blue; rump bluish green..... *Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis* (♀ or ♂ imm.)
Forecrown and throat yellow; a dusky spot on ear-coverts; rump green..... *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* ♀
Plumage entirely grass-green, except for yellowish center of belly..... *Tangara varia* ♀
88. Back and/or rump blue, blue-black, or greyish blue..... 89
Back and rump not of the above colors..... 103
89. Throat and/or upper breast differently colored from rest of under parts..... 90
Throat uniform with under parts..... 94
90. Throat grey, green, greenish blue, or yellow.. 91
Throat black..... 92
91. Throat and crown green..... *Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis* ♂
Throat greenish blue (feathers black at their bases); crown black..... *Tangara heinei* ♂
Throat yellow; crown blue; crissum chestnut. *Iridosornis analis*
Throat pale grey; crown greyish; under wing-coverts and crissum white..... *Thraupis sayaca glaucocolpa*
92. Crown orange, forehead black; crissum chestnut..... *Iridosornis rufivertex*
Crown black..... 93

93. Wing 130-145 mm.; whole head and throat black, rest of under parts yellow..... *Buthraupis montana*
Wing 95 mm. or less..... 93-b
- 93-b. Head and throat black, superciliaries pale blue; breast-band and crissum buffy, belly yellow..... *Dubusia t. taeniata*
Similar, but buff of breast extending over foreneck and middle of throat..... *Dubusia taeniata carrikeri*
Head and throat black, or blue-black; band on chest orange-yellow, belly and flanks black, crissum lemon-yellow..... *Bangsia rothschildi*
94. Wings and tail blue; plumage below pale blue or pale bluish grey..... 95
Plumage below not pale bluish grey..... 93
95. Shoulders white or bluish white..... 96
Shoulders blue or violet-blue..... 97
96. Shoulders and wing-band white..... *Thraupis virens coelestis*
Shoulders bluish white, wing-band greyish; wing (♂) 94-98 mm..... *Thraupis virens leucoptera*
Shoulders bluish white, wing-band white; wing (♂) about 87 mm..... *Thraupis virens mediana*
97. Shoulders violet-blue..... *Thraupis virens nesophilus*
Shoulders deep ultramarine blue..... *Thraupis virens quaesita*
Shoulders turquoise-blue..... *Thraupis virens cana*
98. Belly yellow to burnt orange..... 99
Belly not yellow or orange..... 101
99. Lower eyelid and small patch behind ear-coverts yellow..... *Anisognathus lacrymosus palpebrosus* and *olivaceiceps*
No yellow spot behind ear-coverts..... 100
100. Throat, breast, belly, and under tail coverts uniform bright yellow..... *Anisognathus lacrymosus melanogenys*
Center of throat, breast and under tail coverts buff, belly yellow..... *Dubusia taeniata carrikeri*
101. Entire body plumage blue; lores, wings and tail black..... *Tangara vassorii*
Body plumage not solid blue..... 102
102. Under surface white; back blue-grey; crown and stripe on sides of neck black..... *Nemosia pileata* ♂
Breast pale buffy, belly white; crown and back blue-grey..... *Nemosia pileata* ♀
Entire under surface and under wing-coverts buffy; crown and hindneck blue like the rump, upper back blackish blue..... *Pipraeidea melanonota*
Breast and flanks opalescent blue-green, center of belly buffy, crissum fulvous; back of head and nape black..... *Tangara labradorides*

103. With crimson, scarlet, or orange-red on head or breast..... 104
Without scarlet or crimson on the head or breast..... 106
104. Under parts yellow; rump and band across breast orange or scarlet..... *Ramphocelus flammigerus* ♀
Rump not orange or scarlet..... 105
105. Top and sides of head and wings crimson; center of throat and belly turquoise-blue.... *Tangara lavinia* ♂
Whole head and upper breast scarlet, lower breast and belly yellow..... *Piranga rubriceps*
106. Color of rump in contrast to that of back.... 107
Color of rump not in sharp contrast to that of back..... 108
107. Rump and crown grey, blue, or green..... 107-b
Rump yellow or rufous-chestnut; crown differently colored..... 107-c
- 107-b. Rump and crown grey; a shiny straw-colored band across breast..... *Tangara palmeri*
Rump and crown blue; back green; throat and breast black..... *Buthraupis e. eximia*
Rump and crown green; back darker green; a broad blue nuchal collar..... *Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis* (*)
Rump, crown and hindneck green; back, wings and tail blue-green..... *Tangara varia* ♂
- 107-c. Rump lemon-yellow; crown and back dusky olive..... *Ramphocelus icteronotus* ♀
Rump rufous-chestnut; crown and back bright olive-green; mask and throat blackish; eyebrow ochraceous..... *Hemithraupis g. guirina* ♂
Similar, but eyebrow yellow..... *Hemithraupis guira huambina* ♂
108. With an isolated yellow or orange-yellow pectoral patch; belly and back olive-green or yellowish olive..... 109
No isolated pectoral patch..... 110
109. Sides of head pale blue; cap, lores and throat black..... *Bangsia edwardsi*
Auriculars black like cap, but encircled by a broad yellow band joining a similarly colored malar stripe..... *Bangsia aureocincta*
110. Chin, or throat, or breast, or all three in contrast to color of belly and flanks; or with a yellow or olive-yellow band across breast.... 111
Throat the same color as belly or flanks..... 123

(*) Male in first annual plumage ("*Chlorophonia torrejonii*" Taczanowski).

111. Throat, or throat and breast in contrast to belly and flanks..... 112
A yellow or olive-yellow band across breast... 120
112. Throat or sides of throat yellow or orange yellow..... 113
Throat not yellow or orange yellow..... 115
113. Interscapularies and forecrown yellow; throat orange-yellow; spot on ear-coverts black.... *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* ♂
Above dusky olive brown; more greyish below, passing into yellow or orange on throat.... *Habia gutturalis erythro-*
laema ♀
Whole back olive-green or citrine olive..... 114
114. Lores and eyelids yellow; breast and belly yellowish olive-green..... *Chlorothraupis olivacea*
Lores greyish; sides of throat yellow; bill 11-13 mm..... *Chlorospingus flavigularis*
Lores olive; sides of throat orange yellow; bill 9-11 mm..... *Chlorospingus parvirostris*
Hemithraupis flavicollis ornata and *albigularis* ♀
Throat and upper breast yellow, belly whitish
115. Chin and/or throat, and sometimes breast, black..... 116
Neither chin, throat nor breast black..... 118
116. Crown blue, rest of upper surface green..... *Buthraupis eximia chloro-*
nota and *zimmeri*
Crown black or partially black..... 117
117. Plumage black and white; tail long, 120-150 mm., and much graduated..... *Cissopis leveriana*
Plumage not black and white; tail under 100 mm..... 117-b
- 117-b. Upper surface dark chestnut; center of crown grey or brown, superciliaries grey; throat black..... *Oreothraupis arremonops*
Upper surface glossy olive yellow; nuchal spot yellow; head and chin black..... *Compsocoma notabilis*
Mantle yellow; rump ochre to orange-brown; whole head black..... *Lanio fulvus* ♂
Back and under surface silvery or golden green; whole head and neck black..... *Tangara cyanoptera* ♂
118. Head, throat and breast grey, rest of under parts yellow tinged olive; bill red in life, pale in skins..... *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*
Bill not red..... 119
119. Wing about 50 mm.; crown olive-green like the back; throat pale grey..... *Tanagra minuta* ♀
Wing about 50 mm.; crown and nape grey, back olive, rump brighter; throat pale ashy *Tanagra plumbea* ♀
Wing about 60 mm.; upper surface yellowish olive-green, greyer on crown; under surface dull yellow; throat whitish to dull buffy.... *Tachyphonus luctuosus* ♀
Wing 70-80 mm.; crown coppery rufous; under

- parts opalescent light ochraceous, throat and foreneck more or less tinged bluish..... *Tangara cayana* ♂
- Wing about 90 mm.; upper surface citrine, crown grey; throat pale grey, breast and belly orange yellow..... *Eucometis penicillata*
120. Throat speckled with black or grey..... 121
Throat plain grey or white..... 122
121. Crown ashy grey; throat buffy, sparsely speckled; eyelids white..... *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus jacqueti*
- Crown ashy grey; throat deeper buff, heavily speckled; eyelids white..... *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus macarenae*
- Crown brownish black; throat sparsely speckled; eyelids white..... *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens*
- Crown blackish brown; throat white, heavily speckled; no white on eyelids..... *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus nigriceps*
122. Wing about 50 mm.; head olive-green like back; throat pale grey, chin tinged yellowish
Wing about 70 mm.; top and sides of head ashy grey; throat pale greyish white..... *Tanagra minuta* ♀
Wing about 70 mm.; top of head ashy, sides of head brown; throat white tinged buffy..... *Chlorospingus canigularis*
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus flavo-pectus
123. Back opalescent green or greenish blue, more or less varied with black; back of head and nape black; crissum fulvous..... *Tangara labradorides*
Back opalescent greenish or bluish green; cap rufous..... 136
Back rufous or brown..... 124
Back dull green, greyish green, olive-green, yellowish olive, citrine, or greyish olive-brown..... 127
124. Above and below uniform bright rufous..... *Tachyphonus rufus* ♀
Not uniform bright rufous..... 125
125. Under wing-coverts, rump and under tail-coverts orange-rufous..... *Lanio fulvus* ♀
Under wing-coverts whitish; rump and under tail-coverts rufous; wing about 70 mm..... *Tachyphonus cristatus* ♀
Rump and under tail-coverts not rufous..... 126
126. Entirely dark wood-brown including under wing-coverts; tail blackish..... *Tachyphonus delatrii* ♀
Above greyish wood-brown; below isabelline, under wing-coverts white; tail dark brown.
Throat yellowish, breast and belly olive; tail olive-brown..... *Tachyphonus phoenicius* ♀
Habia gutturalis erythro-laema ♀
Throat and center of abdomen buffy; tail rufescent brown..... *Habia rubica* ♀

127. Throat, breast and belly blue or grey..... 128
Throat, breast and belly not grey..... 130
128. Crown and nape bright blue; plumage below
dull blue-grey, under wing-coverts and cris-
sum yellow..... *Thraupis cyanocephala*
Crown not bright blue..... 129
129. Crown and back bronzy olive; tail about 35
mm..... *Tanagra chrysopasta* ♀
Crown tawny; back olive; tail about 35 mm... *Tanagra anneae* ♀
Crown brownish ashy; back olive-green; tail
over 50 mm..... *Chlorospingus semifuscus*
130. With a supercilium..... 131
Without a supercilium..... 132
131. Mask black, supercilium yellow; throat and
belly yellow..... *Tephrophilus wetmorei*
Whole crown and sides of head black, super-
cilium buffy white; wing about 80 mm..... *Hemispingus atro-pileus*
Hind crown olive-green, forecrown cinereous,
supercilium white; wing about 70 mm..... *Hemispingus superciliaris*
132. Below entirely bright yellow; wing 89-98 mm. 133
Not bright yellow below, or if yellow then
wing under 90 mm..... 134
133. Crown-patch yellow; back moss-green..... *Compsocoma flavinucha*
victorini
Crown-patch yellow; back mixed green and
black, rump moss-green..... *Compsocoma flavinucha*
antioquiae
134. Whole crown rufous, or forecrown only rufous,
russet-brown, or yellow..... 135
Crown or forecrown neither rufous nor yel-
low (*)..... 140
135. Whole crown rufous; back opalescent pale
green or greyish green..... 136
Forecrown rufous or yellow; back olive..... 137
136. Point of forehead greyish..... *Tangara cayana* ♀ (**)
Point of forehead rufous like the cap..... *Tangara ruficapilla*
137. Forecrown yellow..... 138
Forecrown rufous or russet-brown..... 139
138. Breast and belly buffy yellow; back bronzy
olive..... *Tanagra mesochrysa* ♂
Breast and belly olive-yellow; back olive..... *Tanagra lanirostris mela-*
nura (♂ imm.)
139. Center of belly pinkish buff..... *Tanagra xanthogaster* ♀
Center of belly light chestnut, crissum fulvous
or tawny..... *Tanagra fulvicrissa* ♀

(*) Forehead sometimes rufous. See No. 142.

(**) Females of *Tangara cayana* are often practically indistinguishable from those of *T. ruficapilla*.

140. Below dark yellow; double wing-band white
No white wing-bands..... *Piranga leucoptera* ♀
141
141. Belly or flanks yellow, olive yellow or light
olive-green, not dark olive..... 142
Belly and flanks rufous, greyish olive-green,
dark olive or some other color..... 154
142. Crown and nape blue; forehead rufous (some-
times inconspicuously so)..... *Tanagra musica* ♀
Chin, incomplete breast-band and sides of
body olive yellow; crissum orange-rufous.... *Tanagra rufiventris* ♀
Crown olive-green; wings and tail black..... *Piranga olivacea*
(♂ winter)
Wings and tail not black..... 143
143. Wing over 80 mm..... 144
Wing under 80 mm..... 147
144. Above olive-green; below light olive-green or
dull olive-yellow, sometimes with a greyish
cast..... 145
Above yellowish olive, citrine, or olive-brown.. 146
145. First primary shorter than 5th.; tail 70-82 mm. *Schistochlamys melano-*
pis ♀
Similar, but tail 61-68 mm..... *Chlorothraupis carmioli*
First primary longer than 5th..... *Piranga olivacea* ♀
146. With a conspicuous "tooth" on cutting edge
of upper mandible; 5th. primary about equal
to first or slightly longer..... *Piranga flava* ♀
No conspicuous "tooth" on cutting edge of
upper mandible; 5th. primary much shorter
than first..... *Piranga rubra* ♀
147. Throat, sides of breast and flanks olive-yellow;
center of breast and belly grey or whitish... 148
Belly olive or yellow..... 149
148. Center of breast and belly grey; under tail-
coverts tinged rufous..... *Tanagra rufiventris* ♀
Center of breast and belly and nape grey;
under tail-coverts yellow..... *Tanagra mesochrysa* ♀
Center of breast and belly whitish; under tail-
coverts yellow; nape olive, back lighter..... *Tanagra trinitatis* ♀
Center of belly pale ashy, rest of under parts
oily yellow; crown olive-green, tinged yellow
on front..... *Tanagra chlorotica* ♀
149. Entire under surface dull, dark olive yellow;
above olive; wing 67-76 mm..... *Hemispingus frontalis*
Below bright or pale yellow; above olive-green
or bronzy green..... 150
150. Chin and lores white; breast and flanks indis-
tinctly barred with greenish; upper parts
bronzy green, nape bluish..... *Tanagra chrysopasta* ♂
Chin not white..... 151

151. Bill about 11 mm.; plumage pale yellow below 152
 Bill 8 mm. or less; plumage oily yellow below. 153
152. Flanks greyish; eyebrow dull yellow..... *Hemithraupis guira* ♀
 Flanks olive yellow; no eyebrow..... *Hemithraupis flavicollis*
peruana ♀
153. Wing 58-64 mm.; culmen about 8 mm..... *Tanagra lanirostris melanura* ♀
 Wing 50-58 mm.; culmen about 6 mm.; flanks
 and sides of body strongly tinged olive..... *Tanagra saturata* ♀
 Similar in size, but entire under surface oily
 yellow, somewhat darker on chest..... *Tanagra chlorotica* ♀
154. Wing 57-68 mm.; tail under 50 mm..... 155
 Wing 69 mm. or over; tail over 60 mm..... 156
155. Plumage above golden olive; below buffy white,
 breast and crissum with a rufous tinge..... *Erythrolhyppis salmoni* ♀
 Above dull brown, feathers edged with pale
 greenish; below buffy greyish, middle of
 belly yellowish white..... *Pseudodacnis hartlaubi* ♀
156. Plumage above and below plain greyish olive-
 green, or more or less glossed with violet-
 grey; wing blackish brown..... 157
 Not greyish olive-green above and below..... 158
157. Crown yellowish green..... *Thraupis palmarum melanoptera*
 Crown dull greenish olive..... *Thraupis palmarum atripennis*
 Crown violaceous green..... *Thraupis palmarum violilavata*
158. Back dark olive-green, head slightly darker;
 middle of belly bright buff; wing 85-90 mm. *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*
 Crown grey..... 159
159. Back olive-green; below pale dingy buffy,
 under tail-coverts rusty buff..... *Tachyphonus surinamus* ♀
 Back greyish olive-brown; wing 69-78 mm..... 160
160. Sides of head black..... *Hemispingus m. melanotis*
 Sides of head dusky brown, slightly darker
 than crown..... *Hemispingus melanotis*
ochraceus

* *Chlorophonia cyanea psittacina* Bangs

SANTA MARTA CHLOROPHONIA

Proc. New. Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 88, 1902 (La Concepción, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta region between 600 and 2100 m. (Valley of Chinchicuá, San

Sebastián, San José, Sierra Nevada, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Miguel, Onaca, Las Nubes, El Líbano, Cincinnati, Valparaíso, Vista de Nieve, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo).

* *Chlorophonia cyanea longipennis* (Du Bus)

LONG-WINGED CHLOROPHONIA

Euphonia longipennis, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux Arts Belgique, 22, (1), p. 155, 1855 (Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded with certainty only from the Subtropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley in Cundinamarca, Tolima and Huila ("Bogotá", below Albán 2000 m.; "Antioquia", Toche, El Isno, San Agustín). [*Venezuela southward to Bolivia.*]

* *Chlorophonia cyanea intensa* Zimmer

WESTERN CHLOROPHONIA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 3, 1943 (Primavera, 1700 m., western slope of the Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Western Andes (Primavera, La Selva 1800 m., ? "Bogotá").

* *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys* (Sclater)

CHESTNUT-BELLIED CHLOROPHONIA

Euphonia pyrrhophrys, Contrib. Orn., p. 89, pl. 75, fig. 2 (♀), 1851 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones. Recorded from both slopes of the Eastern Andes (east slope in Norte de Santander, west slope in Huila), both slopes of the Central Andes, the eastern slope of the Western Andes in Dept. Cauca, and the Pacific slope of the Andes of Nariño (Pamplona, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Huila]; vicinity of Medellín, Santa Elena, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Toche; Cerro Munchique 1800 m.; Mayasquer).

This is *Chlorophonia pretrei* of Chapman's list.

* *Tanagra musica intermedia* (Chubb)

BLACK-THROATED EUPHONIA

Euphonia intermedia, Ibis, 1910, p. 624 (Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The West Indies, Trinidad, Colombia and Venezuela southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to Meta (Gramalote, Buenavista above Villavicencio). [*Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas, northern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Choachi [probably below].

A single bird from Gramalote has the head darker blue, and the yellow parts more heavily overlaid with tawny than in Venezuelan specimens.

This is *Tanagra c. cyanocephala*, in part, of Chapman's list. See below.

* *Tanagra musica pelzelni* (Sclater)

PELZELN'S BLACK-THROATED EUPHONIA

Euphonia nigricollis pelzelni, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 61, 1881 (Govinda, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and Western Andes (Amalfi, Medellín, Salento 1500 m., Toche 2100 m., San Agustín, La Sierra; Dagua, Munchique). [Western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Popayán, Crucero.

Birds from the above localities are actually intermediate between this form and *intermedia* and might just as well be called by that name; they do, however, show a closer approach to *pelzelni* in having, on the average, the yellow parts of the plumage purer, less overlaid with tawny. Birds from Nariño, from whence there appear to be no specimens, are probably very close, if not identical, to Ecuadorian birds.

This is *Tanagra c. cyanocephala*, in part, of Chapman's list. See above.

* *Tanagra xanthogaster brevirostris* (Bonaparte)

SHORT-BILLED EUPHONIA

Euphonia brevirostris, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 136, 1851 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones east of the Eastern Andes and the slopes of the Central and Eastern Andes above the Magdalena Valley (Pueblo Nuevo, La Palmita, Anolaima, "Bogotá", Llanos de Casanare, Buenavista [Meta], Quetame, río Dudita, Macarena Mts. 1370 m., Andalucía 1500 m., Caquetá Trail 750 m., Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Cuembi; San Felipe; El Isno, La Palma, La Candela). [Eastern Ecuador, southern Venezuela, British Guiana, Perú and northern Brazil.]

* *Tanagra xanthogaster chocoensis* (Hellmayr)

CHOCÓ EUPHONIA

Euphonia xanthogaster chocoensis, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 23, 1911 (Río Cajón, Chocó, western Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the western slope of the Central Andes westward to the Chocó region, and southward on the Pacific coast to Nariño (La Frijolera, Salento, El Edén 2550 m., Miraflores; Panamá border, Alto Bonito, Concordia, río Jurubidá, río Baudó, Baudó Mts. above the Atrato Valley, Alto del Buey,

San Pablo [= Istmina, Chocó], La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita Trail 1800 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, río Cajón, Sipí, Córdoba, San José, Lomitas, La Cumbre, San Antonio, La Gallera, Cocal, La Costa, río Mechengue, Cerro Munchique; Barbacoas, Ricaurte, San Pablo [Nariño], La Guayacana. [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Tanagra xanthogaster dilutior Zimmer

AMAZONIAN EUPHONIA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1225, p. 6, 1943 (Orosa, south bank of the Amazon River, northeastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The Amazon region (Loretoyacu). [*Northeastern Perú.*]

Tanagra anneae rufivertex (Salvin)

VERAGUAN TAWNY-CAPPED EUPHONIA

Euphonia rufivertex, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 71, pl. 7 (Veraguas, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Caribbean side of Costa Rica to the Panamá-Colombia border.

COLOMBIA.—Northern Chocó. [*Panamá from Veraguas to Mt. Tacarcuna.*]

Professor Dugand writes me that he has seen at least one cage bird captured in northern Chocó, presumably in the extreme lower Atrato Valley near the Panamá border.

* **Tanagra fulvicrissa fulvicrissa** (Sclater)

FULVOUS-VENTED EUPHONIA

Euphonia fulvicrissa, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 276 ("Santa Marta", Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Extreme northwestern Colombia near the Panamá border (Punta Ardita, río Salaquí, río Juradó, Falls of the río Truandó). [*Costa Rica and Panamá.*]

While showing an approach to *omissa*, some specimens are as green as Panamá examples, and none are as blue as birds from farther south.

It is most doubtful that this bird occurs in the Santa Marta region as no recent collector has met with it there.

* **Tanagra fulvicrissa omissa** (Hartert)

COLOMBIAN FULVOUS-VENTED EUPHONIA

Euphonia fulvicrissa omissa, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 33, p. 77, 1913 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena, Cauca and Sinú Valleys. The upper Atrato and the Pacific coast in the lower

Baudó and Dagua Valleys (Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; Remedios, río Ité, río Nechí; Quimari; Quibdó, Bagadó, Juntas de Tamaná, El Tigre, Noanamá, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 1000 m., Nuquí, San José, río Dagua).

Replaced farther south on the Pacific coast by the next race.

* **Tanagra fulvicrissa purpurascens** (Hartert)

PURPLISH FULVOUS-VENTED EUPHONIA

Euphonia fulvicrissa purpurascens, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 377, 1901 (Pambilar, Esmeraldas, Ecuador).

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

* **Tanagra minuta minuta** (Cabanis)

WHITE-VENTED EUPHONIA

Euphonia minuta, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 671, "1848", 1849 (British Guiana).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to western and northeastern Ecuador, Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas. The Amazon Valley to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, La Argentina Vieja; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, río San Miguel [Sucumbios]). [*Range of the species east of the Andes*.]

* **Tanagra minuta humilis** (Cabanis)

NORTHERN WHITE-VENTED EUPHONIA

Phonasca humilis, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 334, 1860 (Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast, eastward through the Atrato and lower Cauca regions to the middle Magdalena Valley (Barbacoas; Noanamá, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia 720 m., río Baudó, Nuquí, Quibdó; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios). [*Costa Rica, Panamá; western Ecuador*.]

* **Tanagra trinitatis** (Strickland)

TRINIDAD EUPHONIA

Euphonia trinitatis, Contrib. Orn., pt. 2, p. 72, 1851 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, northern Venezuela to the middle Orinoco, and northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast and the lower and middle Magdalena Valley (Onaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Tierra Nueva, Riofrío, Fundación, Fonseca, Barranquilla, Aguada de Pablo, La Peña, Tocahagua, Los Pendales; Remedios; "Bogotá").

Tanagra chlorotica cynophora Oberholser UPPER ORINOCO EUPHONIA

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 31, p. 126, 1918 (Quiribana de Caicara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta eastward across the Llanos to the Orinoco (Buenavista 1300 m., Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Apiay, Quenane, Yurimena.

This is *Tanagra aurea pileata* of Chapman's list.

* **Tanagra concinna** (Sclater) YELLOW-FRONTED EUPHONIA

Euphonia concinna, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 98, pl. 65 (fig. 2, ♂), ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley (near Honda, within 20 miles of Honda, Villavieja; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Coyaima.

* **Tanagra saturata** (Cabanis) ORANGE-CROWNED EUPHONIA

Phonasca saturata, Jour. Orn., 8, p. 336, 1860 (New Granada = Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia, western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Western Andes south to the Pacific slope of Nariño ("Bogotá"; Jiménez, Dagua 750 m., "Rio Caquetá" [= Río Cauquita near Cali], Cali, Atuncela; Ricaurte 1170 m.).

Additional records.—Arroyo Hondo 5 km. N. of Cali.

