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NEW BIRDS FROM PERU AND ECUADOR

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The following new forms were discovered in the course of identifying a collection made by José M. Schunke in 1946 in Yarinacocha, just north of Pucalpa, on the Rio Ucayali, Loreto, Peru. All measurements are in millimeters. The wing measurements were made by flattening the wing; the bill measurements are the length of the culmen from the base, unless otherwise stated.

Amazona farinosa chapmani subsp. nov.

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum No. 77395, from Sarayacu, Rio Bobonaza, eastern Ecuador, altitude 350 meters. Adult male, collected December 20, 1930, by Olalla and Sons.

Diagnosis.—Much larger than *A. f. farinosa* and *A. f. inornata*; similar to the latter in not having any yellow feathers on the crown.

Range.—Eastern Ecuador and eastern Bolivia.

Measurements.—Three males: wing 259–278 (270); tail 148–158 (152); culmen (from cere) 38–42 (40). Three females: wing 255–269 (263); tail 141–145 (142); culmen (from cere) 40–41 (40).

Measurements of *farinosa* and *inornata* show no differences and are lumped here for comparison with *chapmani*. Five males: wing 229–242 (236.4); tail 126–145 (131); culmen (from cere) 37–39 (37.6). Four females: wing 229–245 (237); tail 123–135 (130); culmen (from cere) 34–43 (38).

Remarks.—Chapman (op. cit., p. 262) called attention to the fact that specimens from eastern Ecuador were larger than Panamanian and Colombian specimens of *inornata*, but hesitated to separate them because of lack of comparative material from the interior of Brazil. However, wing measurements published by Gyldenstolpe (1945, K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl., Bd. 22, No. 3, p. 58) of birds from central Brazil vary from 242 to 245