* **Tanagra laniirostris crassirostris** (Sclater) THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA

Euphonia crassirostris, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 277 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Throughout the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes north of 3° North Latitude, except Nariño (Atánques, La Concepción, Chirúa, Palomino, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Onaca, Bonda, Matatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Riofrio, Fundación; "Barranquilla"; Aguachica, "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", El Consuelo, Estación Santana 1700 m. sight; Chicoral, Honda, Puerto Berrio; Puerto Valdivia, Cali, Cauca Valley, "Río Cauquetá" [= río

Cauquita near Cali], La Manuelita, Palmira; Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Quimari; La Selva 1800 m., Santa Cecilia; "Rio Umangi" [= ? río Yurumanguí]. [*Costa Rica to northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Barranca Bermeja, Girardot.

* **Tanagra lanirostris melanura** (Sclater) BLACK-TAILED EUPHONIA

Euphonia melanura, Contrib. Orn., p. 86, 1851 (Manãos, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Eastern Andes in the Orinoco and Amazon basins ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Dudita; Maipures; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Upper Amazonia.*]

Additional records.—Rumiyaco, Putumayo.

* **Tanagra rufiventris** Vieillot RUFOUS-BELLIED EUPHONIA

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 32, p. 426, 1819 (Iquitos, Perú).

Range of the species.—From the Orinoco basin southward in Upper Amazonia to southeastern Colombia, western Brazil, eastern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from southern Meta southward to the Amazon and eastward to the Río Negro-Río Guainía region (Río Dudita; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Cuembi; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, San Felipe, Macacuni, río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Loretoyacu).

* **Tanagra mesochrysa mesochrysa** (Salvadori) BRONZE-GREEN EUPHONIA

Euphonia mesochrysa, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, 8, p. 193, 1873 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded definitely only from the head of the Magdalena Valley and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; El Isno; Villavicencio). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* **Tanagra chrysopasta chrysopasta** (Sclater and Salvin) GOLDEN-BELLIED EUPHONIA

Euphonia chrysopasta, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 438, pl. 30, figs. 1, 2 (♂, ♀) (Lower Río Ucayali, eastern Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio; Morelia, Belén, Tres Esquinas, Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

Tanagra chrysopasta nitida Penard

LESSER GOLDEN-BELLIED EUPHONIA

Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 63, 1923 (Lelydorp, Dutch Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Maipures). [*The Guianas, northern Brazil, southern Venezuela.*]

Tanagra plumbea (Du Bus) will probably be found in the Atabapo, Guainía and Rio Negro regions of extreme eastern Colombia, for it has been recorded from several localities on the Venezuelan side of those rivers.

* **Tanagrella velia iridina** (Hartlaub)

AMAZONIAN TANAGRELLA

Tanagra iridina, Rev. Zool., 4, p. 305, 1841 (Moyobamba, Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá"; east of Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Rumiaco, Cuembi; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni). [*Southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil to eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú.*]

Additional records.—Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1050 m. (coll. C. C. Doncaster).

* **Tanagrella callophrys** (Cabanis)

BLUE-BELLIED TANAGRELLA

Hypothlypis callophrys, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 668 (note), "1848", 1849 (Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador to western Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in Caquetá and Putumayo (Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Rumiaco).

* **Chlorochrysa phoenicotis** (Bonaparte)

GREEN CHLOROCHRYSA

Calliste phoenicotis, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76, 1851 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope, from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (La Selva 2100 m., Növita Trail 2160 m., río Munchique, río Mechen-gue, La Costa, La Gallera, Cerro Munchique; Ricaurte, La Guayacana, "Pasto").

* **Chlorochrysa calliparaea bourcier** (Bonaparte)

BOURCIER'S CHLOROCHRYSA

Calliste bourcier, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, p. 76, 1851 (Baños, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Eastern Andes and the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá", Anolaima 1726 m.; near San Agustín, La Candela 1600 m.). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* **Chlorochrysa nitidissima** Sclater

SALMON'S CHLOROCHRYSA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 728 ("State of Antioquia" = Jericó, Antioquia, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones westward from the western slope of the Central Andes to the Pacific slope, southward to the Munchique region ("Bogotá"; Salento; Jericó, La Selva 1500-2100 m., Pueblorrico, Siató 1585 m., Lomitas, Riolima, San Antonio, La Gallera, rio Munchique 900 m.).

* **Pipraeidea melanonota venezuelensis** (Sclater)

WESTERN DARK-BACKED TANAGER

Pipridea venezuelensis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 265 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern Brazil from Bahia southward to Matto Grosso, and northeastern Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia southward to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones, except the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from the western slope of the Western Andes. (Canuto, "Bogotá", Tenasucá, Aguadita, Toche, Salento 1500 m., La Candela, Popayán; Riolima; Mayasquer 2340 m., La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador and western part of the range of the species.*]

Additional records.—Lago de Tota 3015 m., San Miguel 2880 m., Buenavista [Huila]; Cajibío.

Pseudodacnis hartlaubi (Sclater)

HARTLAUB'S PSEUDODACNIS

Dacnis hartlaubi, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 251 ("Nova Grenada" = Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Exact range unknown. Collected only in the Dagua Valley, Pacific slope of the Western Andes, above Juntas [= Cisneros], 360 m. (♂), and found in collections of the common "Bogotá" preparation.

* **Tangara chilensis coelicolor** (Sclater) WESTERN PARADISE TANAGER

Calliste coelicolor, Contrib. Orn., 1851, p. 51 ("Anolaima", Eastern Andes of Colombia, error; Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia, substituted by Dugand, Rev. Acad. Colomb. Ciencias, 8, No. 30, p. 162, April 1951).

Range of the species.—Northern South America east of the Andes southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta eastward to the Río Guainía-Río Negro region (Villavicencio, río Ocoa, Apiay; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni; "Bogotá", "Anolaima"). [*Western British Guiana, southern Venezuela, the Río Negro and Río Uaupés regions of northwestern Brazil.*]

Additional records.—Río Guapaya at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts.

* **Tangara chilensis chilensis** (Vigors) RED-RUMPED PARADISE TANAGER

Aglaia chilensis, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corr. Zool. Soc. London, 2, p. 3, 1832 (Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region south of the range of *coelicolor*. One record from the western slope of the Eastern Andes below Andalusía (Andalusía [west slope] 1500 m.; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Cuembi, río Putumayo; Hamacayacu). [*Eastern Ecuador and northeastern Perú to Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.*]

* **Tangara schrankii** (Spix) SCHRANK'S TANAGER

Tanagra schrankii, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 38, pl. 51, fig. 1 (♂), 2 (♀), 1825 (Tabatinga, Río Solimões, Brazil, ex Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, northeastern Perú and northwestern Brazil to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region from Caquetá and Putumayo to Vaupés and Amazonas (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Rumi-yaco, Umbria, Cuembi; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Loretoyacu).

* **Tangara johannae** (Dalmás) JOHANNA'S TANAGER

Calliste johannae, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 36, 1900 (El Pailón, near Buenaventura, western Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast from the río Baudó southward (río Baudó, Tadó, Andágueda, Condoto, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Noanamá, El Pailón, San José; Barbacoas, La Guayacana).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 900 m.

Tangara florida auriceps Chapman

SOUTHERN EMERALD TANAGER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 188, 1914 (Buenavista, Nariño, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the río San Juan southward into Nariño (Nóvita; Buenavista). [*? Extreme eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—Barbacoas.

Tangara punctata punctata (Linnaeus) doubtlessly occurs in the Rio Negro region of Colombia. It is recorded by Oliveira-Pinto and others from the Rio Isana, northwestern Brazil, not far from the extreme eastern tip of Colombia.

*** Tangara chrysophrys bogotensis** Hellmayr and Seilern

EAST-ANDEAN SPOTTED TANAGER

Arch. Naturg., 78, A, heft 5, p. 57, 1912 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to Venezuela, Trinidad and ? western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to the Macarena Mts. (Alto, near Ocaña, Gramalote, Santa Rosa, "Bucaramanga", "Anolaima", "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Macarena Mts. 1370-1430 m. [*Adjacent Venezuela.*])

Tangara chrysophrys tolimae Chapman

TOLIMA SPOTTED TANAGER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 187, 1914 (East slope of Central Andes, "20 miles west of Honda", Tolima, Colombia)

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality on the eastern slope of the Central Andes in northern Tolima, "20 miles west of Honda", presumably in the río Gualí valley.

Tangara varia (Müller) will probably be found to occur in the Orinoco and Guainía regions of extreme eastern Colombia.

*** Tangara xanthogastra xanthogastra** (Sclater)

YELLOW-BELLIED SPOTTED TANAGER

Calliste xanthogastra, Contrib. Orn., pt. 1, p. 23, 1851 (Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela and eastern Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward and the Vaupés region ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Duda; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Range of the species except southeastern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Yuruparí, río Vaupés.

* **Tangara rufigula** (Bonaparte)

RUFIOUS-THROATED TANAGER

Tanagrella rufigula, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, no. 3, p. 77, 1851 (Calacali, 12 miles north of Quito, Ecuador, *ex* Sclater).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope from the upper río San Juan southward into Nariño (La Selva 2100 m., La Gallera, río Munchique, río Mechengue 720 m.; Buenavista, Ricaurte, Perlasivi, La Guayacana, "Pasto").

* **Tangara arthus palmitae** de Schauensee

LA PALMITA GOLDEN TANAGER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 119, 1947 (La Palmita, "Santander" [error, Dept. Magdalena], Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality on the western slope of the Eastern Andes at the southern tip of Dept. Magdalena (La Palmita 1800 m.).

Tangara arthus sclateri (Lafresnaye)

SCLATER'S GOLDEN TANAGER

Calliste sclateri, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 6, p. 207, 1854 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from the upper Río Suárez valley, an affluent of the Sogamoso, on the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Dept. Santander (Contratación 1690 m., "Bogotá").

* **Tangara arthus aurulenta** (Lafresnaye)

GOLDEN TANAGER

Tanagra aurulenta, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 290, 1843 (Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Magdalena Valley from about the latitude of Bogotá southward in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones ("Bogotá", Anolaima, El Roble 2430 m., Subia, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Ibagué 1260 m., El Isno, San Agustín, La Candelá).

* **Tangara arthus occidentalis** Chapman

WESTERN GOLDEN TANAGER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 188, 1914 (San Antonio, Western Andes, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The western slope of the Central Andes, both slopes of the Western Andes, and the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Frijolera, Miraflores; Frontino, Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva 2100 m., Primavera, Lomitas, "Heights of Caldas" [= above Dagua], Las Cruces, San Antonio [both slopes], Riolima, La Gallera, Cocal, Munchique, rio Munchique 720 m., El Tambo; rio Patia, Ricaurte, San Pablo, rio Perlasivi).

Additional records.—Cajibío, Crucero.

Birds from Nariño show a slight approach to *T. a. goodsoni* Hartert of western Ecuador in having the streaks of the back slightly tinged greenish. They have, however, the small bill of *occidentalis* and are much closer to that form than they are to any other.

* **Tangara icterocephala icterocephala** (Bonaparte)

SILVER-THROATED Tanager

Calliste icterocephala, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, no. 3, p. 76, 1851 (Valley of Punta Playa, near Quito, Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Western Andes from Antioquia southward into Nariño (Frontino, Pueblorrico, La Selva 2109 m., Santa Cecilia 720 m., La Gallera, La Costa, rio Mechengue, rio Munchique; "Pasto", Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*].

Birds from the northern part of the Colombian range might possibly belong to the larger and more deeply colored *frantzii* of Costa Rica and Panamá.

* **Tangara xanthocephala venusta** (Sclater)

YELLOW-CROWNED Tanager

Calliste venusta, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 248 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the western slope of the Eastern Andes to the western slope of the Western Andes, and southwestern Colombia. The east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander, Nariño and Putumayo (Alto, near Ocaña, "Bogotá", Subia, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila]; Laguneta 2400 m., Salento, Toche, La Candela, Miraflores; Frontino, La Selva, San Antonio, La Florida, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cocal, Cerro Munchique, rio Munchique; Mayasquer, Ricaurte 1080 m.; rio Churuyaco). [*Venezuela to northern Perú*].

Additional records.—Crucero.

* **Tangara chrysotis** (Du Bus)

GOLDEN-EARED Tanager

Calliste chrysotis, Esq. Orn., livr. 2, pl. 7, 1846 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single male taken at the head of the Magdalena Valley (San Agustín).

* **Tangara parzudakii parzudakii** (Lafresnaye) PARZUDAKI'S TANAGER

Tanagra parzudakii, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 97, 1843 (Environs of Bogotá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to southern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes (east slope in the Nariño-Putumayo region), and the eastern slope of the Central Andes at their southern end ("Bogotá", Subia, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Buenavista [Huila], rio Churuyaco; La Piata, La Candela, La Palma 1650 m.). [*Range of the species except western Ecuador and the Urubamba Valley, Perú.*]

Additional records.—Silvania.

* **Tangara parzudakii lunigera** (Sclater) BLACK-EARED TANAGER

Calliste lunigera, Contrib. Orn., p. 65, pl. 70, fig. 2, 1851 (Western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope from the upper rio San Juan southward to Nariño (La Selva 2100 m., rio Munchique, La Costa 750 m.; La Guayacana, Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Tangara cyanotis lutleyi** Hellmayr BLACK-CHEEKED TANAGER

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, heft 2, p. 198, 1917 (Sabanilla and lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from "Bogotá" collections and definitely only from the Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá"; La Palma). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

This is *Tangara melanotis* of Chapman's list.

* **Tangara labradorides labradorides** (Boissonneau) METALLIC-GREEN TANAGER

Tanagra labradorides, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 67, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the western slope of the Eastern Andes westward. One record from Guaicaramo, on the east slope of the Eastern Andes. (Guaicaramo; "Bogotá", Sasaima, Subia, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Salento, El Edén, Toche, Ibagué, El Isno, San Agustín, La Candela, La Palma, Miraflores; Concordia, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Lomitas, San Antonio, Riolima, rio Munchique 900 m., Cerro Munchique; "Pasto", Mayasquer, Ricaurte. [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Muzo, Buenavista [Huila] 2300 m.; Crucero, El Tambo.

* *Tangara cyanicollis hannahiae* (Cassin) HANNAHIA'S TANAGER

Calliste hannahiae, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 16, p. 267, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1864 (Mérida Mts., Venezuela, the type is marked "Mara-caibo").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Gramalote, Salazar 870 m., Durania, Bochalema, Chinácota 1330 m., Lourdes, Páramo de Tamá 2400 m.). [Northwestern Venezuela.]

A single male from Gramalote is entirely typical of this race, except for the rump which is not quite as blue, thus showing an approach to *caeruleocephala*.

* *Tangara cyanicollis caeruleocephala* (Swainson) NORTHERN BLUE-NECKED TANAGER

Aglaia caeruleocephala, Anim. Menag., p. 356, 1837 (Northern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from eastern Cundinamarca southward to the Nariño-Putumayo region; the west slope of the same range in southern Huila. The head of the Magdalena Valley. ("Bogotá", Quetame 1380 m., Buenavista [Meta], Andalucía [west slope 900 m.], río Churuyaco; El Isno, near San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela 1950 m.). [Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.]

* *Tangara cyanicollis granadensis* (Berlepsch) COLOMBIAN BLUE-NECKED TANAGER

Calliste caeruleocephala granadensis, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 290, 1884 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes from western Santander southward to western Cundinamarca; the Central Andes; the Western Andes south to the Munchique region (El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Barbosa [Santander], El Consuelo 1030 m., Sasaima, "Bogotá", Tenasucá, Aguadita, Fusagasugá; La Frijolera, Medellín, Central Andes west of Honda, Ibagué, Miraflores, Popayán; Frontino, Concordia, La Selva 2100 m., Primavera, Lomitas, San Antonio, Riolima, río Zapata, Cocal, río Munchique).

Additional records.—Below San Miguel 2400 m.

If this species is found in Nariño and there is no reason why it should not, it will probably belong to the blue-rumped west Ecuador form *cyanopygia* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski).

* **Tangara nigro-cincta nigro-cincta** (Bonaparte)

BLACK-BANDED TANAGER

Aglaia nigro-cincta, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1837", 1838, p. 121 (Northeastern Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward, ranging undoubtedly eastward to the Vaupés and Río Negro regions ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Umbria). [*Southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil to Bolivia*.]

Additional records.—Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m. (coll. C. C. Doncaster).

* **Tangara nigro-cincta fanny** (Lafresnaye)

FANNY'S TANAGER

Aglaia fanny, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 72, 1847 (Buenaventura, Pacific coast of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of western Colombia south to Nariño; and the upper Sinú, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Panamá border, Punta Ardita, río Juradó, Nuquí, río Baudó, Quibdó, El Tambo [Chocó], Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., Juntas de Tamaná, Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, San José, Cisneros; Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana; Turbo, Quimari; Puerto Valdivia, "Medellín", Antioquia; Remedios, Honda). [*Eastern Panamá; western Ecuador*.]

* **Tangara ruficervix ruficervix** (Prévost and Des Murs)

BUFF-NAPED TANAGER

Tanagra ruficervix, Voy. Vénus, Atlas, Ois., pl. 5, fig. 1, 1846 (Colombia, "Bogotá" ex Berlepsch).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones except the east slope of the Eastern Andes and the Santa Marta Mts. ("Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Salento, Miraflores, near San Agustín, La Candela; Antioquia, Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, río Zapata, Riolima, La Gallera, río Munchique, Cerro Munchique; Ricaurte 1170 m., San Pablo).

Additional records.—Popayán.

* **Tangara mexicana boliviana** (Bonaparte)

BOLIVIAN TURQUOISE TANAGER

Callospiza boliviana, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 32, no. 3, p. 80, 1851 (Guarayos, Bolivia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, the Guianas, Venezuela and eastern Colombia southward to Bolivia and the lower Amazon.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo and the Amazon ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria, Cuembi; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia and the Amazon Valley to Pará.*]

Tangara mexicana media (Berlepsch and Hartert)

INTERMEDIATE TURQUOISE TANAGER

Calliste mexicana media, Novit. Zool., 9, p. 19, 1902 (Maipures, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the Orinoco (Maipures). [*Southern Venezuela.*]

* **Tangara palmeri** (Hellmayr)

PALMER'S TANAGER

Calospiza palmeri, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, p. 49, 1909 (Rio Sipí, Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast, Tropical Zone (Sipí, San José; La Guayacana).

* **Tangara inornata inornata** (Gould)

PLAIN-COLORED TANAGER

Calliste inornata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 158 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá and northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Sinú, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (Quimari, Murucucú; Antioquia, Puerto Valdivia; Nechi, Remedios; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá").

Birds from the upper Sinú Valley are intermediate between *inornata* and *languens*.

* **Tangara inornata languens** Bangs and Barbour

PANAMA PLAIN-COLORED TANAGER

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 227, 1922 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of extreme northwestern Colombia (Turbo, Urabá, Punta Ardita, Juradó). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

* **Tangara gyrola toddi** (Bangs and Penard)

TOOD'S GREEN TANAGER

Tanagra viridissima toddi, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 34, p. 92, 1921 (San Francisco, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to western Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, northwestern Brazil, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mts. from the foothills to 2100 m., and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (San Francisco, La Concepción, San Antonio, San Miguel, Las Taguas, Las Nubes, Jordán, Onaca, Don Diego, Las Vegas, "Guallabal", Minca, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, Bonda, Aguadulce, Cacagualito, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, Donama; Cúcuta, Gramalote). [*Northwestern Venezuela*.]

* *Tangara gyrola deleticia* (Bangs)

GREEN-SHOULDERED TANAGER

Calospiza gyroloides deleticia, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 160, 1908 (San Antonio, above Cali, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Eastern Andes, westward to the Pacific slope south to the Patia Valley (Bucaramanga, Sasaima, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Aguadita, Andalucía [west slope 1200-1500 m.]; Remedios, La Frijolera, Ibagué, Salento, El Isno, San Agustín, Quimari, Concordia, Pueblorrico, Siató, La Selva 2100 m., Jiménez, Lomitas, San Antonio, Riolima, Cocal, La Gallera, La Costa 750 m., río Munchique, El Tambo, río Timbío, río Patia). [*Eastern Panamá*.]

Additional records.—Fusagasugá; El Poblado near Medellín (Mus. Univ. Antioq.), Popayán.

This is *Tangara g. gyroloides* of Chapman's list.

* *Tangara gyrola nupera* Bangs

WEST-ECUADORIAN GREEN TANAGER

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 6, p. 76, 1917 (Nanegal, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte 1000-1500 m., San Pablo, Perlasiví, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador*.]

This is *Tangara gyroloides bangsi* of Chapman's list.

* *Tangara gyrola catharinae* (Hellmayr)

CATHARINA'S GREEN TANAGER

Calospiza gyroloides catharinae, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1911, p. 1106 (Chaquimayo, Carabaya, southeastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá, El Baldío near Quetame, Buenavista, "río Meta 240-500 m.", Macarena Mts. 1270-1380 m.; Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia*.]

Birds recorded by Hellmayr from Cuembi, Putumayo, as *catharinae*, are in size like *parva* and are recorded by Zimmer as *parva*. I have only one immature from Umbria, Putumayo, and this bird has a wing longer than either of the Cuembi birds. Apparently *catharinae* extends from Perú northward to the upper Meta region of Colombia along the foothills of the Andes, whilst *parva* is found farther out on the lowlands. More collecting will undoubtedly clear up the range of the two forms.

Tangara gyrola parva Zimmer

ZIMMER'S GREEN TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, p. 5, 1943 (Mt. Curycuriary, Rio Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from Cuembi, Putumayo, and the Rio Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare. [*Southern Venezuela and the Rio Negro region of northwestern Brazil southward to north-eastern Perú.*]

* **Tangara lavinia lavinia** (Cassin)

LAVINIA'S TANAGER

Calliste lavinia, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 10, p. 178, 1858 ("Isthmus of Darién" = extreme eastern Panamá or extreme northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Guatemala to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast, including Gorgona Island (Punta Ardita, rio Truandó, Condoto, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, rio Sipi, Buenaventura, El Pailón, San José, Juntas [= Cisneros], rio Dagua; Buenavista, La Guayaquina). [*Eastern Panamá; northwestern Ecuador.*]

* **Tangara ruficapilla** (Sclater)

RUFIOUS-HEADED TANAGER

Calliste ruficapilla, Contrib. Orn., 1851, pt. 2, p. 61 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones from the west slope of the Eastern Andes in the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, westward through the Cauca Valley to the Pacific slope including Nariño. Not the Santa Marta Mts. or the Caribbean coast. (Ocaña [probably west slope], Bucaramanga, El Carmen 2980 m., Alto de la Paz, "Bogotá", Tenasucá, Subia, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Villavieja, Andalucia, Buenavista [Huila]; Honda, Chicoral, Toche, Ibagué; La Frijolera, Barro Blanco 2160 m., Medellín, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Salento, El Isno, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candela, La Sierra, Popayán, La Manuelita; Peque, Concordia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Riofrío, Dagua, San Antonio, La Cumbre, Yumbo, Cali, Riolima, Los Tambos, La Gallera, Munchique, El Tambo, Mojarras 500 m.; "Pasto", Sandoná).

Additional records.—Below San Miguel 2400 m., Silvania; Pisojé, Crucero, Patia.

This is *Tangara vitriolina* of Chapman's list. Records from east of the Eastern Andes (Villavicencio and Barrigón) are referable to *T. cayana*.

* **Tangara cayana fulvescens** Todd

GREATER RUFIOUS-CROWNED TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 92, 1922 (Palmar, Boyacá [Casanare], Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas to southern Brazil, Matto Grosso, eastern Perú, and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the northern section of the Eastern Andes, eastern slope, from the Boyacá-Casanare region northward (Palmar, La Colorada, "Bucaramanga" [?], Cúcuta, Ocaña, Pueblo Nuevo).

The record from Bucaramanga is questionable as this locality lies on the west slope of the Eastern Andes.

The race *fulvescens* needs confirmation. See Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1246, p. 8, 1943). Phelps and Phelps do not record it as an inhabitant of Venezuela.

* **Tangara cayana cayana** (Linnaeus) RUFIOUS-CROWNED TANAGER

Tanagra cayana, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 315, 1766 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and eastern Cundinamarca to the Orinoco ("Bogotá", El Baldío near Quetame, Villavicencio, Peralonso, Quenane, Barrigón; Maipures). [Venezuela, the Guianas, the middle Amazon to eastern Perú.]

* **Tangara nigroviridis cyanescens** (Sclater) BLUISH TANAGER

Calliste cyanescens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 260 (Colonia Tovar, Aragua, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Gramalote, near Cúcuta, río Zulia). [Northern Venezuela.]

* **Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis** (Lafresnaye) BLACK-AND-GREEN TANAGER

Tanagra nigroviridis, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 69, 1843 ("Bogotá" = Fómique, east slope of the Eastern Andes, Cundinamarca, Colombia, ex Dugand, Rev. Acad. Colomb. Ciencias, 8, no. 30, p. 161, April 1951).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca southward to the Nariño-Putumayo region ("Bogotá", Fómique 1825 m., río Churuyaco). [Eastern Ecuador.]

* **Tangara nigroviridis consobrina** Hellmayr ALLIED TANAGER

Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 1, no. 4, p. 27, 1921 (San Pablo, Prov. Túquerres [Nariño], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones west of the Eastern Andes, except Santa Marta (Cachirí, Las Ventanas, Bucara-

manga, El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Huila]; Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado, Salento, above Toche 3000 m., La Candela; Paramillo Trail 2700 m., La Selva, Pueblorrico, San Antonio, Riolima, La Gallera, Cocal, río Munchique 900 m.; Pasto, San Pablo, Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [Western Ecuador.]

* *Tangara vassorii vassorii* (Boissonneau) VASSORI'S TANAGER

Tanagra vassorii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 4, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Venezuela to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and the west slope of the Western Andes (Ramírez, Cachirí, Bucaramanga [probably above], "Bogotá", Choachí, El Peñón, El Roble; Santa Elena, Medellín, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, El Edén, río Toche, Laguneta 3000 m., Salento, Coconuco, Almaguer, La Candela; Paramillo, La Florida, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Munchique; río Churuyaco, Cordillera Guamués 3400 m., Mayasquer). [Western Venezuela to northern Perú.]

Additional records.—San Marcos, Moscopán 2900 m., Popayán.

* *Tangara heinei* (Cabanis) BLACK-CAPPED TANAGER

Procnias heinei, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 31, 1851 (Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, including the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from the east slope of the Eastern Andes except in Putumayo. (Heights of Chirúa, San Miguel, Las Taguas, Las Nubes, Las Vegas, Valparaíso, Cincinatti; La Palmita, Perico, Canuto, "Bogotá", El Roble, Subia, Aguadita; La Frijolera, Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Retiro, Salento, Popayán, La Sierra, San Agustín; Frontino, Concordia, Pueblorrico, San Antonio, río Munchique, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo; Ricaurte 1080 m., La Guayacana).

Additional records.—Fusagasugá; Cajibío; Sibundoy [Putumayo] 2200 m.

This is *Tangara atricapilla* of Chapman's list.

* *Tangara cyanoptera cyanoptera* (Swainson) BLUE-WINGED TANAGER

Aglaia cyanoptera, Orn. Draw., pt. 1, pl. 8, 1834 (Vicinity of Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta Mountains between 600 and 1800 m., and both slopes of the Eastern Andes at their northern end (San José, Atánques, Palomino, San Miguel, La Concepción, San Francisco, Pueblo Viejo, Minca, Cincinatti, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa; El Cauca; Gramalote). [Northern Venezuela.]

* **Iridosornis rufi-vertex rufi-vertex** (Lafresnay)

COLOMBIAN CHESTNUT-VENTED IRIDOSORNIS

Arremon rufi-vertex, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 335, 1842 ("Bogotá", ex Hellmayr).

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes southward to the Andes of eastern Nariño ("Bogotá", Choachi, El Peñón 2880 m.). [Western Venezuela; eastern Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Páramo del Tábano 3300 m.

This is *Iridosornis d. dubusia* of Chapman's list.

See note under *I. r. ignicapillus*.

Iridosornis rufi-vertex caeruleoventris Chapman

BLUE-VENTED IRIDOSORNIS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 657, 1915 (Paramillo Mts. Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone at the northern end of the Western and Central Andes (Paramillo 3750 m.; Santa Elena 2700 m.).

* **Iridosornis rufi-vertex ignicapillus** Chapman

ORANGE-CRESTED IRIDOSORNIS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 656, 1915 (Andes west of Popayán, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones at the southern end of the Western Andes and both slopes of the southern portion of the Central Andes southward to the Pacific slope of Nariño (Andes west of Popayán 3150 m.; Almaguer 2250 m., La Plata; near Puerres). [Western Ecuador.]

Fresh material from the Bogotá region (typical *rufi-vertex*) may show *ignicapillus* not to be a valid race.

* **Iridosornis analis porphyrocephala** (Sclater)

NORTHERN YELLOW-THROATED IRIDOSORNIS

Iridornis porphyrocephala, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1855", 1856, p. 227, pl. 110 (Vicinity of Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador. Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Western Andes and the west slope of the Central Andes (La Selva 2100 m., Santa Cecilia 720 m., Növita Trail 2160 m., San Antonio, Cocal, La Costa, rio Munchique, Cerro Munchique; Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín; Ricaurte). [Western Ecuador.]

* *Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus* (Du Bus) (1)

SCARLET-NECKED TANAGER

Tanagra lunulata, Bull. Acad. Roy. Bruxelles, 6, pt. 1, no. 5, p. 439, with col. pl., 1839 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Extreme western Venezuela and Colombia southward through the Andes to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from the region about Bogotá northward to Norte de Santander between 2400-3400 m. ("Bogotá" El Peñón, Chipaque, Choachí, above Choachí 3400 m., La Mar, La Porquera, Subachoque, above La Pradera, Cogua, Vetás, Cachirí, Ramírez). [*Páramo de Tamá, Andes of Táchira, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—La Cita, Sabana de Bogotá.

* *Anisognathus igniventris erythrotus* (Jardine and Selby)

BLACK-VENTED TANAGER

Aglaia erythrotus, Illust. Orn., (n.s.), pt. 7, pl. 36, 1840 (Andes near Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (Coconuco 2700-3000 m.; Guanderal, Chorreado, near Puerres, Mayasquer 2340 m., Cumbal, Chiles 3600 m.). [*Temperate Zone of Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Páramo de Letras [Dept. Caldas] 3400 m.; Paletará 3000 m.; Lake La Cocha 2800 m.

* *Anisognathus lacrymosus melanogenys* (Salvin and Godman)

BLACK-CHEEKED TANAGER

Poecilothraupis melanogenys, Ibis, 1880, p. 120, pl. 3 (Near San Sebastián, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 1800 and 2700 m., and perhaps up to 3600 m. (San Sebastián, Templado, Macotama, "Sierra Nevada", El Libano, San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Heights of Chirúa).

* *Anisognathus lacrymosus olivaceiceps* (Berlepsch)

OLIVE-HEADED TANAGER

Poecilothraupis palpebrosa olivaceiceps, Verh. 5th Int. Orn. Kongr., Berlin, pp. 1045, 1135, 1912 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The northern portion of the Western Andes and the Central Andes south as far as the Quindío region. Subtropical and

(1) *Anisognathus* = *Poecilothraupis* auct.

Temperate Zones (Paramillo Mts. 3750 m.: Sabanalarga [Antioquia], Santa Elena, Medellín, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Santa Isabel, Laguneta 3000 m., río Toche; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Termales [west side of Páramo del Ruiz].

On the Venezuelan side of the Páramo de Tamá *Anisognathus l. tamae* (Phelps and Gilliard) is found. It doubtlessly occurs also on the Colombian side of the same mountain.

* *Anisognathus lacrymosus intensus* de Schauensee

MUNCHIQUE Tanager

Not. Naturae no. 232, p. 5, February 1951 East slope of Cerro Munchique, 1900 m., Western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones on the eastern slope of the Western Andes at their southern end (San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., Cerro Munchique).

* *Anisognathus lacrymosus palpebrosus* (Lafresnaye)

ORANGE-BELLIED Tanager

Tanager palpebrosa, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 71, 1847 (Pasto, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes of Nariño, on both slopes, northward to the southern section of the Central Andes (Pasto, Chorreado, near Puerres, Cordillera Guamués 3400 m.). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—San Juan [Huila], San Marcos, Paletará; Lake La Cocha 2800 m.

Records from Almaguer probably belong here rather than to *intensus*, which inhabits the southern section of the Western Andes.

* *Buthraupis montana gigas* (Bonaparte) GIANT MOUNTAIN Tanager

Dubusia gigas, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 171, 1851 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Andes from extreme western Venezuela and Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca northward to Norte de Santander ("Bogotá", Subia, El Peñón 2880 m., Anolaima, Choachi, Fómeque, Chingasa, Páramo de Guasca 3200 m., Páramo de Tamá). [Páramo de Tamá, Táchira, Venezuela.]

* *Buthraupis montana cucullata* (Jardine and Selby)

HOODED MOUNTAIN Tanager

Tanager cucullata, Illust. Orn., (n. s.), pt. 8, pl. 43, 1842 (Andes of Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes southward to the Andes of Nariño (Santa Isabel

3600 m., Laguneta, Toche, Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer; Concordia, San Antonio, Cocal, La Costa, Cerro Munchique; Cerro Pax [Nariño)]. [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—El Tambo; Moscopán, San Marcos, Puracé, Paletará; Páramo del Tábano 3300 m.

* **Buthraupis eximia eximia** (Boissonneau)

BLUE-RUMPED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Tanagra eximia, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 66, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Andes from extreme western Venezuela through Colombia to Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca northward to Norte de Santander ("Bogotá", Aguadita 1950 m., El Peñón 2880 m., Palo Hueco, above Guasca 3200 m., Toledo near Pamplona). [Páramo de Tamá, Táchira, Venezuela.]

Additional records.—San Miguel 2800 m., Choachi.

Replaced farther south, in eastern Nariño, by *B. e. chloronota*

Buthraupis eximia zimmeri Moore GREEN-RUMPED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 715, p. 2, 1934 (Paramillo Mts., Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes (Santa Isabel, Almaguer 2250 m., Paramillo 3750 m.).

This is *Buthraupis e. chloronota* of Chapman's list. See following entry.

Buthraupis eximia chloronota Sclater

GREEN-BACKED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 22, "1854", 1855, p. 97, pl. 64 (Vicinity of Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone in the Andes of eastern Nariño (Páramo del Tábano 3200 m.). [Ecuador.]

A bird reported by Professor Dugand (*in lit.*) from the above locality adds this form to the known avifauna of Colombia.

Bangsia rothschildi (Berlepsch)

ROTHSCHILD'S TANAGER

Buthraupis rothschildi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 3, 1897 (Cachavi, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Lower Tropical Zone on the west slope of the Western Andes (río Andágueda).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 300 m.

* **Bangsia melanochlamys** (Hellmayr)

BLACK-MANTLED TANAGER

Buthraupis melanochlamys, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, p. 112, 1910 (La Selva 1380 m., río Jamarraza, west slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia eastward to the lower río Cauca.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes at the sources of the río San Juan, and the western slope of the Central Andes above the lower Cauca (La Selva 1380-2100 m., río Jamarraza; La Frijolera 1500 m.).

* **Bangsia edwardsi** (Elliot)

MILNE-EDWARD'S TANAGER

Buthraupis edwardsi, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., 1, Bull., p. 77, pl. 4, fig. 2, 1865 ("Nouvelle Grenade" = Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope from the Dagua Valley southward (Espinal 1200 m.; "Pasto", Buenavista [Nariño] 360 m., above Ricaurte 1200-1500 m., La Guayacana 450 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

This species is said to have been taken as high as 3000 m. at Chillo, Ecuador (vide Hellmayr, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1911, p. 1111).

* **Bangsia aureocincta** (Hellmayr)

GOLDEN-NECKED TANAGER

Buthraupis aureocincta, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, p. 111, 1910 (Tatamá Mt., near the sources of the río San Juan, western slope of the Western Andes, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes near the sources of the río San Juan, Pacific drainage (Tatamá Mt. 2010 m., La Selva 2100 m., Névita Trail 2160 m.).

* **Dubusia taeniata carrikeri** Wetmore

CARRIKER'S BUFF-BREASTED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 11, 1946 (Between 2550 and 2850 m., on the south side of the main valley of the río Guatapurí, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Dept. Magdalena, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the southeastern portion of the Santa Marta Mts., between 2400 and 3000 m. (Siminchúa and head of the río Guatapurí).

* **Dubusia taeniata taeniata** (Boissonneau)

BUFF-BREASTED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Tanagra taeniata, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 57, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the three Andean ranges southward to the mountains of Nariño (Cogua, Suba, "Bogotá", Choachi, above Choachi 3200 m., Suba, El Peñón, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Toche, Salento, Popayán; Andes west of Popayán 3150 m.; Chiles, Cumbal 3600 m., Cordillera Guamués 3400 m.). [*Andes of Mérida in Venezuela; Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Páramo de Guasca [east slope].

Tephrophilus wetmorei Moore

WETMORE'S MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Auk, 51, p. 1, pl. 1, 1934 (Culebrillas Valley, northwest of Mt. Sangay, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone at the southern end of the west slope of the Central Andes (Puracé 3450 m.).

* **Compsocoma flavinucha victorini** (Lafresnaye)

GREEN-BACKED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Tachyphonus victorini Rev. Zool., 5, p. 336, 1842 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Eastern Andes, the head of the Magdalena Valley and the east slope of the Central Andes at their southern end (Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Suba, El Roble 2430 m., Buenavista [Huila]; near San Agustín, La Candela, La Palma 1650 m.).

Additional records.—Santibar above Santandercito 1800 m.; Tijeras, Moscopán 2800 m.

Replaced farther north on the eastern slope of the Central Andes by the next form.

* **Compsocoma flavinucha antioquiae** Berlepsch

Verh. 5th Int. Orn. Kongr. Berlin, pp. 1049, 1135, 1912 (Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The northern part of the Central Andes (both slopes in Antioquia, the eastern slope in Tolima), and the northern part of the Western Andes (Barro Blanco, Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín 1540 m., La Ceja, Retiro, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, El Edén, río Toche; Paramillo Trail 3300 m.).

Specimens from El Edén and Río Toche show an approach toward *victorini*.

* **Compsocoma flavinucha cyanoptera** Cabanis

BLUE-WINGED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Journ. Orn., 14, p. 235, 1866 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The western slope of the Central Andes from the Quindío region southward; the southern section of the Western Andes, and the mountains of Nariño. Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Laguneta 2550 m., Salento, Miraflores, La Sierra; La Castilla above Cali, Riolima, río Zapata, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Los Tambos, La Gallera, Cocal, La Florida, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo 1500 m.; Pasto, Mayasquer, Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Cajibío, Piendamó, Popayán, Pisoje, Crucero.

* **Compsocoma flavinucha baezae** Chapman

BAEZA MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 160, p. 13, 1925 (Baeza, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern slope of the Andes of Nariño on the border of Ecuador (Cerro Pax). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

This race is closest to *C. f. victorini*, but the back is more olive-green, less grass-green.

* **Compsocoma notabilis** (Sclater) BLACK-CHINNED MOUNTAIN TANAGER

Tanagra notabilis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 84, pl. 91 (Near Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Pacific slope from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward (Tatamá Mt. 2010 m., Névita Trail 2160 m., río Mechengue 750 m., río Munchique 900 m.; Ricaurte 1170 m., La Guayacana 270 m.).

* **Thraupis virens cana** (Swainson)

GREY TANAGER

Tanagra cana, Orn. Draw., pt. 3, pl. 37, 1836 (Caracas, Venezuela, *ex* Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—From southern México southward through Central America and generally over South America to Bolivia and Maranhão, Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes (east slope in Norte de Santander only), including the Santa Marta region and the Caribbean coast, but excluding Nariño (Dibulla, La Concepción, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Masinga, Donama, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigrera, Minca, Riofrio, Tucurina, Fundación; Barranquilla, El Paraiso sight, Calamar, Aguada de Pablo, Tocahagua, Los Pendales, Cartagena; Murucucú, Tierra Alta, Quimari, Turbo; Cúcuta, Alto, Bucaramanga, Alto de la Paz, above Anolaima 2620 m., Tenasucá, San Antonio de Tena, "Bogotá", Sabana

de Bogotá, Villavieja, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, río Cauca near Titiribí, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Salento, Toche 2200 m., Chicorál, Honda, San Agustín, La Candela, Miraflores, Popayán; Juradó, Dabeiba, Nuquí, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, "Chocó Bay" [= Buenaventura], San José, Dagua, Lomitas, El Carmen, San Antonio, Cali, Riolima, Riofrio, Cauca Valley, Guengué, Palmira, La Florida, upper río Patía). [*Eastern Panamá; northern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Boquerón de Melgar, Coyaima, Estación Saldaña; Pichindé, Cajibío.

Birds from the río San Juan valley show, in their darker wing coverts, an approach to *quaesita*, which is found in Nariño.

* ***Thraupis virens quaesita*** Bangs and Noble

SOUTHERN GREY TANAGER

Auk, 35, p. 460, 1918 (Sullana, Piura, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Tumaco, Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

Thraupis virens leucoptera (Sclater)

WHITE-EDGED TANAGER

Tanagra leucoptera, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, pp. 154, 155, 1886 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Meta, and the Llanos del Meta ("Bogotá", Quetame 1380 m., Buenavista, Villavencio, Barrigón).

Additional records.—Choachi [below ?], Acacias.

Thraupis virens nesophila Riley

TRINIDAD TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25, p. 185, 1912 (Trinidad, *ex* Hellmayr).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the banks of the Orinoco (Maipures). [*Southern and eastern Venezuela; Trinidad.*]

Thraupis virens mediana Zimmer

MANÁOS TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 10, 1944 (Manáos, Río Negro, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Southeastern Colombia in the río Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto). [*Southwestern Venezuela, northern Brazil southward to the Río Tapajoz and Río Madeira, possibly to northern Bolivia.*]

This form doubtlessly ranges eastward to the Colombia-Venezuela border on the Río Negro. Farther south and west in the Amazon drainage of Colombia it is replaced by *T. v. coelestis*.

* ***Thraupis virens coelestis* (Spix)**

BLUE-GREY TANAGER

Tanagra coelestis, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 42, pl. 55, fig. 2, 1825 (Fontebõa, Río Solimões, Brazil)

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian basin except the Vaupés region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú, western Brazil.*]

* ***Thraupis sayaca glaucocolpa* Cabanis**

GLAUCOUS TANAGER

Mus. Hein., 1, p. 28, 1851 ("Caracas", Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from northern Bolívar and Atlántico eastward (Cartagena, Santa Cruz, Los Pendales sight, Calamar, El Paraíso sight, Barranquilla, La Playa; Arroyo de Arenas, Dibulla, Loma Larga sight, Fonseca. [*Northern Venezuela, Margarita Island.*]

* ***Thraupis palmarum atripennis* Todd**

BLACK-WINGED PALM TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 92, 1922 (Guapiles, Costa Rica).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes, including the Santa Marta region and the Caribbean coast; southward on the Pacific coast to the río Dagua (río Juradó, Dabeiba, Nuquí, Baudó Mts., Santa Cecilia, La Selva 1800 m., Loma Hermosa, Tadó, Nóvita, Noanamá, San José, Cisneros, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Titiribi, Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Salento, Toche 2100 m., Chicoral, San Agustín, La Candela; Quimari, Tierra Alta, Murucucú, Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Cartagena, Los Pendales, El Paraíso sight; Fundación, Tucurín, Riofrio, Tierra Nueva, Minca, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Cagualito, Don Diego, Dibulla; Gamarra, Aguachica, Ocaña, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Subia, Villavieja, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]). [*Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá; northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Aguadita, Fusagasugá; Bahía Solano.

* ***Thraupis palmarum violilavata* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)**

VIOLACEOUS PALM TANAGER

Tanagra palmarum violilavata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 546 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Pacific slope from the Munchique region southward to Nariño (río Munchique; Ricaurte). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* ***Thraupis palmarum melanoptera* (Sclater)**

AMAZONIAN PALM TANAGER

Tanagra melanoptera, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1856", 1857, p. 235 (San Ramón, Chanchamayo Valley, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (Cúcuta, "Bogotá", Quetame 1380 m., Buenavista, Villavicencio, Barrigón; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, río San Miguel [Sucumbios]; Maipures). [*Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil north of the Amazon; south of the Amazon from the Rio Tapajoz westward to northeastern Perú and eastern Ecuador, southward to northern Bolivia and Matto Grosso.*]

Additional records.—Apiay, Quenane, Peralonso, Pachaquiario, Puerto López.

A single bird from Cúcuta is quite typical of this race.

* ***Thraupis cyanocephala margaritae* (Chapman)**

MARGARITA'S TANAGER

Sporathraupis cyanocephala margaritae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 165, 1912 (Valparaíso, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia southward through the mountains to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. (Valparaíso, El Líbano, Las Vegas 1800 m., San Miguel 1650 m., Heights of Chirúa).

* ***Thraupis cyanocephala auricrissa* (Sclater)**

GOLDEN-VENTED TANAGER

Dubusia auricrissa, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1855", 1856, p. 227 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on both slopes of the Eastern Andes from the region about Ocaña to Cundinamarca and Meta (Alto, above Ocaña, between Ocaña and Bucaramanga, La Palmita, Canuto, Cachirí, Gramalote, Pamplona, Páramo de Tamá, Palo Hueco, Choachi, "Bogotá", Sibaté, Subia, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Buenavista [Meta]). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Fusagasugá.

According to Hellmayr, "Bogotá" records of *T. olivi-cyana* (Lafresnaye) are probably individual mutants of *T. cyanocephala auricrissa*, if really found in "Bogotá" collections.

* ***Thraupis cyanocephala annectens* Zimmer**

CAUCA GOLDEN-VENTED TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1262, p. 17, 1944 (Cerro Munchique, 2500 m., range west of Popayán, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical, occasionally Temperate Zones of the Central and western Andes southward into Nariño. Not recorded from

the upper Magdalena Valley. (Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, Laguneta 1950-2700 m., Salento, Toche, El Edén, Coconuco 3000 m., Popayán, La Sierra; La Selva, Növita Trail 2160 m., San Antonio, La Florida, Cocal, Cerro Munchique, El Tambo 1530 m.; Chorrado, Mayasquer, La Guayacana).

Additional records.—A male from Sibundoy, on the Putumayo slope of the Andes of Pasto, is slightly darker than birds from Cauca. [Dugand, *in lit.*]

* **Ramphocelus nigrogularis** (Spix)

BLACK-THROATED TANAGER

Tanagra nigrogularis, Av. Bras. Spec., 2, p. 35, pl. 47 (♂), 1825 (São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to Perú and the Amazon Valley eastward to Monte Alegre.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from southern Meta southward to the Amazon (rio Dudita, base of Macarena Mts.; Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Mocagua, Leticia).

* **Ramphocelus carbo unicolor** Scater

COLOMBIAN SILVER-BEAKED TANAGER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 128 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta, eastern Cundinamarca and the Casanare region ("Bogotá", rio Dudita, Llanos de San Martín, Villavicencio, Buenavista, Monterredondo sight, Mámbita, La Colorada, Palmar).

Additional records.—Acacias, Peralonso, rio Güejar at base of Macarena Mts.

Ramphocelus c. venezuelensis Lafresnaye will be the form found in Arauca, as it has been recorded from El Amparo, on the Venezuelan side of the Arauca River.

* **Ramphocelus carbo carbo** (Pallas)

SILVER-BEAKED TANAGER

Lanius carbo, in Vroeg., Cat. Rais. d'Ois., Adumbr., p. 2, 1764 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the base of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá, eastward to the Orinoco and Río Guainía-Río Negro regions, southward to the Amazon River (Florenia, above Florenia 600 m., Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures; río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare, Macacuni; Leticia, Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, the Amazon Valley, northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Ramphocelus dimidiatus dimidiatus** Lafresnaye

CRIMSON-BACKED TANAGER

Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, pl. 81 and text, p. 2, 1837 (Cartagena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Panamá and the Pearl Islands to Colombia and extreme western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes excepting the upper Magdalena Valley and Nariño. The east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander. (Loma Larga, Arroyo de Arenas, Fonseca sight, La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, San Antonio, San Miguel, Palomino, Don Diego, Buritaca, Donama, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Aguadulce, Cincinatti, Trojas de Cataca, Tierra Nueva, Riofrio, Fundación; Cartagena, Los Pendales, Algodonal, "Varrud", Nechi, Remedios, Puerto Berrio; Bucaramanga; Guayabal north of Cúcuta; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera; Turbo, Quibdó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Dagua; Riofrio, Cali, La Manuelita. [*Extreme eastern Panamá; northwestern Venezuela.*])

Additional records.—Medellín 1540 m. (Mus. Univ. Antioq.).
Replaced in the upper Magdalena Valley by the next form.

* **Ramphocelus dimidiatus molochinus** de Schauensee

HUILA CRIMSON-BACKED TANAGER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 102, p. 136, October 11, 1950 (San Agustín, 1530 m., Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the upper Magdalena Valley from about 5° southward ("Bogotá", Tenasucá, Alto de la Paz, Sasaima, Guaduas, Andalucía [west slope 900 m.]; Honda, Ambalema, Chicoral, Ibagué, San Agustín, La Candela).

Additional records.—Fusagasugá, Arbeláez, Boquerón de Melgar; Coyaima.

Birds from northern Tolima and western Cundinamarca are intermediate between this race and typical *dimidiatus*.

* **Ramphocelus flammigerus** (Jardine and Selby) VARIABLE TANAGER

Ramphopis flammigerus, Illustr. Orn., 3, pt. 9, pl. 131, 1833 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope from Nariño northward to the headwaters of the río San Juan; the Cauca Valley; northern Antioquia on the upper río Porce, a tributary of the Nechi (Ancuya; Popayán, El Tambo, Munchique, "Río Caquetá, Cauca" [= río Cauquita], Navarra, Guengué, La Manuelita, Cali, San Antonio, Yumbo, La Cumbre, Lomitas, Riofrio, Juntas [= Cisneros], Jiménez, Dagua, Silencio, Pueblorrico, La Selva 1800 m., Jericó; Miraflores, Salento, Medellín, Amalfi; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Crucero; La Paila, Circasia 1900 m. [Dept Caldas].

* **Ramphocelus icteronotus** Bonaparte

YELLOW-RUMPED TANAGER

Rev. Zool., 1, no. 1, p. 8, 1838 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Panamá, Western Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones. The entire Pacific coast, eastward across the Atrato and upper Sinú Valleys to the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys (río Truandó, río Juradó, río Jampavadó, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Murindó, río Atrato, Nuquí, río Baudó, Quibdó, Bagadó, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita Trail 480-540 m., Nóvita, Noanamá, río Cajón, Sipí, Guineo, San Joaquín, "Chocó Bay", Buenaventura, San José, Dagua, Lomitas, San Antonio [west slope], La Gallera 1720 m., río Mechengue, río Munchique, río Guapí, Cerro Munchique 1800 m.; Ancuya, Barbacoas, Tumaco, Ricaurte, La Guayaquina, río Perlasívi; Toche 2100 m., Ibagué, west of Honda, vicinity of Medellín, Barro Blanco 2160 m., La Frijolera, Puerto Valdivia, Nechí, Remedios, Puerto Berrio; Turbo, Murucucú).

Additional records.—Bahía Solano, río Anchicayá 200-900 m.

Bonaparte's type of *icteronotus* is in the Academy's collection and is typical of this species in having a lemon-yellow rump. It is marked "Colombia", and Berlepsch's suggestion of western Ecuador as a type locality cannot therefore be accepted.

In the Academy's collection is also found the type of *Ramphocelus chrysonotus*. It is a bird with an orange rump, intermediate in color between *icteronotus* and *flammigerus*, but nearer the former. Birds of this type were taken at La Selva and Santa Cecilia where the two species are found together, and from which region came a series showing a complete gradation between birds with a pure lemon-yellow rump and those with a scarlet one. Females also are found which show characters intermediate between the two species. *Ramphocelus chrysonotus* is undoubtedly a hybrid between *R. icteronotus* and *R. flammigerus*.

* **Calochaetes coccineus** (Scoter)

BLACK-THROATED SCARLET TANAGER

Euchaetes coccineus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 73, pl. 132, fig. 1 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Caquetá and Nariño-Putumayo regions ("below Andalucía, eastern slope" [= above Florencia] 600 m., río Churuyaco).

* **Piranga rubra rubra** (Linnaeus)

SUMMER TANAGER

Fringilla rubra, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 181, 1758 (South Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the United States and northern México; south in winter to Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident in the Tropical and Subtropical Zones up to about 2700 m. from October (7) to April. One record from San Gil, June 12. (Los Pendales; Santa Marta, Bonda, Minca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Nubes, Onaca, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, Dibulla; Herradura, "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], Bucaramanga, Canta, San Gil, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, City of Bogotá; Remedios, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Honda, Villavieja; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Salento, El Edén; Quimari; Punta Ardita, río Juradó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, río Jampavadó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Noanamá, río Cajón, San Antonio, Riofrio, La Costa, Munchique, El Tambo; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, río Dudita; Morelia, río Churuyaco; Maipures). [*Breeds in the central and eastern United States.*]

Additional records.—Caracolicito (March 27); Popayán (Oct. 8, Nov. 11); Silvania (Oct. 25, Nov. 1), Boquerón above Melgar (Oct. 14, 15), Fusagasugá (Nov. 7, Dec. 7), Subachoque (Oct. 23, Nov. 11), Choachi (April); río Ocoa (no date), Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m. (Jan. 18, 26); Rumiaco (Dec. 31).

* *Piranga flava faceta* Bangs

CARIBBEAN RED TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 141, 1898 (Santa Marta region, 900 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—From Texas, Arizona and México southward to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. (La Concepción, San Miguel, Cacagualito, Onaca, Masinga Vieja, Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, Las Vegas). [*Northern Venezuela; Trinidad.*]

* *Piranga flava desidiosa* Bangs and Noble COLOMBIAN RED TANAGER

Auk, 35, p. 461, 1918 (La María, Río Dagua, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The middle and upper Cauca Valley, and the western slope of the Western Andes in the upper Dagua Valley, southward to the Munchique region and the extreme upper Patia Valley. Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones. (Concordia, Antioquia, Primavera, Atuncela, río Dagua, La María, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cocal, Munchique, El Tambo; "Medellín", Popayán, La Sierra; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Cajibío, Pisoje.

* *Piranga flava lutea* (Lesson)

TSCHUDI'S RED TANAGER

Pithylus luteus, L'Institut, 2, no. 72, p. 316, 1834 (Callao, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Guaitara Valley in the interior of Nariño, Subtropical Zone (Ancuya). [*Western Ecuador southward to Bolivia.*]

* *Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin)

SCARLET TANAGER

Tanagra olivacea, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 889, 1789 (New York).

Range of the species.—Breeds in southern Canada, Nova Scotia southward to Kansas, South Carolina and Alabama. In winter from Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded spottily from the northwest and southwest, the middle Magdalena Valley, the Bogotá plateau, the Macarena Mts. and the Caquetá region from October (19) to May (río Juradó; La Guayacana; Remedios; Bucaramanga; Sabana de Bogotá; río Dudita; Morelia).

Additional records.—Choachi (Dec. 5, March 27); Ridge W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m. (Jan. 26).

This is *Piranga erythromelas*, of authors.

* *Piranga leucoptera venezuelae* Zimmer

VENEZUELAN BLACK-LORED TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1345, p. 21, 1947 (Galipán, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward to the Guianas and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño (Canuto, "Bogotá"; Toche 2160 m., Miraflores; La Selva). [*Venezuela*.]

* *Piranga leucoptera ardens* (Tschudi)

PERUVIAN BLACK-LORED TANAGER

Phoenisoma ardens, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 287, 1844 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Guayacana 600 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [*Colombia to Bolivia*.]

* *Piranga rubriceps* G. R. Gray

COLOMBIAN RED-HEADED TANAGER

Gen. Bds., 2, p. 364, pl. 89, lower fig., 1844 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to lower Temperate Zones of the Andes, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. ("Bogotá". near Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, "Medellín", Laguneta, Toche, río Chilí, La Plata, Coconuco 3000 m.; Concordia, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique 2070 m.; río Churuyaco).

Additional records.—Tijeras, Moscopán 2700-2800 m.

Chlorothraupis carmioli lutescens Griscom undoubtedly occurs in extreme northwestern Colombia west of the Gulf of Urabá, for it has been taken in eastern Panamá just across the Colombian border at Permé, Obaldía, and the west slope of Mt. Tacarcuna.

* *Chlorothraupis olivacea* (Cassin)

YELLOW-BROWED TANAGER

Orthogonys olivaceus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 12, p. 140, 1860 (Río Truandó, northwestern Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá to northwestern Ecuador. COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The entire Pacific coast, and eastward to the Atrato, upper Sinú, and the middle Magdalena Valley in Antioquia (río Truandó, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, río Jurubidá, Alto del Buey 1530 m., Bagadó, Andagoya, Condoto, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamañá, Noanamá, Potedó, río Cajón, Sipí, San Joaquín, near Buenaventura, San José; Barbacoas, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, "vicinity of Pasto"; Murucucú; Nechí, Remedios).

* *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni dugandi* de Schauensee

DUGAND'S TANAGER

Notulae Naturae, no. 209, p. 3, 1948 (La Selva, 2100 m., western slope of the Western Andes, Dept. Caldas, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Western Andes from the headwaters of the río San Juan southward to the Pacific slope of Nariño (La Selva 2100 m., La Costa, río Munchique, río Mechengue 720 m.; Buenavista 360 m.).

Habia rubica coccinea (Todd)

CASANARE ANT TANAGER

Phoenicothera rubica coccinea, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 113, 1919 (La Colorada, upper Casanare, Boyacá, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Boyacá-Casanare region (La Colorada). [Northwestern Venezuela.]

* *Habia rubica rhodinolaema* (Salvin and Godman)

SCARLET-THROATED ANT TANAGER

Phoenicothera rhodinolaema, Biol. Centr. Amer., Aves, 1, p. 300, 1883 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the Caquetá región (Morelia). [Eastern Ecuador to northeastern Perú and the Río Uaupés, Brazil.]

* *Habia rubica* subsp.

COLOMBIA.—Southwestern Bolívar in the upper Sinú Valley (Quimari 500 m.).

A single immature male cannot be identified subspecifically. It is

much less brown and lighter in color than an immature male of *H. r. vinacea* (Lawrence), which has been recorded from Cana, eastern Panamá. This is the first record for *Habia rubica* west of the Eastern Andes in Colombia.

* *Habia gutturalis gutturalis* (Sclater) ROSY-THROATED ANT Tanager

Phoenicotheraupis gutturalis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 13, p. 25, 1854 (Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena and Río Nechí Valleys (El Tambor, Naranjo; west of Honda 840 m., Remedios, río Ité, río Nechí).

Habia gutturalis erythrolaema (Sclater)

SOUTHERN DUSKY-TAILED ANT Tanager

Phoenicotheraupis erythrolaema, Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 83, 1862 ("Santa Marta", Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from the Caribbean coast region west of the Magdalena River in Dept. Atlántico and northern Bolívar ("Barranquilla", Los Pendales, Santa Cruz sight, Turbaco). [*Eastern Panamá west to the Canal Zone.*]

No recent collector has met with this species in the Santa Marta region and it is doubtful if the bird is found there.

* *Habia cristata* (Lawrence)

CRESTED ANT Tanager

Phoenicotheraupis cristata, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 11, p. 70, 1875 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Western Andes (Peque, Frontino, "Antioquia", Pueblorrico, La Selva 1300-2100 m., río Jamaraya, Loma Hermosa, Nóvita Trail 1800 m., San Antonio, Naranjito 1170 m., río Dagua, Riolima, Cocal, río Mechergue, río Munchique, Cerro Munchique 1800 m.; "Bogotá").

* *Lanio fulvus peruvianus* Carriker

PERUVIAN SHRIKE-Tanager

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86, p. 331, 1934 (Moyobamba, Perú).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and northern Brazil to the north bank of the lower Amazon. Eastern Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in Caquetá and Putumayo ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Rumiaco, Umbria). [*Ecuador, Perú.*]

* **Tachyphonus rufus** (Boddaert),

GREATER WHITE-SHOULDERED TANAGER

Tangara rufa, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 44, pl. 711 (♀), 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Costa Rica, western Panamá and South America to Argentina and Matto Grosso and Perú. Trinidad and Tobago. Not recorded from Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones virtually throughout the country (La Concepción, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, San Miguel sight, San Francisco, Palomino, Minca; Ocaña, El Tambor, Bucaramanga, San Gil, Guaduas, Palohueco 2210 m., "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Aguadita, Fusagasugá, Andalucia; Remedios, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Toche, Miraflores, El Isno, San Agustín, La Palma, La Candelá; Dabeiba, río Sucio, Santa Cecilia, Silencio, Riofrío, Dagua, Lomitas, Cali, San Antonio, La Gallera, Munchique, El Tambo, Mojarra; Ricaurte, río Perlasiví; Morelia).

Additional records.—Santandercito, Fusagasugá, Melgar, Arbeláez; Apiay; La Guayacana.

* **Tachyphonus cristatus cristatellus** Sclater

COLOMBIAN SCARLET-CRESTED TANAGER

Cat. Coll. Amer. Bds., p. 86, 1862 ("Bogotá" = Villavicencio, Colombia, *ex* Dugand and Borrero, Caldasia, 4, 17, p. 164, 1946).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas to southeastern Brazil and Perú and northern Bolivia

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from the region about Villavicencio southward and eastward to Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, Vaupés, and the Río Guainía ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia, Rumiayaco, Umbria; Loretoyacu; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Macacuni, río Negro opposite San Carlos, Venezuela [= San Felipe, Colombia], río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare) [*Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil, northern Perú.*]

Tachyphonus cristatus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps

ORINOCAN SCARLET-CRESTED TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1274, p. 7, 1945 (Sanariapo, middle Orinoco River, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme Eastern Colombia on the Orinoco (Maipures). [*Middle Orinoco and Caura Rivers.*]

* **Tachyphonus surinamus brevipes** Lafresnaye

WESTERN FULVOUS-CRESTED TANAGER

Rev. Zool., 9, p. 206, 1846 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela, and the Amazon Valley to Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Restrepo, Quenane; Morelia, Belén, Rumiaco, Umbria; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto; Macacuni, río Guainía opposite mouth of Casiquiare). [*Southern Venezuela to the upper Amazon, north-eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Caño Yerlí, at base of Macarena Mts., 450 m.

Tachyphonus phoenicius Swainson, known from San Carlos del Río Negro, Venezuela, will probably be found on the Colomb'ian side of the Río Negro, as well as in the Orinoco region of Colombia.

* ***Tachyphonus luctuosus panamensis* Todd**

WESTERN LESSER WHITE-SHOULDERED TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 128, 1917 (Gatún, Canal Zone, Panamá).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to western Ecuador. East of the Andes from Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia southward to Pará, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones. The lowlands of the Zulia Valley east of the Eastern Andes, westward across the Caribbean coastal region and the Magdalena, Cauca and Sinú Valleys to the Pacific coast (Guayabal, La Arenosa, El Edén, río Zulia, Cúcuta; El Tambor, Bucaramanga, Opón, "Bogotá"; Chicoral, Remedios, Nechi; Fundación, Tucurín; Los Pendales; Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Guengué; Tierra Alta, Quimari; Dabeiba, río Truandó, río Juradó, Santa Cecilia, La Selva, Juntas de Tamaná, La Florida 2200 m.). [*Eastern Panamá, western Ecuador, northwestern Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Aguablanca; Caracolicito.

* ***Tachyphonus luctuosus luctuosus* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny**

LESSER WHITE-SHOULDERED TANAGER

Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 29, 1837 (Guarayos, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes in the Orinoco and Amazon basins ("Bogotá", Villavicencio; Morelia). [*Tropical South America east of the Andes.*]

* ***Tachyphonus delatirii delatirii* Lafresnaye**

TAWNY-CRESTED TANAGER

Rev. Zool., 10, p. 72, 1847 (Buenaventura, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward to Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The entire Pacific coast, including Gorgona Island; eastward across the Atrato and upper Sinú Valleys

to the middle Magdalena (Gorgona Island; La Guayacana, Barba-coas, "Pasto"; río Mechengue, La Costa, San José, Buenaventura, San Joaquín, Sipí, río Cajón, Noanamá, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, Santa Cecilia, El Tambo [Chocó], río Andágueda, Quibdó, Alto del Buey 1530 m., río Baudó, Nuquí, Pizarro, río Jurubidá, río Truandó, Alto Bonito, Murucucú, Puerto Valdivia; Nechí, Remedios; "Bogotá"). [*Costa Rica to western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 280 m.

* **Heterospingus xanthopygius xanthopygius** (Sclater)

ORANGE-BROWED TANAGER

Tachyphonus xanthopygius, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 158, pl. 69 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Panamá to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The entire Pacific coast eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana; San José, near Buenaventura, Nóvita, Condoto, Santa Cecilia, Tadó, Baudó Mts. above the middle Magdalena Valley (La Guayacana; San José, near Buenaventura, Medellín, Remedios; Cachipay [below Anolaima], "Bogotá"). [*Western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 280 m.

* **Creurgops verticalis** Sclater

RUFIOUS-CRESTED TANAGER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 73, pl. 132, fig. 2 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley, the Central and Western Andes, and Tropical Zone on both sides of the Andes of Nariño (Buenavista [Huila]; La Palma 1650 m., La Candela, El Edén, Salento, Santa Elena 2700 m.; San Antonio; La Guayacana 210 m.; río San Miguel [Sucumbios]).

Additional records.—Above Frontino, south side of Cerro Musinga, 2000-2400 m. (Carriker, *in lit.* to Prof. Dugand).

* **Eucometis penicillata cristata** (Du Bus)

COLOMBIAN CRESTED TANAGER

Pipilopsis cristata, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettres et Beaux Arts Belg., 20, (1), p. 153, 1855 (Colombia).

Range of the species.—Yucatán, southward through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas, thence to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, rarely lower Subtropical Zone up to about 1700 m. The Caribbean Coast, the Magdalena and Cauca Valleys, westward across the upper Sinú to the Panamá border (Don Diego, Cacagualito, Onaca, Donama, Bonda, La Tigrera, Minca, Cincinnati, Las Nubes, Las Vegas, Riofrio, Orihueca, Tucurínca, Fundación, Pue-

blo Viejo, Valencia; "Bogotá", below Albán 1680 m., El Colegio, La Mesa, Sasaima, El Consuelo, El Tambor; "Barranquilla", Los Penda-les, Cartagena; Quimari; Riolima; río Truandó). [*Eastern Panamá, northwestern Venezuela.*]

***Eucometis penicillata penicillata* (Sp x)**

GREY-AND-WHITE CRESTED TANAGER

Tanagra penicillata, Av. Spec. Nov. Bras., 2, p. 36, pl. 49, fig. 1. 1825 (Fonte Boa, Rio Solimões, Brazil, ex Berlepsch).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Meta and Caquetá southward ("Bogotá", río Guamal south of Villavicencio, río Dudita; Tres Esquinas; Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas to Maranhão, and the Amazon Valley to eastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

* ***Mitrospingus cassinii cassinii* (Lawrence)**

CASSIN'S TANAGER

Tachyphonus cassinii, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 7, p. 297, 1861 (Lion Hill, Panamá Canal Zone).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The entire Pacific coast, the Atrato Valley, eastward to the río Nechí (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Falls of the Truandó, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, Bagadó, Condoto, Santa Cecilia, Suarraga, Juntas de Tamaná, San José, río Dagua, La Costa, río Mechengue; Barbacoas, La Guayacana; Puerto Valdivia; río Nechí). [*Panamá; western Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 280 m.

* ***Rhodinocichla rosea harterti* Hellmayr**

COLOMBIAN THRUSH-TANAGER

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, p. 304, 1918 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western México. Southwestern Costa Rica and western Panamá. Colombia; northern Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes below Bogotá, southward into eastern Tolima ("Bogotá", San Antonio de Tena 1520 m., La Mesa 1320 m., San Juan de Rioseco 1300 m., Boquerón above Melgar 900 m.).

* ***Nemosia pileata hypoleuca* Todd**

WHITE-BELLIED HOODED TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29, p. 95, 1916 (Tucurínca, south of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone. The Caribbean coast from the Sinú Valley to the Santa Marta region, and the lower Magdalena south to about 8° North Latitude (Jaraquí, Lorica; Cartagena, La Peña,

Aguada de Pablo, El Paraiso sight, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar; Tucurínca, Aracataca, Fundación, Valencia; Gamarra). [Northwestern Venezuela.]

Hemithraupis guira huambina Sztolcman

HUAMBO TANAGER

Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 233, 1926 (Huambo, Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes. Recorded definitely only from the Amazon region ("Bogotá"; Loretoyacu). [Eastern Ecuador, eastern Perú, western Brazil.]

Hemithraupis guira guirina (Sclater)

WESTERN GUIRA TANAGER

Nemosia guirina, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 110 (Antioquia, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the middle and upper Magdalena and the Cauca Valleys. (Bucaramanga, "Bogotá"; west of Honda, La Candela 1950 m.; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, Antioquia, Riofrio; Riolima, río Cauca, San Isidro, Medialuna). [Western Ecuador.]

* **Hemithraupis flavicollis albigularis** (Sclater)

WHITE-THROATED TANAGER

Nemosia albigularis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 109, pl. 99 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Eastern Panamá, Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas southward to southeastern Brazil and Bolivia.

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

* **Hemithraupis flavicollis ornata** Nelson

ORANGE-THROATED TANAGER

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, no. 3, p. 19, 1912 (Río Truandó, northwestern Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zones of extreme northwestern Colombia near the Panamá border (río Truandó, río Juradó). [Eastern Panamá.]

* **Hemithraupis flavicollis peruana** Bonaparte

YELLOW-SPOTTED TANAGER

Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 3, p. 173, 1851 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward to Putumayo ("Bogotá", Llanos del Meta east of Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbria, Cuembi). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

***Hemithraupis flavicollis auricularis* Cherrie**

GOLDEN-THROATED TANAGER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 35, p. 389, 1916 (Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme southeastern Colombia (rio Vaupés opposite Tauapunto). [*Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil.*]

* ***Erythrothlypis salmoni* (Sclater)**

SALMON'S TANAGER

Dacnis salmoni, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 11, p. 27, pl. 2, fig. 2, 1886 (Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Atrato Valley in the Baudó Mts., southward in the Pacific coast region to Nariño. Possibly ranging eastward into the rio Ité region of northeastern Antioquia. (Baudó Mts. above the rio Atrato 900 m., Santa Cecilia 720 m., Nóvita 70 m., Sipí 70 m., San José 180 m.; Buenavista [Nariño] 360 m., La Guayacana; Remedios 770 m.).

The species, except for the type, has never been taken east of the Western Andes.

***Thlypopsis fulviceps fulviceps* Cabanis**

FULVOUS-HEADED TANAGER

Mus. Hein., 1, p. 138, 1851 (Caracas, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—A single specimen taken recently by Brother Nicéforo-Maria north of Pamplona, Norte de Santander, adds this form to the Colombian avifauna. [*Northern Venezuela.*]

***Thlypopsis fulviceps intensa* Todd**

COLOMBIAN FULVOUS-HEADED TANAGER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 128, 1917 (La Palmita, "Santander" [error, = Dept. Magdalena], Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the lower Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Eastern Andes in extreme southern Dept. Magdalena (La Palmita).

***Thlypopsis ornata ornata* (Sclater)**

RUFIOUS-CHESTED TANAGER

Nemosia ornata, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 27, p. 138, 1859 (Pallatanga, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone at the southern end of the Central Andes (Puracé 3400 m.). [*Western and ? eastern Ecuador.*]

* *Thlypopsis sordida chrysopsis* (Sclater and Salvin)

AMAZONIAN ORANGE-HEADED TANAGER

Nemosia chrysopsis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, p. 155 (Saragacú, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia southward to southern Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Nariño-Putumayo region on the border of Ecuador (río San Miguel [Sucumbios]). [*Eastern Ecuador to eastern Perú and western Brazil.*]

* *Sericossypha albo-cristata* (Lafresnaye)

WHITE-CAPPED TANAGER

Tanagra (Lamprotes) albo-cristatus, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 132, 1843 (Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones on the east slope of the Eastern Andes, and the west slope of the Central Andes at their southern end (Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", above Manzanares 1600 m.; Coconuco 3000 m., Almaguer 2250 m.).

Additional evidence will be required before a "Santa Marta" record by Sclater can be accepted, as this is an Andean species.

* *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus jacqueti* Hellmayr

JACQUET'S CHLOROSPINGUS

Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 1, no. 4, p. 28, 1921 (Galipán, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and Venezuela. Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones in the northern portion of the Eastern Andes on the western slope (La Palmita 1700-1800 m., Las Ventanas 2000-3000 m., Ramírez, Cachiri, Bucaramanga [probably above], "Bogotá"). [*Western Venezuela.*]

This form probably occurs also on the east slope of the Eastern Andes, but north of the range of *eminens*. It is replaced farther south in Santander by *flavopectus*.

* *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens* Zimmer

GRAMALOTE CHLOROSPINGUS

Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 36, no. 11, p. 389, 1946 (Gramalote, Norte de Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Gramalote 1020 m., ? Alto 1800 m.). [*Páramo de Tamá, Venezuela.*]

Wyatt's bird from Alto, above Ocaña, perhaps belongs to this form rather than to *jacqueti*.

* ***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus flavo-pectus*** (Lafresnaye)

YELLOW-BREASTED CHLOROSPINGUS

Arremon flavo-pectus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 227, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes from southern Santander to the Bogotá region (La Pica, "Bogotá", Subia, El Roble).

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus macarenae Zimmer

MACARENA CHLOROSPINGUS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 4, 1947 (Macarena Mts., plateau at "411 feet" [error, 4110 feet] elevation, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Apparently confined to the Macarena Mts., rising on the Llanos just off the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in southern Meta.

* ***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus nigriceps*** Chapman

BLACK-HEADED CHLOROSPINGUS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 166, 1912 (Miraflores, 2040 m., western slope of the Central Andes, Colombia)

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical to lower Temperate Zones on the east slope of the Western Andes at their northern end, both slopes of the Central Andes, and the west slope of the southern portion of the Eastern Andes (Concordia; Sabanalarga [Antioquia], Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín, Retiro, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., río Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, La Plata, La Candela, San Agustín 1500 m.; Buena-vista [Huila], Andalucía).

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus tacarcunae Griscom

TACARCUNA CHLOROSPINGUS

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 141, p. 11, 1924 (East slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darién Mts., Colombia). (*)

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, in the Darién Mountains. [*Eastern Panamá.*]

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

* *Chlorospingus flavigularis flavigularis* (Sclater)

YELLOW-THROATED CHLOROSPINGUS

Pipilopsis flavigularis, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 8, 1852 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Panamá southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on both slopes of the Central and Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta] 1350 m.; La Frijolera). [Eastern Ecuador to Bolivia.]

See note under *C. parvirostris huallagae*.

* *Chlorospingus flavigularis marginatus* Chapman

WESTERN YELLOW-THROATED CHLOROSPINGUS

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 189, 1914 (Buenavista, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the western slope of the Western Andes from the Anchicayá region southward to western Nariño (Cocal, río Munchique, río Mechengue, La Costa; Perlasivi 1350 m., La Guayacana, Ricaurte, Buenavista 360 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 450 m.

* *Chlorospingus parvirostris huallagae* Carriker

HUALLAGA CHLOROSPINGUS

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 85, p. 36, 1933 (Utcubamba, Dept. Libertad, Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia. ? eastern Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone. The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca and Meta southward to the mountains of eastern Nariño. Usually above the range of *C. f. flavigularis*, 1400-2100 m. The head of the Magdalena Valley. (Monterredondo, Andalucía 2100 m., La Palma; Cerro Pax [Nariño]). [? Eastern Ecuador; northern Perú.]

Zimmer considers *parvirostris*, originally described by Chapman from Perú as a race of *flavigularis*, to be a distinct species. For his reasons see Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 6, 1947.

* *Chlorospingus canigularis canigularis* (Lafresnaye)

ASHY-THROATED CHLOROSPINGUS

Tachyphonus canigularis, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 11, 1848 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Costa Rica southward to eastern Ecuador and northwestern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Subia, El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Fusagasugá 1750 m.).

* **Chlorospingus canigularis conspicillatus** Todd

WESTERN ASHY-THROATED CHLOROSPINGUS

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 93, 1922 (Bitaco Valley, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on both slopes of the Central and Western Andes (La Candela, near San Agustín, Miraflores, Salento; Cerro Munchique 2500 m., El Tambo, La Gallera, La Florida, San Antonio, La Cumbre, Bitaco Valley, Pueblorrico 1500 m., La Selva). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Chlorospingus semifuscus livingstoni** Bond and de Schauensee

LIVINGSTON'S CHLOROSPINGUS

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 92, p. 167, 1940 (Munchique, 1980 m., Cauca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Western Andes from the upper rio San Juan to the Munchique region (La Selva, Nóvita Trail, Cocal 1200-1800 m., Munchique 2400 m., rio Munchique 900 m., La Costa).

Additional records.—Río Anchicayá 1000 m.

Replaced farther south on the Pacific slope by the nominate form.

* **Chlorospingus semifuscus semifuscus** Sclater and Salvin

DUSKY-BELLIED CHLOROSPINGUS

Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., pp. 24, 157, 1873 (Near Quito, Ecuador)

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2340 m., La Guayacana 600-700 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* **Cnemoscopus rubrirostris rubrirostris** (Lafresnaye)

RED-BILLED CNEMOSCOPUS

Arremon rubrirostris, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 227, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Extreme western Venezuela and Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones, excluding Nariño and the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", El Roble; Santa Elena, Medellín [probably above], Laguneta, above Salento 2700 m., Toche, Moscopán, Almaguer; Paramillo Trail 3300 m., Munchique, El Tambo). [*Páramo de Tamá, Venezuela; Eastern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Tijeras 2700-2800 m.

* **Hemispingus atro-pileus atro-pileus** (Lafresnaye)

BLACK-CAPPED HEMISPINGUS

Arremon atro-pileus, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 335, 1842 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Tamá, "Bogotá", Choachí, Páramo de Choachí, Fómeque, Beltrán, Páramo de Chingasa, Fusagasugá; Santa Elena, Medellín, Laguneta, above Salento, Toche; Cocal, Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Munchique; Mayasquer, Cerro Pax). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Tijeras, Moscopán 2800 m.

Hemispingus a. chlorigaster, described by Berlepsch from Antioquia, must be based on individual variation. The color of the under parts in this species shows a certain amount of variation, and birds from different parts of Colombia agree well together; therefore, I cannot follow Gyldenstolpe in recognizing *chlorigaster* for West Andean birds.

* *Hemispingus superciliaris superciliaris* (Lafresnaye)

GREY-FRONTED HEMISPINGUS

Arremon superciliaris, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 227, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia, Ecuador, northern Perú and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca ("Bogotá", Palo Hueco 2175 m.). [*Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

Additional records.—La Cita (Sabana de Bogotá) 2600 m., Choachí.

* *Hemispingus superciliaris nigrifrons* (Lawrence)

SOOTY-FRONTED HEMISPINGUS

Chlorospingus nigrifrons, Ibis, 1875, p. 384 (Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (Santa Isabel, Laguneta 2100 m., Paletará, Valle de las Papas; Chiles 3330 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Hemispingus frontalis frontalis* (Tschudi)

OLEAGINOUS HEMISPINGUS

Hylophilus frontalis, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 284, 1844 (Perú).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño ("Bogotá", Subia, Aguadita; Santa Elena, Salento 1500-2700 m., río Toche, El Edén, La Candela; San Antonio, Munchique, above La Costa 2340 m., La Gallera). [*Extreme western Venezuela; eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

* *Hemispingus melanotis melanotis* (Sclater)

BLACK-EARED HEMISPINGUS

Chlorospingus melanotis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 157, pl. 68 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Central and Eastern Andes and the Putumayo slope of Nariño (Santa Elena, above Salento 2700 m., río Toche; “Bogotá”, Choachi, Beltrán 2970 m., El Roble, Aguadita, Fusagasugá 1750 m.; río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

* **Hemispingus melanotis ochraceus** (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

OCHRACEOUS-BELLIED HEMISPINGUS

Chlorospingus ochraceus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 291, pl. 24, fig. 1 (Cayandeled, western Ecuador).

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

* **Pseudospingus verticalis** (Lafresnaye)

BLACK-HEADED PSEUDOSPINGUS

Nemosia verticalis, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 227, 1840 (“Bogotá”).

Range of the species.—Extreme western Venezuela, Colombia and eastern Ecuador

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes southward to the mountains of Nariño (“Bogotá”; “Medellín”, La Leonera 3600 m., Laguneta 3000 m., Santa Isabel 3600 m., Paletará 2900-3600 m., Almaguer 3000 m.).

Additional records.—Páramo de Choachi 3400 m.; Páramo del Tábano [Nariño].

* **Urothraupis stolzmanni** Taczanowski and Berlepsch

STOLZMANN'S TANAGER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 83, pl. 8 (San Rafael, 2700 m., eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the northern portion of the Central Andes (Santa Isabel 3600 m., La Leonera 3600 m.).

* **Chlorornis riefferii riefferii** (Boissonneau)

RIEFFER'S GRASS-GREEN TANAGER

Tanagra riefferii, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 4, 1840 (“Bogotá”).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Andes, excluding the Santa Marta Mts. (Anolaima, “Bogotá”, El Peñón, El Roble; Remedios [probably above], Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado, Laguneta, above Salento, Toche, La Plata, La Candela, Coconuco, Almaguer; Paramillo Trail 3330 m., Concordia, Cerro Tatamá, San Antonio, Munchique, río Munchique 900 m., Cocal 1200-1800 m.,

Andes west of Popayán; Mayasquer 2340-2450 m., Cerro Pax). [Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Choachi; Tijeras, Moscopán 2800 m., Paletará 2700-3000 m.

* **Oreothraupis arremonops** (Sclater)

FINCH-LIKE TANAGER

Saltator arremonops. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 84, pl. 92 (Eastern range of the Cordillera north of Quito, Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the southern portion of the Western Andes, and doubtlessly Nariño ("Antioquia"; Cocal 1800 m., Munchique 1700-2250 m., La Costa 1800 m.).

* **Cissopis leveriana leveriana** (Gmelin)

MAGPIE TANAGER

Lanius leverianus, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 302, 1788 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Argentina, southeastern Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander southward to the Orinoco and Amazon basins (Chinácota, south of Cúcuta, La Colorada, "Bogotá", Buenavista 1350 m., Villavicencio, río Dudita; Florencia, above Florencia 600 m., Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia). [*Range of the species except southeastern South America.*]

Additional records.—Apiay, río Ocoa, río Ariari.

* **Schistochlamys melanopis aterrima** Todd

BLACK-FACED TANAGER

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 203, 1912 (Guárico, Lara, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., the middle and upper Magdalena Valley, the upper Cauca Valley, and east of the Eastern Andes (La Concepción, Chirúa, San Antonio; Canta, below Bucaramanga, Bochalema, south of Cúcuta; near San Agustín 1700 m.; Timba 1200 m., El Tambo 1700 m.; Quetame, Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Yurimena; Morelia, above Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures). [*Western British Guiana and Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Quenane, Pachaquiáro, Peralonso.

Family CATAMBLYRHYNCHIDAE — THE PLUSH-CAPPED FINCHES

* *Catamblyrhynchus diadema diadema* Lafresnaye

NORTHERN PLUSH-CAPPED FINCH

Rev. Zool., 5, p. 301, 1842 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes, including the Santa Marta Mts. One record from the Tropical Zone in the Nariño-Putumayo region. (San Sebastián 2100-2400 m.; La Pica, "Bogotá"; Santa Elena, "Medellín", Zancudo, above Salento 2700 m., El Edén, Toche 2100 m.; San Antonio 1980-2340 m., Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Cerro Munchique; Mayasquer; río Churuyaco). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador.*]

This finch may be recognized by the rather stiff, plushy, yellow to orange-yellow feathers of the anterior half of the crown, and solid chestnut under surface. The adult male is dark bluish grey above, with the hind crown and nape black. Wing 62-76; tail 66-76 mm.

Family FRINGILLIDAE — THE FINCHES, SEEDEATERS, SPARROWS, GROSBEAKS, ETC.

Key

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| A. Upper surface sparrow-like, brown streaked with black or blackish brown..... | a | |
| B. Upper surface unstreaked, or if streaked then not brown and black..... | b (after No. 14) | |
| a. Wing 95-102 mm.; under parts dull white or buffy, streaked with dusky brown; under wing-coverts pale orange-yellow..... | | <i>Hedymeles ludovicianus</i> ♀ |
| Similar, but under wing-coverts pale rosy red... | | <i>Hedymeles ludovicianus</i>
(imm. ♂) |
| Size smaller, wing 93 mm. or less..... | 1 | |
| 1. Under parts unstreaked, entirely yellow or somewhat shaded with ashy on breast..... | | <i>Sicalis luteola</i> |
| Under parts not entirely yellow, or not yellow at all, streaked or not..... | 2 | |
| 2. With a black patch on throat or on each side of throat or of foreneck..... | 3 | |
| No black patch as described above..... | 4 | |
| 3. Chest below black throat-patch yellow, passing to white on belly; sides of neck pale grey; eyebrow yellow..... | | <i>Spiza americana</i> ♂ |
| Chest soiled white or greyish; sides of neck chestnut-rufous | | <i>Brachyspiza capensis</i> |

4. Chest or under surface yellowish or somewhat tinged yellow, streaked or not..... 5
With no yellow on under parts..... 8
5. Wing 74 mm. or more; a narrow, inconspicuous blackish streak on sides of throat..... *Spiza americana* ♀
Wing less than 74 mm. (occasionally to 77 mm. in *Sicalis flaveola*)..... 6
6. Tail-feathers pointed, much graduated, 70-122 mm. long..... *Emberizoides herbicola*
Tail square, 60 mm. long or less..... 7
7. Breast and under tail-coverts yellowish, unstreaked; belly whitish; tail without white. *Sicalis flaveola* (imm.)
Under parts yellowish, breast browner and streaked blackish brown; outer tail-feathers with a white patch..... *Sicalis citrina* ♀
8. Under surface dark brownish grey, under tail-coverts chestnut..... *Catamenia homochroa* ♀
Under surface not dark brownish grey..... 9
9. Plumage below dull ashy white or suffused with buffy on throat and chest, and heavily streaked with dusky; wing 77-92 mm..... *Phrygilus unicolor* ♀
Plumage below unstreaked or only lightly streaked; wing under 85 mm..... 10
10. Under surface pale brown; throat, center of breast and belly whitish; tail much graduated, 70-122 mm. long..... *Emberizoides herbicola*
Under surface plain dull whitish, slightly darker on chest, unstreaked (*); tail under 70 mm..... 11
Under surface dull brownish, streaked dusky.. 13
11. Small wing-speculum and base of secondaries and tertials white; no yellow about eye.... *Spermophila telasco* ♀ (*)
No white on wing-feathers; tail-feathers pointed..... *Ammodramus savannarum*
With yellow about eye; tail-feathers not pointed..... 12
12. A short yellow supraloral patch..... *Myospiza humeralis*
Whole loral region (except small dusky spot in front of eye) yellow, this color continuing in a line and becoming olive-yellow over the eye *Myospiza aurifrons*
13. With a broad buff post-ocular streak..... *Brachyspiza capensis* (imm.)
With no post-ocular streak..... 14

(*) The chest is occasionally streaked in *Spermophila telasco* ♀.

14. Back with a slight olive tint; wing 62-64 mm. *Catamenia oreophila* ♀
 Back plain brown with no olive tint; wing 63-70 mm. *Catamenia inornata* ♀
 Back rufescent brown, streaked blackish brown; outer tail-feathers with a white patch; wing 60-66 mm. *Catamenia analis* ♀
- b. With red in the plumage. 15
 No red in the plumage. 19
15. Entire plumage including long crest, edge of wing-quills, and tail, red; chin black. 16 *Richmondia phoenicea* ♂
 Entire plumage not red. 16
16. Tail dull red; long crest-feathers vermillion with blackish centers; under surface buff. *Richmondia phoenicea* ♀
 Tail not red. 17
17. Body plumage vermillion, head and tail black. *Carduelis cucullata* ♂
 Above dark ashy grey, lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts vermillion. *Carduelis cucullata* ♀ (*)
 Upper surface grey; center of crown scarlet-red, bordered at sides by black crest-like feathers. *Coryphospingus pileatus* ♂
 Back black or brownish black; breast and belly entirely or mostly white. 18
18. Head and throat black; chest with a large rosy red patch. *Hedymeles ludovicianus* ♂
 Crown and throat red; ear-coverts black. *Paroaria gularis gularis*
 Crown red; throat and center of foreneck black with reddish bases to feathers. *Paroaria gularis nigrogenis*
19. Plumage black, dark blue, slaty or grey both above and below, including throat and under tail-coverts. 20
 Plumage other than above. 26
20. Plumage slaty grey above, rather paler grey below. 21
 Plumage not grey. 22
21. Wing 70-75 mm.; tail 45-50 mm. *Haplospiza rustica* ♂
 Wing 77-85 mm.; tail 60-64 mm. *Phrygilus unicolor nivaricus* ♂
 Wing 86-100 mm.; tail 60-70 mm. *Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis* ♂
22. Plumage uniform black; under wing-coverts white or black. 23
 Plumage more or less uniform dark blue, bluish black or steel-blue. 24

(*) Young males of *Carduelis cucullata* are like the females but browner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 23. Bill pale, culmen 14-17 mm.; wing 70-75 mm.
Bill black, culmen 12 mm. or less; wing 55-60 mm..... | <i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i> ♂
<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>
<i>funereus</i> ♂ (**) |
| 24. Plumage glossy blue-black or dark steel-blue;
wing under 54 mm.....
Plumage dark blue or bluish black; wing over
54 mm..... | <i>Volatinia jacarina</i> ♂
25 |
| 25. Wing 56-64 mm.; culmen 9-11 mm.....
Wing 73-77 mm.; culmen about 13-15 mm.....
Wing 76-83 mm.; culmen over 15 mm..... | <i>Amaurospiza concolor</i> ♂
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanea</i> ♂
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i> ♂ |
| 26. Crown or forecrown chestnut, rufous or buffy
rufous, in contrast with rest of head.....
Crown or forecrown not as described above.... | 27
37 |
| 27. With a well-defined black band across chest;
forehead black with three small white stripes
No black band across chest..... | <i>Atlappetes brunnei-nucha</i>
28 |
| 28. Under surface grey or greyish white.....
Belly, or middle of belly only yellow, olive-
yellow or olive-green..... | 29
30 |
| 29. Upper surface grey; wing-speculum white....
Upper surface blackish grey; no wing-speculum | <i>Atlappetes s. schistaceus</i>
<i>Atlappetes schistaceus tamar</i>
and <i>castaneifrons</i> |
| 30. Whole head and neck above and below chest-
nut-rufous; breast paler rufous.....
Whole head and breast not rufous..... | <i>Atlappetes semirufus</i>
31 |
| 31. Breast and belly yellow or olive-yellow.....
Breast and belly olive-green..... | 32
36 |
| 32. Throat and mystacial stripe white.....
Throat yellow like rest of under parts..... | <i>Atlappetes albo-frenatus</i>
33 |
| 33. Entire crown and nape rufous to chestnut....
Forecrown buffy rufous, hind crown white, or
entire crown light buffy rufous..... | 34
35 |
| 34. Wing-speculum large, white; back sooty grey..
Wing-speculum large, white; back dark olive
grey.....
Wing-speculum small, mostly concealed by
wing-coverts; back ashy.....
Wing-speculum lacking or just faintly suggest-
ed; back olive grey..... | <i>Atlappetes rufinucha cauciae</i>
<i>Atlappetes rufinucha elaeo-</i>
<i>prorus</i>
<i>Atlappetes rufinucha spodio-</i>
<i>notus</i>
<i>Atlappetes rufinucha simplex</i> |

(**) Occasionally, *Oryzoborus angolensis funereus* has a little chestnut on the belly, thus showing an approach to the typical form.

35. Upper surface grey tinged olive..... *Atlapetes p. pallidinucha*
Upper surface dark grey with no olive tinge... *Atlapetes pallidinucha pallactae*
36. Back blackish; narrow rim round the eye and short streak behind it white..... *Atlapetes leucopis*
Back olive-green same as breast and belly; no white about eye..... *Lysurus castaneiceps*
37. Crown black, or with lateral stripes of black, blackish brown, or white, or with a central grey or white stripe, in contrast to the color of the back; wing over 60 mm..... 38
Crown other than above, or not in contrast to color of back, or wing under 60 mm..... 58
38. With a solid black band across chest..... 39
No solid black band across chest..... 43
39. Bill yellow, orange, or orange-red..... 40
Bill black..... 42
40. Pectoral band broad, about 14 mm. wide..... *Arremon aurantiirostris strictocollaris*
Pectoral band narrower, less than 10 mm..... 41
41. Upper surface olive-green..... *Arremon aurantiirostris occidentalis*
Upper surface olive-yellow..... *Arremon aurantiirostris erythrorhynchus*
42. Tail 60-68 mm.; eyebrow white; bend of wing yellow..... *Arremon t. taciturnus* ♂
Tail 72-85 mm.; eyebrow grey; flanks bronzy brown..... *Atlapetes torquatus basicus*
Similar, but flanks olive-grey..... *Atlapetes torquatus perijanus*
43. With a black patch on each side of lower neck forming an incomplete breast-band..... 44
Different from above..... 46
44. Head with a grey mesial crown-stripe and white superciliaries; lesser wing-coverts and bend of wing yellow..... *Arremon taciturnus axillaris* ♂
Crown and sides of head solid black..... 45
45. Upper mantle grey, rest of upper parts bright yellowish olive..... *Arremon s. schlegeli*
Upper mantle grey, rest of upper surface grey with an olive tinge..... *Arremon schlegeli canidorsum*
46. Breast and belly yellow, olive-yellow, buff or ochraceous..... 47
Breast and belly grey or greyish white..... 52
47. Lower surface buff or ochraceous..... 48
Lower surface yellow or olive-yellow..... 49

48. Crown-stripe greyish buff; eyebrow white;
lower mandible black..... *Arremon t. taciturnus* ♀
Similar, but lower mandible yellow..... *Arremon taciturnus axil-*
laris ♀
Crown plumbeous; long eyebrow and middle of
throat white, sides of head black..... *Saltator orenocensis*
49. Crown-stripe white; back greyish..... *Atlapietes albinucha*
Crown solid black..... 50
50. Ear-coverts silvery grey; back greyish..... *Atlapietes melanocephalus*
Ear-coverts not grey; back olive-green or olive-
yellow; wing-quills basally yellow..... 51
51. Whole head and throat black..... *Carduelis magellanica* ♀
Crown only black, forming a cap..... *Carduelis spinescens* ♂
52. Throat yellow; crown-stripe white..... *Atlapietes gutturalis*
Throat not yellow..... 53
53. Head without a mesial crown-stripe..... 54
Head with a mesial crown-stripe..... 55
54. Crown and sides of head solid black; back
olive..... *Atlapietes atricapillus*
Crown black or mixed grey and black; broad
eyebrow and patch on sides of head white;
crissum buffy..... *Saltator atripennis*
55. Cheeks black; back olive-green; tail blackish. *Atlapietes torquatus assim-*
Cheeks grey; tail olive..... *ilis*
56
56. Wing (♂) 64-72, (♀) 60-66 mm.; plumage
above plain brownish olive; crown-stripe grey *Arremon conirostris tocu-*
yensis
Similar in wing-size (*); back grey; crown-
stripe grey tinged olive..... *Arremon conirostris inex-*
pectatus
Wing (♂) 72-85, (♀) 69-82 mm..... 57
57. Back mostly dark grey or brown; throat and
center of belly white, breast and flanks grey;
wings externally citrine to dark citrine..... *Arremon conirostris umbri-*
nus
Back grey to olive; throat not in contrast to
color of breast; wings externally pyrite yel-
low..... *Arremon c. conirostris*
Back citrine or olive-green; wings externally
pyrite yellow or yellowish green..... *Arremon conirostris stria-*
ticeps
58. Plumage black and white..... 59
Plumage not black and white..... 64

(*) Examples of *Arremon conirostris inexpectatus* are occasionally found having a larger wing (♂ to 76.5 mm., ♀ to 74 mm.), being probably intergrades with typical *conirostris*.

59. Head, cheeks, throat, sides of neck, breast and sides of body continuously black..... *Spermophila luctuosa* ♂
 Similar, but with a white patch on sides of neck..... *Spermophila aurita chocoana* ♂ ("black" phase)
 Head, cheeks, throat, breast and flanks not continuously black..... 60
60. A white area from base of bill to hind crown; cheeks white, throat black..... *Spermophila lineola* ♂
 Crown wholly black or with a few tiny white dots; no black band across chest..... 61
 Similar, but with a solid band or indications of a band of black across chest..... 62
61. Entire head black; nuchal spot, large spot on rump, and line behind ear-coverts white.... *Dolospingus fringilloides* ♂
 Cheeks or a broad mustachial streak white.... *Spermophila bouvronides* ♂
62. Wing-coverts tipped white; wing 58-61 mm... *Spermophila americana* ♂
 Wing-coverts not tipped white; wing 52-57 mm. 63
63. Breast-band wide, about 10 mm. or more; white of throat usually mixed with black..... *Spermophila aurita chocoana* ♂
 Breast-band narrow, about 6 mm.; throat white with no black; often some black spots in malar region..... *Spermophila aurita ophthalmica* ♂
64. Plumage chiefly black and yellow..... 65
 Plumage not chiefly black and yellow..... 68
65. Wing 60-70 mm.; culmen 10 mm. or less..... 66
 Wing 100-117 mm.; bill very stout, grosbeak-like, culmen about 20-24 mm..... 67
66. Throat and upper breast black, belly yellow; base of wing-feathers and of tail yellow..... *Carduelis xanthogastra* ♀
 Throat and breast rich yellow like the belly; base of wing-feathers white..... *Carduelis psaltria* ♂
67. Whole head and under surface yellow..... *Pheucticus chrysopheplus* ♂
 Whole head, throat and upper breast black, rest of under surface yellow, sides and flanks speckled with black..... *Pheucticus aureo-ventris uropygialis* ♂
 Top and sides of head black; throat and under surface yellow speckled with black..... *Pheucticus aureo-ventris crissalis* ♂
 Top and sides of head and mantle blackish; under surface yellow speckled with black.... *Pheucticus aureo-ventris uropygialis* ♀ and *crissalis* ♀
68. Dorsal surface black, slaty, grey, or grey tinged olive, streaked or not..... 69
 Dorsal surface not as described above..... 83

69. Wing over 80 mm..... 70
Wing under 75 mm..... 73
70. Breast, belly and upper surface slaty or bluish grey; middle portion of chin and throat and under wing coverts white; bill red or salmon-pink..... *Pitylus grossus* ♂
Similar, but no black on head or chest; paler slaty grey below..... *Pitylus grossus* ♀
Bill not red; plumage paler below than above. 71
71. Breast streaked with olivaceous..... *Saltator albicollis*
Breast not streaked; sides of head and neck black, long eyebrow and middle of throat white..... *Saltator orenocensis*
Sides of head not black; crissum buffy or ochraceous..... 72
72. Upper surface olive-grey or cinereous; tail greyish brown..... *Saltator coerulescens plumbeus*
Upper surface dark grey; tail blackish..... *Saltator coerulescens azarae*
73. With chestnut or cinnamon rufous on throat, breast or belly..... 74
No chestnut or cinnamon on throat, breast or belly..... 77
74. Entire upper surface, throat and upper breast black; lower breast and belly chestnut..... *Oryzoborus angolensis torridus* ♂
Back grey or streaked grey and black, sometimes tinged olive..... 75
75. Throat, breast and center of belly chestnut, contrasting with grey sides of body and flanks..... *Spermophila castaneiventris* ♂
Throat maroon-chestnut, rest of under parts white; mantle streaked grey and black..... *Spermophila telasco* ♂
Entire under surface and rump cinnamon or rufous-chestnut..... 76
76. Base of tail white..... *Spermophila insulata* ♂
Tail without white at base..... *Spermophila minuta* ♂
77. Under tail-coverts rufous or chestnut..... 78
Under tail-coverts white..... 80
78. With a large white mark near middle portion of all but central tail-feathers..... *Catamenia analis* ♂
No white on tail-feathers..... 79
79. Throat and breast slaty grey, lower belly tinged olive..... *Catamenia homochroa* ♂
Throat and breast brownish grey, lower belly and flanks buffy..... *Catamenia inornata* ♂

80. With a white malar streak; bill dusky..... *Spermophila plumbea* ♂
No white on cheeks; entire bill or lower mandible only yellow or orange-yellow..... 81
81. Wing about 66-68 mm.; upper mandible dusky, lower pale..... *Spermophila incerta* ♂
Entire bill yellow or orange-yellow; wing 54-64 mm..... 82
82. Crown or forecrown greyish black, darker than mantle; a white post-auricular patch..... *Spermophila intermedia bogotensis* ♂
Crown the same tone of grey as mantle; a conspicuous white patch at sides of neck.... *Spermophila intermedia agustini* ♂
Crown the same tone of grey as mantle; white patch at sides of neck small or lacking..... *Spermophila i. intermedia* ♂
83. Upper surface brown, greyish brown or olive brown to deep cinnamon, with no yellow or olive-green shade on wings or tail..... 84
Upper surface dark olive-green to yellowish olive-green, or blackish to yellow..... 100
84. Bill very thick, grosbeak-like, at least 10 mm. in depth at base..... 85
Bill not over 10 mm. at base, usually much less, not grosbeak-like..... 89
85. Wing 67-75 mm..... 86
Wing 50-60 mm..... 88
86. Entire plumage dark cinnamon brown; culmen about 16-18 mm..... *Cyanocompsa cyanoides* ♀
Bill 14 mm. or less..... 87
87. Under wing-coverts cinnamon..... *Cyanocompsa cyanea* ♀
Under wing-coverts white..... *Oryzoborus crassirostris* ♀
88. Flanks and under tail-coverts cinnamon-brown *Oryzoborus angolensis torridus* ♀
Flanks deep buffy brown, under tail-coverts cinnamon..... *Oryzoborus angolensis funereus* ♀
89. Breast streaked or with traces of streaks..... 90
Breast with no traces of streaks..... 92
90. Lower surface olive-brown or dingy yellowish olive, more ashy on throat and center of belly; bill slender, pointed; wing 64-70 mm. *Haplospiza rustica* ♀
Lower surface soiled white or brownish buffy. 91
91. Wing 60-65 mm.; back sandy brown; a pale spot before eye..... *Coryphospingus pileatus* ♀
Wing 47-51 mm.; back brown to dusky brown; no pale spot before eye..... *Volatinia jacarina* ♀

92. Entire under parts and rump cinnamon; small white wing-speculum; wing about 50 mm.... *Spermophila minuta* (δ imm.)
Above and below uniform cinnamon; wing 55-58 mm..... *Amaurospiza concolor* ♀
Above and below uniform drab brown, center of belly white or buffy white; wing about 60 mm..... *Dolospingus fringilloides* ♀ (*)
Lower surface obviously paler than upper surface..... 93
93. Bill 11-12 mm..... 94
Bill 10 mm. or less..... 95
94. Tail blackish; center of belly whitish; wing about 58 mm..... *Spermophila americana* ♀
Tail olive-brown; center of belly yellowish; wing about 62 mm..... *Spermophila incerta* ♀
95. Under surface with no yellowish tinge..... 96
Under surface with a yellowish or buffy tinge..... 98
96. Under surface uniform dull brown, only slightly paler than the back, which has no olive tinge..... *Spermophila obscura haplochroma*
Belly conspicuously paler than breast..... 97
97. Tail blackish; bill 10 mm. in depth; plumage below pale buffy brown; wing over 50 mm... *Spermophila plumbea* ♀
Tail brown like the back, with no olive tinge; bill about 7 mm. in depth; wing over 50 mm. *Spermophila o. obscura*
Wing-coverts and secondaries conspicuously pale-margined; wing under 50 mm..... *Spermophila minuta* ♀
98. Bill strongly curved, 8.5-10 mm. in depth at base..... *Spermophila aurita* ♀
Bill less than 8.5 mm. in depth at base..... 99
99. Greater wing-coverts edged with brownish white..... *Spermophila luctuosa* ♀
Greater wing-coverts not edged with brownish white..... *Spermophila castaneiventris, intermedia, nigricollis, bouvronides, or lineola* ♀ ♀
100. Wing 85 mm. or over..... 101
Wing under 85 mm..... 103
101. Under surface white, more or less heavily streaked with olivaceous, particularly on breast; bill usually tipped yellow..... *Saltator albicollis*
Under surface yellow; crown and upper back streaked brownish black; wings white-spotted..... *Pheucticus chrysopheptus* ♀
Under surface yellow; chin, upper throat and

(*) Immature males of *Dolospingus fringilloides* have a white wing-speculum, and the brown feathers are mixed with black ones.

ocular region black.....	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>
Under parts grey or buffy grey; upper parts yellowish olive-green.....	102
102. Throat buffy; under tail-coverts fulvous buff; mustachial streak black.....	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Throat barred black and white; under tail-coverts and bend of wing yellow.....	<i>Caryothraustes humeralis</i>
103. Wing-feathers conspicuously marked with yellow or white.....	104
Wing-feathers without yellow or white markings.....	107
104. Wing markings white with no yellow.....	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i> ♀
Wing markings chiefly yellow.....	105
105. Forecrown (or forehead only) orange; upper parts bright olive-yellow, under surface bright yellow.....	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Crown ashy, or yellow washed with ashy, broad breast-band and crissum yellow, belly ashy whitish.....	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i> (imm.)
Different from above.....	105-b
105-b. Rump olive-green like the back.....	<i>Carduelis xanthogastra</i> ♀
Upper tail-coverts yellow or yellowish green, lighter than the back.....	106
106. Culmen 10-12 mm., constricted near tip.....	<i>Carduelis spinescens</i> ♀
Culmen 9-10 mm., not constricted near tip....	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i> ♂
107. Entire under parts yellow or olive-yellow.....	108
Entire under parts not yellow or olive-yellow.	110
108. Back olive, broadly streaked dusky; no yellow band across breast; outer tail-feathers with a white patch.....	<i>Sicalis citrina</i> ♂
Back yellowish olive or buffy, streaked dusky; broad band across chest yellow.....	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i> (♂ imm.)
Back not streaked, or with only shaft-streaks.	109
109. Wing 55-63 mm., inner web of quills narrowly margined with whitish or pale yellowish....	<i>Sicalis columbiana</i> ♂
Wing 67-78 mm., inner margin of quills broadly yellow.....	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
110. Chest black.....	111
Chest not black.....	113
111. Chin, upper throat, and line from bill over eye orange-yellow.....	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i> ♂
Chin, throat and chest black or greyish black.	112
112. Lower breast and belly grey or blackish grey..	<i>Tiaris bicolor</i> ♂
Lower breast and belly pale yellow or yellowish white.....	<i>Spermophila nigricollis</i> ♂
113. Wing under 55 mm.....	114
Wing 55 mm. or more.....	115

114. Back and under parts uniform olive..... *Tiaris olivacea* ♀
Upper parts brownish olive; breast greyish,
belly whitish..... *Tiaris bicolor* ♀
115. Wing 55-63 mm.; tail 38-45 mm.; plumage
below dirty white, above dull greyish olive or
pale brown, wing-feathers edged olive yellow
Wing over 65 mm.; tail 45-57 mm.; breast and
crissum yellow, belly ashy white..... *Sicalis columbiana* ♀
Wing over 65 mm.; tail 75-85 mm..... *Sicalis flaveola* (imm.)
116
116. Under parts and sides of head yellow; crown
yellow or yellowish green; back moss-green.
Sides of head black or blackish olive..... *Atlapetes flaviceps*
117
117. Crown and nape brown; back olive-green..... *Atlapetes tricolor crassus*
Crown and nape greenish yellow, old gold or
pale tawny olive; back glossy black or green-
ish black..... *Atlapetes tricolor* subsp.
Crown and nape blackish olive-green; back
dark olive-green..... *Atlapetes fusco-olivaceus*

* *Saltator maximus maximus* (P. L. S. Müller)

LESSER BUFF-THROATED SALTATOR

Tanagra maxima, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 159, 1776 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. up to 1700 m., the Eastern Andes, and the plains of the Orinoco and Amazon basins (Fundación, Tucurínca, Agua Dulce, Cagualito, Don Diego, Donama, Onaca, Minca, Pueblo Viejo, San Miguel, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Mamarongo, Chirúa, La Concepción; Manaure, El Tambor, "Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio; below Andalucía [east slope], Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Maipures; Macacuni). [*Range of the species in South America, excepting the area occupied by the next race.*]

* *Saltator maximus iungens* Griscom

DARIÉN BUFF-THROATED SALTATOR

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 184, 1929 (Cana, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The entire Pacific coast, eastward to the Sinú Valley, the lower Cauca and northeastern Antioquia (La Guayacana, Barbacoas, río Munchique, San José, Noanamá, Nóvita, Santa Cecilia, río Baudó, río Jampavadó, Juradó; Quimari, Tierra Alta, Montería; Puerto Valdivia, La Frijolera, "Medellín", Nechí, Remedios). [*Extreme eastern Panamá.*]

Birds from the Pacific coast and southwestern Bolívar are less yellowish above and darker below than birds from the Santa Marta region and the Magdalena Valley.

* ***Saltator atripennis caniceps*** Chapman

GREY-CROWNED BLACK-WINGED SALTATOR

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 182, 1914 (Fusagasugá, west slope of the Eastern Andes, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Aguadita, Anolaima, Panamá [above Pacho], Muzo). [Western Ecuador.]

* ***Saltator atripennis atripennis*** Sclater

BLACK-WINGED SALTATOR

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 8, p. 261, 1856 (Popayán, Cauca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the west slope of the Central Andes, both slopes of the Western Andes, and the Pacific slope of Nariño (Medellín, Salento, La Frijolera, Miraflores; Pueblorrico, San Antonio, Cocal, La Costa, Munchique 2000 m., west of Popayán 1800 m., El Tambo; Barbacoas, Ricaurte).

Additional records.—Pisoje.

Birds from western Ecuador are greyer below than a series from El Tambo. Birds from Nariño agree with those from the Cauca Valley.

* ***Saltator coerulescens plumbeus*** Bonaparte

PLUMBEOUS SALTATOR

Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, no. 25, p. 923, 1853 (Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México, southward through Central and South America to Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the río Sinú eastward to La Guajira; the lower Magdalena Valley (río Sinú; "Mount Popa" [= Cerro de La Popa] near Cartagena, Los Pendales, Santa Cruz, La Peña, La Playa, Barranquilla, El Paraíso sight, Manatí, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Algodonal; Fundación, Tucurínca, Riofrío, Ciénaga, Cautilito, Bonda, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Dibulla, Riohacha; "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Maicao.

This is *Saltator olivascens* of Chapman's list.

* ***Saltator coerulescens brewsteri*** Bangs and Penard

BREWSTER'S SALTATOR

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 91, 1918 (Caparo, Trinidad).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Cúcuta, río Zulia, La Arenosa, La Javilla). [Trinidad and northern Venezuela north of the Orinoco.]

* ***Saltator coerulescens azarae*** d'Orbigny

AZARA'S SALTATOR

Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 287, 1839 (Moxos, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes from Meta southward ("Bogotá", Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio; Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Eastern Ecuador, and upper Amazonia to Bolivia.*]

* *Saltator orenocensis rufescens* Todd

RUFESCENT SALTATOR

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 201, 1912 (Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela in the Orinoco Valley to the mouth of the Apure and northwestern Venezuela. Northeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula (Riohacha). [*Lara and Zulia, Venezuela.*]

The nominate race (*S. o. orenocensis* Lafresnaye) occurs doubtlessly in Arauca and the lower Meta along the border of Venezuela.

* *Saltator albicollis striatipectus* Lafresnaye

STREAKED SALTATOR

Rev. Zool., 10, p. 73, 1847 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—The Lesser Antilles, Trinidad; Costa Rica, Panamá and the Pearl Islands southward to Perú and eastward along the north coast of Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes, excepting the Patia Valley and Nariño. The east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander. Not recorded from Atlántico. ("Cartagena"; Riofrio, Cincinatti, Valparaiso, Minca, La Tigrera, Bonda; Ocaña, Bucaramanga, San Gil, "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, below Andalucía; Remedios, Medellín, Santa Elena, Salento, río Toche, Chicoral, Villavieja, El Isno, near San Agustín, La Candela; Dabeiba, Pueblorrico, La Selva, Dagua, San Antonio, Riofrio, Cali, Palmira, La Florida, Munchique, El Tambo). [*Trinidad, northern Venezuela; eastern Panamá.*]

Additional records.—La Cueva, Atánques; Aguadita, Silvania; Coyaima, Picalaña. A record from "Termales [Dept. Caldas], 3600 m." is very doubtful as to locality.

* *Saltator albicollis flavidicollis* Sclater

ECUADORIAN SALTATOR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 274, 1860 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Southwestern Colombia in Nariño and the Patia Valley, Subtropical Zone (Ancuya, Mojarras). [*Western Ecuador, northwestern Perú.*]

Eight Colombian birds which I have examined all belong to the streaked-breasted variety of this race. It is easily distinguished from *striatipectus* by its grey back which is washed with olive, and its whiter under parts. For a discussion of the variations of this race see Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, 1926, pp. 618-620) and Hellmayr (Cat. Bds. Amer., 13, pt. 11, p. 42, footnote 2, 1938).

Caryothraustes canadensis canadensis (Linnaeus) GREEN GROSBK

Loxia canadensis, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 304, 1766 ("Canada", error = Cayenne, ex Hellmayr).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, the Guianas, northern and eastern Brazil, Eastern Panamá.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern and southeastern Colombia (Río Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare; río Vaupés opposite Tauapunto - specimens in the American Museum of Natural History). [*Southern Venezuela, the Guianas and northern Brazil.*]

On the opposite side of the country a related form, *Caryothraustes canadensis simulans* Nelson is found in extreme eastern Panamá, near the Colombian border.

Caryothraustes humeralis (Lawrence) YELLOW-SHOULDERED GROSBK

Pytilus humeralis, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 8, p. 467, 1867 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Upper Amazonia from the Río Purús in western Brazil westward to northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from "Bogotá" collections; presumably inhabiting the Caquetá, Putumayo and Amazonas territories.

* **Pitylus grossus grossus** (Linnaeus) WHITE-THROATED GROSBK

Loxia grossa, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 307, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua to Ecuador, Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas, southward to eastern Perú, Maranhão, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes (río Ocoa; Morelia; Leticia). [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

* **Pitylus grossus saturatus** Todd SLATE-COLORED GROSBK

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 91, 1922 (Guácimo, Costa Rica).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the entire Pacific coast, the Atrato Valley, and eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (Falls of the río Truandó, Dabeiba, Quibdó, Alto del Buey, río Baudó, Santa Cecilia, Andagoya, Sipí, Malaguita, San José, Cocal, La Costa, río Mechengue, río Munchique; Barbacoas; Nechí, Remedios, west of Honda; "Bogotá"). [*Nicaragua to western Ecuador.*]

* **Paroaria gularis gularis** (Linnaeus) BLACK-THROATED CARDINAL

Tanagra gularis, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 316, 1766 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, Venezuela in the Orinoco Valley, eastern Colombia, south to Amazonia, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region (Morelia, Tres Esquinas; Leticia, Loretoyacu). [*The Guianas, extreme southern Venezuela (south of 5° North Lat.), and the Amazon Valley to northeastern Perú and eastern Ecuador.*]

Paroaria gularis nigro-genis (Lafresnaye)

BLACK-EARED CARDINAL

Nemosia nigro-genis, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 273, 1846 (Mouth of the rio Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos from Meta and Arauca to the Orinoco (Hacienda Navajas, near Puerto López; Maipures). [*The Venezuelan Llanos and the Orinoco Valley north of 5° North Latitude.*]

Additional records.—Arauca (color photograph of a captive bird [by L. Richter]).

* **Richmondia phoenicea** (Bonaparte)

VERMILION CARDINAL

Cardinalis phoeniceus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1837", 1838, p. 111 (Cumaná, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Extreme northern Colombia, Venezuela and Margarita Island.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Guajira Peninsula and the extreme eastern foot of the Santa Marta Mts. (Maicao, Riohacha, Fonseca sight). [*Coastal Venezuela westward from the Cariaco Peninsula; Margarita Island.*]

According to Dugand a record from Cartagena is erroneous, as the bird does not occur that far west on the Caribbean coast of Colombia. (Caldasia, 5, no. 21, p. 198, 1948).

In its strongly curved, pale bill and long crest this species connects the red *Richmondias* with the brown *Pyrrhuloxias*. It is interesting to note that the desert inhabiting species are the ones with strongly curved bills. I believe that the genus *Richmondia* should be merged with *Pyrrhuloxia*.

* **Phœticus chrysopeplus chrysogaster** (Lesson)

GOLDEN-BELLIED GROSBEEK

Pitylus chrysogaster, Cent. Zool., p. 204, pl. 67, 1832 (Quito, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Venezuela and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the mountains of southern Nariño (rio Tescual, south of Puerres). [*Ecuador and Perú.*]

Phœticus chrysopeplus laubmanni Hellmayr and Seilern

LAUBMANN'S GROSBEEK

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 160, 1915 (Galipán, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mts. (San Miguel). [*Northern Venezuela*.]

* ***Phœticus aureo-ventris uropygialis*** Sclater and Salvin

YELLOW-RUMPED GROSBREAK

Proc. Zool. Soc. London "1870", 1871, p. 840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western South America from Venezuela and Colombia southward to western Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes and the western slope of the Central Andes at their southern end ("Matisgwa" [= Mutiscua], northeast of Bucaramanga, Pamplona, Peñablanca, La Uvita, Guasca, Choachi, "Bogotá", Fomeque 1970 m., Chipaque, La Mar, Palo Hueco, Subia; Puracé 3400 m.).

Additional records.—Lago de Tota, Valle de Sopó, La Calera, Sabana de Bogotá, Subachoque.

* ***Phœticus aureo-ventris crissalis*** Sclater and Salvin

YELLOW-THROATED GROSBREAK

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 19 (Riobamba and Sical, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes of Nariño (Pasto, Yananchá, Puerres, río Tescual). [*Subtropical and Temperate Zones of Ecuador*.]

* ***Hedymeles ludovicianus*** (Linnaeus)

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBREAK

Loxia ludovicianus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 306, 1766 (Louisiana, U. S. A.).

Range of the species.—Breeds east of the Rocky Mts. from southern Canada southward to Kansas and the mountains of Georgia. Winters from México to Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident recorded from most parts of the country from October (14) to April. Tropical to Temperate Zones. (Minca, Masinga Vieja, Valparaíso, Cincinatti, Riofrío; Usiacurí sight; Herradura, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, Buenavista [Meta], Villavieja; Barro Blanco, Medellín, Salento; Paramillo 3750 m., río Juradó, río Salaquí, Santa Cecilia; Morelia, río San Miguel [Sucumbios]).

* ***Cyanocompsa cyanoides cyanoides*** (Lafresnaye)

PANAMÁ BLUE GROSBREAK

Coccyborus cyanoides, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 74, 1847 (Panamá).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Colombia, western Ecuador, Venezuela, the Guianas, Maranhão and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes, including the Santa Marta region (Don Diego, Donama, Cacagualito, La Tigra, Minca, Riofrío, Fundación; "Bogotá"; Remedios; Quimari; río

Atrato, Panamá border, río Salaquí, río Juradó, Pizarro, río Baudó 1000 m., Santa Cecilia, Cocal, La Costa, río Mechengue; Barbacoas, La Guayacana). [*Panamá; western Ecuador; northern Venezuela.*]

This is *Cyanocompsa concreta cyanescens* of Chapman's list.

Cyanocompsa cyanoides rothschildii (Bartlett)

ROTHSCHILD'S BLUE GROSBEAK

Guiraca rothschildii, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), 6, p. 168, 1890 (Caramang River, British Guiana).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", between Villavicencio and Restrepo, río Dudita). [*The Guianas, the Orinoco Valley, the Amazon Valley from northern Maranhão westward to eastern Ecuador, Perú, and south to Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.*]

* **Cyanocompsa cyanea caucæ** Chapman

CAUCA BLUE GROSBEAK

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 163, 1912 (La Manuelita, near Palmira, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Eastern Brazil from Ceará and Piauí to Bahia. Coastal Venezuela from Sucre and Monagas to Carabobo. Western Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the upper Cauca and Dagua Valleys and upper Patía Valley (La Manuelita 1050 m., Palmira, Atuncela, Dagua, Jiménez 480 m.; Mojarras 360 m.).

* **Tiaris olivacea dissita** Thayer and Bangs

SOUTHERN GRASSQUIT

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 223, 1906 (Savanna of Panamá).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia and extreme western Venezuela. The Greater Antilles.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes except Santa Marta (El Tambor, Bucaramanga, El Consuelo, Sasaima, "Bogotá", Subia, below Andalucía [west slope] 900-1500 m.; La Frijolera, Barro Blanco, Santa Elena, Medellín, Retiro, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Salento, río Toche, Miraflores, San Agustín, La Candela, La Palma; Dabeiba, Pueblorrico, Riofrío, Lomitas, Dagua 760 m., El Tambo; Ricaurte, Mayasquer 2250 m.). [*Honduras southward through Central America to extreme western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—San Gil; Popayán.

Perhaps these birds should be called *T. o. intermedia* (Ridgway), supposed to be confined to Cozumel Island, a race which I have not seen. Bangs says that *dissita* differs from that subspecies only in size, and gives wing measurements of his series as 49-50 mm. for males and 48-50 mm. for females. Ridgway gives for *intermedia* ♂♂ 50.8-54.6 mm. A male from Gatún, Canal Zone, has a wing of 52 mm. and a long series of males from Honduras southward to Nariño and Santander have wings of 50-53 mm., females 48-51.5 mm.

* *Tiaris bicolor omissa* Jardine

CARIB GRASSQUIT

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 332, 1847 (Tobago, West Indies).

Range of the species.—Bahama Islands, Greater and Lesser Antilles, Blanquilla and Los Hermanos Islands, Old Providence and Saint Andrews, Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire, Tortuga Is., Tobago. Coastal region of Venezuela, Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the Guajira region, the valley of the rio Fonce in western Santander, and the upper Magdalena Valley (Riohacha; "Bucaramanga", San Gil, "Bogotá"; Honda, Ibagué, Chicoral, Villavieja). [*The West Indies from Puerto Rico to Tobago. Venezuela.*]

I have seen a single male said to have come from Matituy, Nariño, but I consider the accurateness of the locality highly doubtful. It must be said, however, that this individual is more extensively black below, and greyer green above than Magdalena specimens.

* *Spiza americana* (Gmelin)

DICKCISSEL

Emberiza americana, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 872, 1789 (New York).

Range of the species.—Breeds from Wyoming to Ontario southward to Texas and northern Georgia. Winters from Guatemala to Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas.

COLOMBIA.—Winter resident. Recorded from the Caribbean coast, the Magdalena Valley, northwestern and northeastern Colombia and the Llanos del Meta from September (17) to May (1). (Rio Salaquí, Turbo, Quimarí; Barranquilla sight [late September, early October; April], Calamar; Tucurínca, Cincinnati, Mamatoco, Bonda, Buritaca, Riohacha; Ocaña, San Gil, "Bogotá"; Villavicencio, Llanos del Meta; "Antioquia").

* *Spermophila intermedia intermedia* (Cabanis)

GREY SEEDEATER

Sporophila intermedia, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 149, 1851 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Panamá to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guianas and northeastern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast (except the upper Sinú region), the lower Magdalena Valley south to about 9° North Latitude, and the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes from the Zulia Valley south to Villavicencio, eastward across the Llanos to the Orinoco (Dibulla, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Tucurínca, Fundación; Molinero, Algodonal; 16 km. north of Cúcuta, "Bogotá", Buenavista, Villavicencio; Maipures). [*Northern and southern Venezuela; ? Takutu Mts., British Guiana.*]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Puerto López [Meta].

This is *Sporophila grisea grisea*, in part, of Chapman's list.

* *Spermophila intermedia bogotensis* Gilliard

COLOMBIAN GREY SEEDEATER

Auk, 64, no. 4, p. 572, 1946 (Lomitas, "Cauca" [error = Valle], Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes south of 8° North Latitude excepting the head of the Magdalena Valley (Las Ventanas 2000 m., Icononzo, "Bogotá"; Chincoral, Honda, Puerto Berrio, Medellín, Envigado, Salento, Miraflores, east of Palmira, Media Luna, Popayán; Quimari; Malaguita, Dagua, Atuncela, Lomitas, Pavas, La Cumbre, San Antonio, Cali).

This is *Sporophila grisea grisea*, in part, of Chapman's list. It also includes Colombian records of *S. schistacea* by Hellmayr.

Replaced at the head of the Magdalena Valley by *Spermophila i. agustini* de Schauensee, and in the lower Magdalena region by the nominate form.

Spermophila intermedia agustini de Schauensee

SAN AGUSTÍN GREY SEEDEATER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 121, 1947 (San Agustín, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones at the head of the Magdalena Valley (La Candela, San Agustín 1700 m., below Andalucía [west slope] 900 m.).

Spermophila intermedia longipennis (Chubb)

LONG-WINGED GREY SEEDEATER

Sporophila longipennis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 7, p. 193, 1921 (Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the rio Dudita, at the base of the Macarena Mts., southern Meta. [Venezuela south of the range of the typical form; the Guianas and northeastern Brazil.]

This form differs from other Colombian races by longer wings (60 mm. or more), darker, slatier color, and by usually having white on the wing-coverts. The only Colombian male examined differs from Guiana birds and those from the Caura River, Venezuela, by having more white on the sides of the neck.

* *Spermophila incerta* (Riley)

ECUADORIAN SEEDEATER

Sporophila incerta, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 27, p. 213, 1914 (Gualea, western Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from the headwaters of the rio San Juan southward (Santa Cecilia 720 m.; Mayasquer 1440 m.).

A very rare species known from the type and a male and two females from western Colombia.

Spermophila plumbea whiteleyana Sharpe WHITELEY'S SEEDEATER

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 12, p. 98, 1888 (Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela and the Guianas, southward to Matto Grosso, Bolivia and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—The Eastern Llanos ("Bogotá"; Yurimena, La Argentina Vieja). [Southern Venezuela, the Guianas and northeastern Brazil to the Rio Branco.]

* **Spermophila obscura haplochroma** (Todd) SANTA MARTA SEEDEATER

Sporophila haplochroma, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 200, 1912 (Cincinnati, above Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Perú, Bolivia, northwestern Argentina. Western Ecuador. Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Santa Marta region (La Concepción, Cincinnati, Minca, Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa Valley sight, Palomino; "Bogotá"). [Venezuela.]

* **Spermophila obscura obscura** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) DULL-COLORED SEEDEATER

Emberiza obscura, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 81, 1837 (Chiquitos, Bolivia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca Valley and the Pacific coast from the Río Dagua southward (La Frijolera 1500 m.; Dagua 768 m.; Ricaurte 1170 m.). [Ecuador southward to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina.]

* **Spermophila aurita chocoana** de Schauensee CHOCÓ SEEDEATER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 102, p. 138, October 11, 1950 (Nuquí, 100 m., Chocó, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México and Central America southward to western Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley southward on the Pacific coast to the río Dagua region (río Juradó, Dabeiba, río Baudó, Nuquí, Quibdó, Bagadó, Santa Cecilia 720 m., Andagoya, Nóvita, Noanamá, mouth of the río Calima, Sipí, Guineo, "Chocó Bay" [= Buenaventura], San José, Cisneros). [Extreme eastern Panamá.]

This new form is relatively stable in the area which it occupies. It is actually intermediate between *Spermophila a. aurita* Bonaparte of Costa Rica to the Canal Zone and *ophthalmica* Sclater of western Ecuador and extreme southwestern Colombia. Very occasionally a bird similar to *aurita* appears within the range of *chocoana*; thus one specimen from Nuquí out of 41 from eastern Panamá and the Chocó resembles typical *aurita* in having a black throat and a white cres-

centic patch on either side of the neck. Two specimens, one from Andagoya, the other from Nuquí, resemble very closely Nariño specimens of *ophthalmica* in having the throat white

* ***Spermophila aurita ophthalmica* Sclater** SPECTACLED SEEDEATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 276 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Tumaco, Barbacoas, La Guayacana, Ricaurte 1170 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

* ***Spermophila americana murallae* (Chapman)** MORELIA SEEDEATER

Sporophila aurita murallae, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. New York, 34, p. 649, 1915 ("La Muralla" = Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Tobago, Trinidad, northeastern Venezuela, the Guianas to Pará westward to the Rios Tocantins, Tapajoz, and Jamundá. Southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Caquetá region (Morelia).

As surmised by Hellmayr this is a subspecies of *americana* and not *aurita*.

* ***Spermophila luctuosa* Lafresnaye** BLACK-AND-WHITE SEEDEATER

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. and the three Andean ranges; the Caquetá region, and the Pacific coast. Not recorded from Nariño, (Masinga Vieja, San José, San Sebastián, El Mamón; "Bogotá", Anolaima; Barro Blanco 2160 m., Medellín, Toche; río Baudó, Nuquí; Morelia).

Additional records.—Subachoque 2663 m., Choachi.

* ***Spermophila nigricollis nigricollis* (Vieillot)** YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER

Pyrrhula nigricollis, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., livr. 93, p. 1027, July 1823 (Brazil).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica and Panamá southward through South America to São Paulo, Matto Grosso and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones throughout the country except Nariño (Dibulla, La Concepción, Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, San Miguel, San Francisco, Palomino, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Donama, Onaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, Minca, Cincinnati, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Fundación; Aguada de Pablo, Molinero; Ocaña, Bucaramanga, San Gil, "Bogotá", Subia, Quetame, Buenavista [Meta], below Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; Medellín, Envigado, Toche 2300 m., Salento, La Manuelita, Miraflores, La Candela, San Agustín; Nóvita, Cisneros,

Riofrio, Cali, San Antonio, Dagua, El Tambo; Morelia; Maipures). [Range of the species except southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador.]

Additional records.—Arbeláez.

This is *Spermophila gutturalis* of Chapman's list.

* ***Spermophila nigricollis vivida*** (Hellmayr)

WESTERN YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER

Spermophila nigricollis vivida, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zoology, 13, pt. 11, p. 209, 1938 (Chimbo, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Usually Tropical, occasionally Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones on the western slope of the Andes of Nariño. ? Gorgona Island. (Barbacoas, Buenavista, Ricaurte, La Guayacana, Mayasquer 2340 m., Chorreado 3000 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

A female from Gorgona Island is doubtfully referred to *nigricollis* by Bangs.

* ***Spermophila lineola*** (Linnaeus)

LINED SEEDEATER

Loxia lineola, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 174, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas southward to northern Argentina, eastern Bolivia and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—A male known from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in the Caquetá region (Morelia).

* ***Spermophila bouvronides*** (Lesson)

LESSON'S SEEDEATER

Pyrrhula bouvronides, Traité d'Orn., livr. 6, p. 450, 1831 (Trinidad).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, the Guianas, Venezuela south to the Orinoco and westward to northern and eastern Colombia. The Río Negro region and the upper Amazon Valley to eastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the lower Magdalena Valley; east of the Andes in Meta (Palmar de Candelaria, Arroyo de Piedras, Molinero, Baranoa sight, Barranquilla sight; Riofrio [Magdalena]; Gammarra, Aguachica; río Dudita).

Spermophila telasco (Lesson)

CHESTNUT-THROATED SEEDEATER

Pyrrhula telasco, Voy. Coquille, Zool., 1, (2), livr. 8, pl. 15, fig. 3 (= male), 1828 (Near Lima, Perú).

Range of the species.—Gorgona Island, Colombia. Northwestern Ecuador southward to extreme northern Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Gorgona Island.

I have examined the single immature male taken on Gorgona by W. W. Brown. Although young, the bird shows enough of the adult plumage to show that it unquestionably belongs to this species. More material is desirable to see if any subspecific characters are present.

Spermophila insulata (Chapman)

TUMACO SEEDEATER

Sporophila insulata, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 18, p. 12, 1921 (Tumaco Island, off the coast of Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Extreme southwestern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Tumaco Island, Nariño.

* **Spermophila minuta minuta** (Linnaeus)

MINUTE SEEDEATER

Loxia minuta, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 176, 1758 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador; Venezuela, the Guianas, Tobago, Trinidad and the lower Amazon Valley. Southern Brazil and Argentina to eastern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones (Riohacha, Don Diego, Onaca, Bonda, Mamatoco, Gaira, Ciénaga, Riofrio, Aracataca, Tucurínca, Fundación; El Paraíso sight, Calamar, Sabanalarga, Molinero; Ocaña, Cúcuta, 16 km. north of Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, Lake Paturia, "Bogotá", Quetame; Puerto Berrio, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro 2225 m., Honda, Chicoral, Salento, Villavieja, San Agustín, Miraflores, La Manuelita; Quimari; Pueblorrico, Dagua, Riofrio [Cauca Valley], Cali, El Tambo, Mojarras). [*The lower Amazon, the Guianas, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela south to the Orinoco; northwestern Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Quenane; Fusagasugá; Popayán; Pichindé.

* **Spermophila castaneiventris** (Cabanis)

CHESTNUT-BELLIED SEEDEATER

Sporophila castaneiventris, in Schomburgk's Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 679, "1848", 1849 (Cumaka, coast of British Guiana).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, southern Venezuela and Amazonia from the Río Tapajoz westward to southeastern Colombia and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Amazonian region ("Bogotá"; Morelia, Tres Esquinas, Umbría; Macacuni).

* **Catamenia analis alpica** Bangs

CHIRÚGUA SEEDEATER

Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 89, 1902 (Páramo de Chirúgua, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward through the Andes to Bolivia, northern Chile and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Santa Marta Mts., between 2700 and 4560 m. (Páramo de Chirúgua, Taquina, Macotama, Sierra Nevada 2760-3000 m.).

* **Catamenia analis schistaceifrons** Chapman BOGOTÁ SEEDEATER

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 649, 1915 (La Mar, Bogotá Savanna, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes on the Bogotá plateau (La Mar 2620 m., Subachoque 2663 m., Suba, "Bogotá"). Additional records.—Valle de Sopó, Torca, La Cita 2600 m.

* **Catamenia inornata minor** Berlepsch LESSER PLAIN-COLORED SEEDEATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 115 (Cechce, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Extreme western Venezuela and Colombia southward through the Andes to Bolivia and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to Páramo Zones of the Eastern and Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño ("Bogotá", Páramo de Choachi, La Pradera 2735 m.; Santa Isabel, Nevado del Tolima, Valle de las Papas; Yananchá, Mayasquer, Chiles, Cumbal 3750 m.). [*Páramo de Tamá in Venezuela; Ecuador, northern and central Perú.*] Additional records.—Páramo de Toquilla [Boyacá] 3700 m.

Catamenia oreophila Todd MOUNTAIN SEEDEATER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 26, p. 169, 1913 (Mt. San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. 2250-3300 m. (San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas).

The adult male of this species is not known. Hellmayr expresses the belief that it may prove to be a subspecies of *C. homochroa*.

* **Catamenia homochroa homochroa** Sclater SCLATER'S SEEDEATER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 26, p. 552, 1858 (Matos, Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the three Andean ranges and the mountains of Nariño ("Bogotá"; Laguneta, Valle de las Papas; Paramillo Mts. 3750 m., Andes west of Popayán 3150 m.; Iles). [*Western Venezuela; Ecuador to Bolivia.*]

Additional records.—Páramo de Toquilla [Boyacá] 3700 m.; Páramo del Tábano [Nariño] 3200 m.

* **Amaurospiza concolor aequatorialis** Sharpe EQUATORIAL BLUE SEEDEATER

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 12, p. 157, 1888 (Pallatanga and Balzar, western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Costa Rica to the Panamá Canal Zone. Southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (San Pablo 1200 m., Ricaurte 1170 m.). [Western Ecuador.]

The rare *Dolospingus fringilloides* (Pelzeln) probably occurs in Colombia along the Río Negro, for it has been taken on the Río Xié (type locality) in northwestern Brazil, very near the extreme eastern tip of Colombia.

***Gryzoborus crassirostris crassirostris* (Gmelin)**

LARGE-BILLED RICE GROSBILL

Loxia crassirostris, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 862, 1789 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—Nicaragua southward over South America to western Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and Trinidad to southeastern Brazil and Matto Grosso.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio). [Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, northern Brazil westward, north of the Amazon to northeastern Perú.]

* ***Oryzoborus crassirostris occidentalis* Sclater**

WESTERN LARGE-BILLED RICE GROSBILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 276 (Babahoyo, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the Cauca and middle Magdalena Valleys in the Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones (El Tambo 1700 m.; "Medellín"; El Centro [Santander] 300 m.; "Bogotá") [Western Ecuador.]

* ***Oryzoborus angolensis funereus* Sclater**

LESSER RICE GROSBILL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 378 (Suchapam, Oaxaca, México).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America to western Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas to southeastern Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and lower Subtropical Zones west of the Eastern Andes including the Santa Marta region (La Concepción, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, Pueblo Viejo, Minca 600 m.; El Cauca, "Bogotá"; Medellín 1540 m.; Quimari, Murucucú; Riofrio [Cauca Valley]; río Atrato, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, mouth of río Calima, Buenaventura; Barbacoas). [Southern México and Central America south to western Ecuador.]

Males can be found which have traces to a considerable amount of chestnut on the belly, clearly showing their affinity to *O. angolensis*. I have seen such specimens from Lake Yzabal, Guatemala; Lancetilla, Honduras; Ft. Lorenzo, Panamá; and Minca and Chirúa, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia. A specimen from Chirúa has so much chestnut on the belly that the pattern of *angolensis* can actually be seen. Obviously these birds have no geographical range separate from the other forms.

* *Oryzoborus angolensis torridus* (Scopoli)

VENEZUELAN CHESTNUT-BELLIED RICE GROSBILL

Loxia torrida, Ann. I, Hist. Nat., p. 140, 1769 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, ex Phelps and Phelps).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, "Andalucía", Morelia, Umbria). [*Trinidad, the Guianas, Venezuela, southward to Maranhão and eastern Perú.*]

The "Andalucía" specimen is presumably from the eastern slope above Florencia, Caquetá. There is no indication on the label on which side of the Eastern Andes it was taken.

* *Volatinia jacarina splendens* (Vieillot)

NORTHERN BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT

Fringilla splendens, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, p. 173, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—México southward through Central America, and over the greater part of South America to southeastern Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia. Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones throughout the country (La Concepción, San José, Chirúa, Don Diego, Cacagualito, Donama, Onaca, Masinga Vieja, Bonda, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, La Tigra, Minca, Cincinatti, Riofrío; Barranquilla, La Playa, Santa Cruz, Sabanalarga, Aguada de Pablo, El Paraíso sight; Honda, Chicoral, río Coello, Villavieja; Barro Blanco 2250 m., Medellín, Salento, Miraflores, La Manuelita; Quimari; Dabeiba, Pizarro, Dagua, San Antonio, Cali, río Cauquita, Munchique, El Tambo, Valle del Patía; Barbacoas, Tumaco, Ricaurte; Ocaña, Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, Aguadita; Quetame, Villavicencio, Peralonso, Yurimena; Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*México south to Maranhão, Amazonia, and eastern Perú. Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada.*]

Additional records.—Pichindé above Cali; Acacias, Puerto López.

* *Carduelis spinescens capitanea* (Bangs) (1)

SANTA MARTA SISKIN

Spinus capitaneus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 178, 1898 (San Miguel, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

(1) I have followed here the change in nomenclature suggested by the Committee on Nomenclature of the British Ornithologists' Club (Ibis, 1947). *Carduelis* is proposed to include *Spinus* and *Acanthis*.

Range of the species.—Western Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 1850-3200 m. (San Sebastián, San Miguel, Macotama, Sierra Nevada).

* *Carduelis spinescens spinescens* (Bonaparte) BOGOTÁ SISKIN

Chrysomitris spinescens, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 517, 1850 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes and the southern end of the Central Andes to the upper Patía Valley (Páramo de Guerrero, La Pica, Peñablanca 2800 m., Ramírez, Páramo de San Pedro, Lagunillas 3000 m., Chapinero, "Bogotá", Chiquaque, El Roble, Aguadita 1950 m., La Holanda, La Porquera, La Mar, Anolaima). [*Western Venezuela*.]

Additional records.—Suba, Ciudad Universitaria [Bogotá], Suba-choque; Popayán, Crucero.

Carduelis spinescens nigricauda (Chapman) BLACK-TAILED SISKIN

Spinus nigricauda, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 160, 1912 (Páramo de Santa Isabel, Central Andes, Dept. Caldas, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Temperate Zone in the northern section of the Central Andes and the northern end of the Western Andes (Frailejón, Páramo de Santa Isabel 3870 m.; Paramillo Mts. 3750 m.).

Carduelis cucullata Swainson RED SISKIN

Zool. Illust., 1, pt. 2, pl. 7, 1820 (North coast of Venezuela = Cumaná, *ex* Todd).

Range of the species.—Northeastern Colombia, across northern Venezuela. Monos Island and Trinidad.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in Norte de Santander (Villa Felisa 20 km. south of Cúcuta).

* *Carduelis magellanica capitalis* (Cabanis) CABANIS' SISKIN

Chrysomitris capitalis, Journ. f. Orn., 14, p. 160, 1866 (Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia southward through the Andes to Chile, Bolivia and western Argentina. In eastern South America found in eastern Venezuela and British Guiana, and from Bahía southward to eastern Argentina and Uruguay.

COLOMBIA.—Lower Temperate and upper Subtropical Zones in the mountains of Nariño, and the northern section of the Central Andes in Dept. Caldas (Cerro Pax, Pasto; Laguneta 2300 m.). [*Ecuador and northwestern Perú*.]

I have examined an immature male from Laguneta. More specimens are desirable from that region.

* *Carduelis xanthogastra xanthogastra* (Du Bus)

YELLOW-BELLIED SISKIN

Chrysomitris xanthogastra, Bull. Acad. Sci., Lettr. et Beaux-Arts Belg., 22, (1), p. 152, 1855 (Ocaña, Norte de Santander, Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes, excepting the Santa Marta Mts. Not recorded from the western slope of the Western Andes or Nariño (La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Ocaña, "Cocuta Valley" [= Surata Valley], Canuto, Cachiri, "Bogotá"; Santa Elena 3000 m., Angelópolis, Salento 1600 m., San Agustín; San Antonio, Munchique). [*Range of the species except Bolivia.*]

* *Carduelis psaltria colombiana* Lafresnaye

COLOMBIAN GOLDFINCH

Rev. Zool., 6, p. 292, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Western United States from Oregon and Utah southward to México, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and western South America to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones, including the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño. (Bonda [above ?], Onaca, Minca, Cincinnati, Sierra Nevada; Aguachica 162 m., Ocaña, Cachiri, Bucaramanga, Leiva, El Carmen, Pacho, El Consuelo, "Bogotá", Sabana de Bogotá, La Herrera, La Holanda, Puente Andalucía, Tenasucá, Subia, Quetame, Buenavista [Meta], below Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; Villavieja, Chicoral; Santa Elena, Barro Blanco, Medellín, Retiro, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m., El Edén, río Toche, San Agustín, La Candela, La Palma, Miraflores; Concordia, San Antonio, Dagua, Cerro Munchique; Cerro Pax). [*Southwestern México to Perú.*]

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó 2700 m., Ciudad Universitaria [Bogotá], Choachí, Cáqueza, Villavicencio, Aguadita; Popayán.

* *Sicalis citrina browni* Bangs

BROWN'S GROUND FINCH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 139, 1898 (Santa Marta Mts., 1700 m., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia to British Guiana. Brazil from Piauí to Paraná and Goyaz. Tucumán, Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. and the Eastern and Central Andes (San Miguel, between San Miguel and Taquina, La Concepción, Palomino, Onaca, Minca; "Bogotá"; Barro Blanco 2160 m.). [*Venezuela and British Guiana.*]

Additional records.—La Cita (Sabana de Bogotá) 2600 m.

The Barro Blanco record is under *Pseudochloris citrina antioquiæ* in Chapman's list.

Sicalis columbiana columbiana Cabanis VENEZUELAN GROUND FINCH

Mus. Hein., 1, p. 147, 1851 (Ciudad Bolívar, Río Orinoco, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—The Orinoco Valley. Goyáz, Bahía and Piauí, Brazil. Banks of the Amazon from the Río Maracá and Río Tapajoz westward to northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from Maipures. [*Orinoco Valley.*]

*** Sicalis flaveola flaveola** (Linnaeus) NORTHERN YELLOW FINCH

Fringilla flaveola, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 321, 1766 (Surinam).

Range of the species.—Jamaica (introduced). Most of South America southward to northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast from northern Bolívar to La Guajira; the lower Magdalena Valley; the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta. Tropical Zone. (Turbaco, Cartagena, La Playa, Barranquilla, La Peña, Guájaro, Sabanalarga, El Paraíso sight, Puerto Giraldo, Calamar, Boca de Chimí; Fundación, Tucurínca, Ciénaga, Gaira, Santa Marta, Mamatoco, Bonda, Valencia sight, Fonseca sight, Riohacha, Malcao; Villavicencio). [*The Guianas, the Orinoco basin north to the Caracas region.*]

Additional records.—Acacias, Quenane, Pachaquiario, Peralonso, Puerto López.

Perhaps more material will reveal that more than one race inhabits Colombia. Birds from "Bogotá" collections (*auripectus* Bonaparte) have, according to Hellmayr, "remarkably stout, bulky bills". Birds from Barranquilla are said by the same authority to have slightly more orange throats than Santa Marta specimens.

*** Sicalis luteola bogotensis** Chapman BOGOTÁ YELLOW FINCH

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 143, p. 14, 1924 (Savanna of Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southern México and Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas southward to Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to the Bogotá region. Found also in the Temperate Zone of Nariño. (Pamplona, El Carmen, Chapinero, "Bogotá", "Fontiba" [= Fontibón], La Mar, Puente Andalucía, Subia; Cumbal 3300 m.). [*Ecuador; ? Mérida, Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Valle de Sopó, La Cita, Sabana de Bogotá, Subachoque.

*** Sicalis luteola luteola** (Sparrman) LESSER YELLOW FINCH

Emberiza luteola, Mus. Carls., fasc. 4, pl. 93, 1789 (Surinam).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Magdalena Valley, upper Tropical Zone of the upper Cauca Valley, and Subtropical Zone on the Western Andes (La Peña, Pío sight, Chicoral, Villavieja; Yumbo, Cali, Munchique 2000 m., El Tambo). [*The Guianas, the Orinoco Valley north to Caracas, and the Rio Branco region of northern Brazil.*]

* *Phrygilus unicolor nivarius* (Bangs)

SANTA MARTA PLUMBEOUS FINCH

Haplospiza nivaria, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 13, p. 102, 1899 (Páramo de Chirúgua, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia southward through the Andes to Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 2700 and 4500 m. or more (Sierra Nevada 2700-3840 m.), Páramo de Chirúgua 4500 m., Cerro de Caracas, Páramo de Mamarongo 3000-3800 m.). [*The Andes of western Venezuela.*]

Said to be practically the only bird present in the desolate wastes of the higher Santa Marta Mts. along the snow-line.

* *Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis* (Bonaparte)

BOGOTÁ PLUMBEOUS FINCH

Passerculus geospizopsis, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 37, no. 25, p. 921, 1853 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Páramo Zone of the Eastern and Central Andes and the high mountains of Nariño ("Páramo de Pamplona" [= Páramo de Santurbán], above Vetas 3000-3300 m., Páramo de Guerrero, Lagunillas, Páramo de Choachi, Páramo de Cruz Verde, "Bogotá"; Santa Isabel 3750 m., Nevado del Tolima, La Leonera 3650 m.; Cumbal 3600 m., Cordillera Guamués). [*Ecuador.*]

Additional records.—Páramo de Toquilla 3700 m. (♂, wing 86 mm.), Páramo de Guasca (♂, wing 90.5 mm.); Páramo del Tábano [Nariño] 3200 m. (♂, wing 91; ♀, 88 mm.).

The differences in size are so slight that the recognition of *grandis* Chapman from the Central Andes seems unwarranted. Birds from Norte de Santander agree better with *geospizopsis* than they do with *nivarius*. Below are wing measurements of birds examined:

Santa Marta: ♂ 83, 85; ♀ 78, 79.5, 80.5, 81.5, 82, 82 mm.

Páramo de Guerrero: ♂ 89; ♀ 86 mm.

Lagunillas: ♂ 89.5, 90.5; ♀ 84, 88.5, 90 mm.

"Bogotá": ♀ 87 mm.

La Leonera: ♂ 93; ♀ 87, 90 mm.

Nevado del Tolima: ♂ 89, 91, 93, 94 (3), 94.5, 94.5, 95, 100; ♀ 89, 89, 92 mm.

Cumbal: ♂ 89; ♀ 88.5 mm.

Cordillera Guamués: ♂ 88 mm.

Ecuador: ♂ 88.5, 90, 90.5, 91.5, 91.5, 92, 94, 94; ♀ 86.5 mm.

I can see no color differences between birds from Ecuador and those from the Central and Eastern Colombian Andes.

* **Haplospiza rustica rustica** (Tschudi) TSCHUDI'S SLATY FINCH

Phrygilus rusticus, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 290, 1844 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Southeastern México. Western Panamá. Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Andes excluding the Santa Marta Mts. (Cachirí, Buenos Aires [Norte de Santander], "Bogotá"; Zancudo, Laguneta, Almaguer; Munchique; Mayasquer 2340 m., Ricaurte 1170 m). [Venezuela; Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia.]

This is *Spodiornis jardini* in Chapman's list.

There seems to be no valid reason for recognizing the genus *Spodiornis*. *Haplospiza unicolor* Cabanis of southeastern Brazil might be considered a subspecies of *rusticus*, especially since *H. r. barrilesensis* (Davidson) of western Panamá and Costa Rica has a thick bill, thus bridging the gap between the two so-called genera.

* **Coryphospingus pileatus brevicaudus** Cory
SHORT-TAILED PILEATED FINCH

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 346, 1916 (Margarita Island, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern and southern Brazil. Northern Venezuela south to the Orinoco. Colombia. Margarita Island.

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone on the northeastern and southern sides of the Santa Marta Mts. (Riohacha, Dibulla, Fonseca, Valencia). [Northern Venezuela.]

Coryphospingus pileatus rostratus Miller
LONG-BILLED PILEATED FINCH

Auk, 64, p. 377, July 1947 (Villavieja, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley ("Bogotá" [? this form], Espinal, Villavieja).

Additional records.—Cunday 485 m., Coyaima.

* **Atlapetes albinucha** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)
WHITE-NAPED ATLAPETES

Embernagra albinucha, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 165, 1838 ("Cartagena", Colombia).

Range of the species.—Subtropical Zone of southern México. ? Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from "Cartagena" and "Bogotá".

This little-known species needs investigation, and its peculiar distribution is doubtful. Cartagena is a most unlikely locality as it lies in the arid Caribbean littoral and no Atlapetes is known to inhabit the lower Tropical Zone.

The "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (Vol. 11, p. 261) lists one specimen from "Colombia" collected by Delattre, who is known to have visited the western part of the country.

* *Atlapetes gutturalis gutturalis* (Lafresnaye)

YELLOW-THROATED ATLAPETES

Arremon gutturalis, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 98, 1843 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical, more usually Subtropical Zone excluding the Santa Marta Mts. and Nariño ("Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Andalucía; La Frijolera, Remedios 770 m., Medellín, La Camelia, near Angelópolis, Salento, El Edén, río Toche 2200 m., Miraflores, La Candelá, El Isno, La Palma, La Sierra; Peque, La Selva, Lomitas, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique).

Additional records.—Cajibío, El Tambo; Popayán.

An old specimen in the Rivoli-Massena collection is marked "Cartagena", but this is a most unlikely locality. See also notes under *Atlapetes albinucha*.

Birds from the western slope of the Western Andes are a trifle darker on the back than birds from elsewhere in Colombia.

* *Atlapetes melanocephalus* (Salvin and Godman)

SIERRA NEVADA ATLAPETES

Buarremon melanocephalus, Ibis, 1880, p. 121 (San Sebastián, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Northern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Confined to the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. between 600 and 2400 m. (San Sebastián, El Mamón, San José, San Miguel, Palomino, San Francisco, Las Nubes, Cincinatti, Valparaíso, El Líbano, Sierra Nevada 1800-2400 m., La Concepción, Chirúa, Santa Cruz, ? Páramo de Chirúgua, Las Vegas, Pueblo Viejo, San Lorenzo, Las Taguas).

* *Atlapetes leucopis* (Sclater and Salvin) WHITE-RIMMED ATLAPETES

Buarremon leucopis, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 439 (Yanayacu, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Central Andes at their southern end, and the east slope of the Andes of Nariño (La Plata 2350 m.; Cerro Pax).

A very rare species in collections. Only 8 specimens are known. A single female from La Plata differs from a female and 3 males from Cerro Pax by having the back brownish-black rather than deep black; the rump and upper tail coverts more olivaceous, and the chestnut cap considerably paler.

* *Atlapetes pallidinucha pallidinucha* (Boissonneau)

PALE-NAPED ATLAPETES

Tanagra pallidinucha, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 68, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and extreme western Venezuela southward to western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes (Páramo de Tamá, Vetas 3000 m., Ramirez, Bucaramanga [probably above], above Guasca 3000 m., "Bogotá", Cerro de Monserrate [above Bogotá], above Choachi 2700-3100 m., Chipaque 2470 m., El Peñón, La Pradera, La Mar, Palo Hueco, Subia, Anolaima). [*Andes of Táchira in western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Below Páramo de Toquilla 3000 m., Suba-choque.

* *Atlapetes pallidinucha papallactae* Hellmayr PAPALLACTA ATLAPETES

Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 11, no. 4, p. 318, 1913 (Papallacta, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Central Andes (La Leonera 3650 m., Santa Isabel 3600 m., Laguneta, Coconuco, Puracé, Almaguer 2500 m.). [*Ecuador.*]

* *Atlapetes rufinucha simplex* (Berlepsch) BOGOTÁ ATLAPETES

Buarremon simplex, Ibis, 1888, p. 128 ("Bogotá").

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

COLOMBIA.—Known only from native "Bogotá" collections, probably inhabiting the Subtropical Zone of the Eastern Andes.

Atlapetes rufinucha elaeoprorus (Sclater and Salvin)

OLIVE-BACKED ATLAPETES

Buarremon elaeoprorus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 504 (Medellín and Santa Elena, Antioquia, Central Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone in the northern part of the Central Andes (Santa Elena 2700 m., Medellín 1540 m.).

Replaced at the southern end of the Central Andes, western slope, by the next form.

* *Atlapetes rufinucha caucae* Chapman

CAUCA ATLAPETES

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 250, p. 6, 1927 (Cerro Munchique, Cauca, Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Western Andes and the west slope of the Central Andes at their southern end (San Antonio, Cerro Munchique 2700 m., El Tambo 1680 m.)

Additional records.—Popayán.

This is *Atlapetes l. latinuchus* of Chapman's list.

* **Atlapetes rufinucha spodionotus** (Sclater and Salvin)

SLATY-BACKED ATLAPETES

Buarremon spodionotus, Ibis, 1879, p. 425 (Guápulo and Calicali, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical to Temperate Zone of the Andes of Nariño (Mayasquer 2470 m., Chiles, Cumbal 3750 m.). [*Northwestern and northeastern Ecuador.*]

* **Atlapetes fusco-olivaceus** Chapman

DUSKY-HEADED ATLAPETES

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 185, 1914 (San Agustín, Huila, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley (San Agustín, La Palma 16560 m., La Candela 1900 m.).

* **Atlapetes albo-frenatus albo-frenatus** (Boissonneau)

MOUSTACHED ATLAPETES

Tanagra albo-frenatus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 68, 1840 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and western Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on both slopes of the Eastern Andes from Norte de Santander to Cundinamarca (La Palmita, Alto, Ocaña, Gramalote 1020 m., Cachirí, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", El Roble 2430 m., Aguadita, Anolaima).

Additional records.—Salto de Tequendama.

Atlapetes schistaceus castaneifrons (Sclater and Salvin)

CHESTNUT-FRONTED ATLAPETES

Buarremon castaneifrons, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 235, pl. 35, fig. 1 (Páramo de La Culata, Mérida, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Perijá Mts. at the northern end of the Eastern Andes (above Hiroca, south of South Teta, 2850-3000 m.). [*Northwestern Venezuela except the Páramo de Tamá region.*]

* **Atlapetes schistaceus tamae** Cory

TAMÁ ATLAPETES

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 292, 1913 (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical Zone in the northern section of the Eastern Andes, both slopes, except the Perijá Mts. (Páramo de Tamá, Pamplona, La Pica). [*Extreme western Táchira in the Páramo de Tamá region, Venezuela.*]

* *Atlapetes schistaceus schistaceus* (Boissonneau)

ASHY-BREASTED ATLAPETES

Tanagra schistacea, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 69, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes except the northern section of the Eastern range ("Bogotá"; Laguneta, Salento 1850 m., Coconuco, Valle de las Papas, Almaguer; Paramillo 3750 m., San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3150 m., Munchique; Pasto, Cerro Pax). [*Ecuador*.]

Additional records.—Above Choachí 2000-2500 m.; Paletará; Lago de La Cocha.

* *Atlapetes tricolor crassus* Bangs

NORTHERN TRICOLORED ATLAPETES

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 21, p. 161, 1908 (San Antonio, 1740 m., Western Andes of Colombia).

Range of the species.—Western Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes above Cali (San Antonio).

* *Atlapetes tricolor* subsp.

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

In this form the color of the pileum is old gold or greenish yellow instead of brown; the back glossy black instead of oily green as in the type of *crassus*.

* *Atlapetes tricolor* subsp.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical Zone on the Pacific slope of Nariño (Ricaurte, río Perlasivi 1350 m., La Guayacana 270 m., Buenavista, San Pablo). [*Western Ecuador*.]

Greener above than La Selva birds. The type of *crassus*, a brown-crowned bird, remains unique. It is advisable to await further specimens from the Western Andes above Cali to be sure that the brown crown is not an individual rather than a racial character.

* *Atlapetes flaviceps* Chapman

YELLOW-CROWNED ATLAPETES

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 162, 1912 (Río Toche, 2050 m., east slope of the Central Andes, Tolima, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Central Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Central Andes in northern Tolima (Toche 2160 m., río Toche 2050 m.).

* *Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri* de Schauensee ZIMMER'S ATLAPETES

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99, p. 123, 1947 (Río Negro, Boyacá, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in the upper Casanare region, eastern Boyacá, and Norte de Santander (río Negro, Pamplona). [*Andes of Táchira, Venezuela.*]

Replaced farther south on the same slope by the nominate form.

Atlapetes semirufus majusculus Todd

GREATER RUFOUS-BREASTED ATLAPETES

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 32, p. 113, 1919 (Peñablanca, 2800 m., Boyacá, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Eastern Andes in Boyacá. (Peñablanca 2800 m., La Uvita 2470 m.).

* *Atlapetes semirufus semirufus* (Boissonneau)

RUFOUS-BREASTED ATLAPETES

Tanagra semirufus, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 69, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca ("Bogotá", Choachí, above Choachí 3000-3200 m., Páramo de Choachí 3500 m., Quetame, trail between Chipaque and Quetame).

* *Atlapetes brunnei-nucha brunnei-nucha* (Lafresnaye)

CHESTNUT-CAPPED ATLAPETES

Embernagra brunnei-nucha, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 97, 1839 (México).

Range of the species.—Southern México through Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western, Central and Eastern Andes, the mountains of Nariño, and the Macarena Mts. (Concordia, Baudó Mts. above the río Atrato, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Lomitas, San Antonio, Riolima, La Florida, La Gallera, río Mechengue 825 m., Cerro Munchique, El Tambo; Cerro Pax, Pasto, Mayasquer, Ricaurte, La Guayacana; Santa Elena, Medellín, Salento, Laguneta 3000 m., Toche, El Edén, Miraflores, La Candela, El Isno, La Sierra; Cachirí, Páramo de Tamá, La Pica, Peñablanca, río Negro [Boyacá], "Bogotá", Fusagasugá, Buenavista [Meta], Andalucía). [*México, Central America, parts of Ecuador and Perú.*]

Additional records.—Choachí; Ridge S. W. of Entrada Camp [Macarena Mts.] 1350 m. (col. C. C. Doncaster).

* *Atlapetes torquatus basilicus* (Bangs)

SANTA MARTA ATLAPETES

Buarremon basilicus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 12, p. 159, 1898 (Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mts., 600-2700 m. (Pueblo Viejo, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, San Francisco, El Líbano, Valparaíso, Cincinnati, San Lorenzo, Páramo de Mamarongo, Macotama).

* *Atlapetes torquatus perijanus* Phelps and Gilliard

PERIJÁ ATLAPETES

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1100, p. 6, 1940 (La Sabana, Rio Negro, Perijá district, Zulía, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Pamplonita, Quebrada La Cucalina below Pamplonita 1730-1800 m.). [*Perijá region of northwestern Venezuela.*]

The only Colombian adult specimen which I have examined differs from the type and one other specimen of *perijanus* by having the pectoral band wider and more solid.

* *Atlapetes torquatus assimilis* (Boissonneau)

BOISSONNEAU'S ATLAPETES

Tanagra assimilis, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 67, 1840 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca southward to the mountains of Narifio; the Central Andes and the Western Andes, but not recorded from the west slope of the latter range ("Bogotá", Choachi, Chipaque 2700 m., El Peñón 2880 m.; Santa Elena, "Medellin", Santa Isabel, Laguneta, Coconuco, Almaguer; Andes west of Popayán; Chiles 3600 m., Cerro Pax). [*Ecuador, except southwestern section; northwestern Perú.*]

* *Atlapetes atricapillus atricapillus* (Lawrence)

LAWRENCE'S BLACK-HEADED ATLAPETES

Buarremon atricapillus, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 10, p. 396, 1874 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Colombia and eastern Panamá.

COLOMBIA.—Range little known. Recorded from the west slope of the Eastern Andes and both slopes of the Central Andes in the upper Tropical Zone (San Gil 1095 m., "Bogotá"; west of Honda [rio Guali Valley]; La Frijolera 1500 m.).

A related form, *Atlapetes atricapillus tacarcunae* (Chapman) should be found on the Colombian slope of Mt. Tacarcuna on the Panamá border.

* *Lysurus castaneiceps* (Sclater)

CHESTNUT-CAPPED SPARROW

Buarremon castaneiceps, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 441 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones on the western slope of the Western Andes, and the Putumayo slope of the Andes of Nariño (Río Sucio, Frontino, La Selva, Pueblorrico, Nóvita Trail 1050-1800 m., La Gallera 2100 m., Cocal, río Munchique, río Mechenque 720 m.; Cerro Pax).

Four birds from the Western Andes of Colombia have a deeper and wider bill than a single specimen from Cerro Pax.

* *Arremon taciturnus taciturnus* (Hermann)

PECTORAL SPARROW

Tanagra taciturna, Tabl. Aff. Anim., p. 214, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—South America east of the Andes, from eastern Colombia to the Guianas. The Río Negro region southward to southeastern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia along the Orinoco (Maipures). [Southern Venezuela, northern Brazil west to the Río Negro, and the Río Madeira southward to Espirito Santo, Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.]

Replaced farther west on the Eastern Llanos, near the base of the Andes, by the next form.

* *Arremon taciturnus axillaris* Sclater

YELLOW-SHOULDERED SPARROW

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 97 ("Bogotá").

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Casanare, eastern Boyacá, and Meta (Palmar, La Colorada, "Bogotá", Villavicencio, río Ocoa, río Dudita). [Western Venezuela in the States of Portuguesa, Barinas and southern Táchira.]

* *Arremon schlegeli schlegeli* Bonaparte

SCHLEGEL'S FINCH

Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 488, 1850 (Caracas, Venezuela).

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

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast (except the Macuira range in La Guajira) westward to Atlántico and northern Bolívar, Tropical Zone up to about 1000 m. (La Concepción, Chirúa, San Miguel, Pueblo Viejo, Palomino, Onaca, Cacagualito, Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Agua Dulce, Las Vegas, Cincinnati, Riofrío; Los Pendales, Santa Cruz, Cartagena, La Popa [= Cerro de La Popa in the outskirts of Cartagena], Turbaco). [Northern Venezuela.]

Additional records.—La Cueva.

Arremon schlegeli fratrueis Wetmore

MACUIRA FINCH

Smiths. Misc. Coll., 106, no. 16, p. 13, 1946 (Near Nazaret, 450-600 m., Serranía de Macuira, Guajira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Confined to the Serranía de Macuira above 450 m., in the Guajira Peninsula (near Nazaret).

* **Arremon schlegeli canidorsum** Zimmer

SAN GIL FINCH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54, pp. 133-136, 1941 (San Gil, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the western slope of the Eastern Andes in the rio Fonce valley, Santander (San Gil 1095 m.).

* **Arremon aurantirostris erythrorhynchus** Sclater

RED-BILLED FINCH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, p. 83, pl. 89 ("Bogotá").

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central America to northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle Magdalena, lower Cauca, and upper Sinú Valleys ("Bogotá"; Chicoral, Honda, west of Honda, Remedios 770 m.; Puerto Valdivia; Quimari).

* **Arremon aurantirostris strictocollaris** Todd

TODD'S ORANGE-BILLED FINCH

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 35, p. 90, 1922 (Sautatá, lower Río Atrato, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the extreme lower Atrato Valley (Sautatá). [*Eastern Panamá.*]

Replaced in the middle and upper Atrato Valley by the next form.

* **Arremon aurantirostris occidentalis** Hellmayr

PACIFIC ORANGE-BILLED FINCH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1911, pp. 1118, 1119 (Condoto, Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the middle and upper Atrato Valley and the entire Pacific coast, usually up to about 1000 m., and rarely to 1800 m. (rio Jampavadó, rio Juradó, rio Salaquí, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, Nuquí, Baudó Mts., rio Jurubidá 1000 m., Santa Cecilia, Nóvita Trail 480 m., La Costa, rio Mechengue, rio Munchique, Munchique 1800 m.; Barbacoas, Buenavista, La Guayacana).

In northwestern Colombia *occidentalis* and *strictocollaris* merge. Thus in 14 birds from the rio Jampavadó, rio Salaquí and rio Juradó, one from the latter locality and another from the rio Jampavadó are typical *strictocollaris*.

Chapman noted a bird from 1800 m. on Cerro Munchique as larger than birds from the Tropical Zone (wing 76 mm.). This measurement, however, is surpassed by a male from La Costa, 750 m., which has a wing of 77 mm.

* **Arremon aurantirostris spectabilis** Sclater

EAST ECUADORIAN ORANGE-BILLED FINCH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, "1854", 1855, p. 114, pl. 67 (Quijos, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Putumayo (Umbria). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

* **Arremon conirostris tocuyensis** (Todd)

TOCUYO SPARROW

Arremonops tocuyensis, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 198, 1912 (Tocuyo, Lara, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward to western Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.—The Guajira Peninsula and the scrubby region around Riohacha in the arid Tropical Zone (Nazaret, Carraipia, Maicao, Riohacha, Arroyo de Arenas). [*Northwestern Venezuela.*]

At Arroyo de Arenas, in the arid coastal plain south of Riohacha, the range of *tocuyensis* comes very close to that of typical *conirostris*. The latter has been recorded by Todd and Carriker from Loma Larga, about 12 km. south of Arroyo de Arenas.

* **Arremon conirostris conirostris** Bonaparte

BONAPARTE'S SPARROW

Consp. Gen. Av., 1, (2), p. 488, 1850 (Colombia "Bogotá", *ex* Hellmayr and von Seilern).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Caribbean coast from the upper Sinú Valley eastward to the eastern foothills of the Santa Marta Mts. in the upper Rancheria Valley; the Magdalena Valley south to about 4° North Latitude, and the east slope of the Eastern Andes from Casanare to Meta. Not recorded from Atlántico. (Quimarí, Murucucú, Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Cartagena; Tucurínca, Aracataca, Riofrio, Mamatoco, Bonda, Dibulla, Loma Larga, Fonseca, Conejo, Los Gorros, La Cueva, Camperucho, Caracolicito; Codazzi, Bucaramanga, Sasaima 1225 m., "Bogotá"; Puerto Sagoc, Puerto Berrio, Malena, Nare, Honda, Ambalema, Chicoral, Guamalito; Casanare, Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Territorio de San Martín). [*Northern Venezuela south to the Orinoco, except northern Falcón, western Lara and the region south of Lake Maracaibo.*]

Replaced east of the Santa Marta Mts. in the lower Rancheria Valley by the smaller form *tocuyensis*.

* **Arremon conirostris inexpectatus** (Chapman) HUILA SPARROW

Arremonops conirostris inexpectatus, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 184, 1914 (Below Andalucía, 900 m., west slope of the Eastern Andes, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Arid Tropical and lower border of the Subtropical Zone in the upper Magdalena Valley south of 3° 30' North Latitude (Villavieja 439 m., Andalucía, El Isno, San Agustín 1600 m.).

Arremon conirostris umbrinus (Todd) ZULIA SPARROW

Arremonops conirostris umbrinus, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 36, p. 38, 1923 (Santa Elena, Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Norte de Santander (Petrólea, río Zulia, Guayabal, 16 km. north of Cúcuta, Chinácota, La Donjuana, El Rosario, San Luis, Santiago, Gramalote, Sardinata, Aguablanca, La Arenosa, El Edén, La Jarra, La Javilla). [South and west of Lake Maracaibo in the States of Mérida, Táchira, and Zulia.]

* **Arremon conirostris striaticeps** (Lafresnaye) LAFRESNAYE'S SPARROW

Embernagra striaticeps, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 61, 1853 (Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone from the lower río Atrato southward to the Pacific slope of Nariño (Sautatá; Tumaco, Barbacoas, Buenavista). [Panamá; western Ecuador.]

This is *Arremonops conirostris chrysoma* of Chapman's list.

* **Myospiza humeralis humeralis** (Bosc) GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

Tanagra humeralis, Journ. d'Hist. Nat. (Choix de Mémoires), 2, no. 17, p. 179, pl. 34, fig. 4, 1792 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical, occasionally Subtropical Zone in the Cauca Valley, the Santa Marta region, the Magdalena Valley south to Villavieja, the Eastern Andes, and the Eastern Llanos eastward to the Orinoco (Jamundi, Cali, Yumbo; Bonda, San José, Taquina, Páramo de Macotama 2700 m., Camperucho; Monte Elías, Tierra Nueva, "Potrero de Benancio", Casacará, Aguachica, Ayacucho, Bucaramanga; near Honda, Chicoral, Villavieja; Palmar, Villavicencio, Quenane, La Argentina Vieja, Yurimena; Maipures). [Venezuela, the Guianas, Brazil west to the Rio Madeira, Matto Grosso and parts of Bolivia.]

Additional records.—Peralonso, Puerto López.

Myospiza h. columbiana Chapman is regarded as a synonym.

Mycspiza humeralis pallidula Wetmore

GUAJIRA GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 62, p. 161, 1949 (Maicao, Guajira, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Restricted to the Guajira Peninsula (Maicao, Puerto López, Puerto Estrella). [*Adjacent arid lowlands of northwestern Venezuela, north of Maracaibo.*]

Mycspiza aurifrons apurensis Phelps and Gilliard

APURE YELLOW-BROWED SPARROW

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1153, p. 17, 1941 (Santo Domingo, Táchira, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Venezuela and eastern Colombia to Bolivia, and the Amazon Valley.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Norte de Santander (rio Táchira, rio Pamplonita). [*Western Venezuela.*]

* **Mycspiza aurifrons cherriei** Chapman

CHERRIE'S YELLOW-BROWED SPARROW

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 183, 1914 (Villavicencio, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Llanos del Meta (Villavicencio, Yurimena).

Additional records.—Rio Ocoa.

Mycspiza aurifrons tenebrosa Zimmer and Phelps

RIO NEGRO YELLOW-BROWED SPARROW

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1395, p. 8, 1949 (San Carlos, Río Negro, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Río Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare. [*Southern Venezuela along the Río Negro, and doubtlessly adjacent section of northwestern Brazil.*]

* **Mycspiza aurifrons aurifrons** (Spix)

YELLOW-BROWED SPARROW

Tanagra aurifrons, Av. Bras. Spec. Nov., 2, p. 38, pl. 50, fig. 2, 1825 (Fonte Boa, Río Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Known from the Caquetá region, ranging doubtlessly southward to Amazonas (Florencia, Morelia, Tres Esquinas). [*Upper Amazonia to Bolivia.*]

* **Ammodramus savannarum caucae** Chapman

CAUCA VALLEY GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 161, 1912 (Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Range of the species.—United States east of the Rocky Mts., México, the West Indies, Central America, Colombia and Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Cauca Valley (Cali 1000 m., Yumbo 985 m.). [*Western Ecuador.*]

* *Brachyspiza capensis costaricensis* (Allen) COSTA RICAN SPARROW

Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 374, 1891 (San José, Costa Rica).

Range of the species.—Southern México southward through Central and South America to Tierra del Fuego.

COLOMBIA.—Usually Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes and the Santa Marta Mts., not rare in the upper Tropical Zone, and occasionally found as low as 360 m. (San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, Chirúa, La Concepción, San Sebastián, El Mamón, Atánques; La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Cachirí, Pamplona, Bucaramanga, "Bogotá", Choachí, above Choachí 3000 m., Fómeque, Quetame, Chipaque, El Peñón, El Roble, Salto de Tequendama, Sabana de Bogotá and city of Bogotá, La Holanda, Villeta sight, below Andalucía 900 m. [west slope]; La Frijolera, Santa Elena, Medellín, Envigado, Retiro, La Camelia, Santa Isabel 3600 m., Salento, Laguneta, río Toche, El Edén, "east of Palmira 2040 m." [= Miraflores], La Palma, Popayán, La Sierra, Valle de las Papas; Paramillo 3750 m., Dagua 600 m., San Antonio, Cali, Palmira, Cerro Munchique, Andes west of Popayán, Mojarras 360 m.; Ricaurte, Mayasquer, Cumbal, Cerro Pax). [*Costa Rica, Panamá; Ecuador; western Venezuela.*]

Additional records.—Subachoque; Paletará; Pichindé above Cali.

Four males from Cumbal, 3150 m., have wings of 71-75 mm. (ave. 73.1 mm.) as against 63-69 mm. (ave. 65.8 mm.) for birds from Laguneta 2300 m., Salento 2300 m., Toche 2300 m., Mayasquer 2000 m., San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo and La Palmita. Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77, p. 410, 1940) gives for the wing of *costaricensis* 62-67 mm. (ave. 64.3 mm.). It is possible that more specimens from the Temperate Zone of the mountains of Nariño will show that region to be inhabited by a larger race than that found in the rest of Colombia. Dr. Chapman, however, calls all Colombian birds *costaricensis*, and as he had at his disposal large quantities of material, I follow his identification. A single male from Mojarras, 360 m., in the Patía Valley, has the coronal stripe much paler grey and the under parts whiter than any other specimen examined.

Professor Dugand writes me that one male from Subachoque, near Bogotá, has the wing 72 mm.

* *Emberizoides herbicola sphenurus* (Vieillot)
GUIANAN WEDGE-TAILED GROUND FINCH

Passerina sphenura, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 25, p. 25, "1817", 1818 (Cayenne).

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

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones in the Cauca Valley, the three Andean ranges, the Santa Marta Mts., and the Llanos del Meta (El Tambo [Cauca], Yumbo; Paletará, La Manuelita, Medellín, "Río Poru" [= Río Porce]; Palomino, Pueblo Viejo, San Miguel, Macotama, Chirúa, Heights of Chirúa, La Concepción; El Cauca, "Bogotá", Quetame, Quenane, Yurimena). [*Venezuela (except the upper Apure Valley) and the Guianas.*]

Additional records.—Popayán.

Birds from the northern portion of the Eastern Llanos in Arauca may belong to the form *apurensis* Gilliard described from the upper Apure Valley in adjacent western Venezuela.

The present part concludes the main list of the birds of Colombia. However, since Part I was published (November 20, 1948) a considerable number of species and subspecies, not previously reported from the country, have been secured through collections made in various parts of Colombia.

To bring this list up to date an addenda, together with a corrigenda and index to the entire work, will be published early in 1952.

The four installments of "*The Birds of the Republic of Colombia*" were issued as follows:

- 1.—pp. 251 to 380, vol. V, No. 22, November 20, 1948.
- 2.—pp. 381 to 644, " " No. 23, September 28, 1949.
- 3.—pp. 645 to 872, " " No. 24, July 10, 1950.
- 4.—pp. 873 to 1112, " " No. 25, August 31, 1951.

The addenda and corrigenda to "*The Birds of Colombia*", and the General Index to Volume V of *Caldasia* (Nos. 21 to 25) will appear in a special issue early in 1952.—EDITOR.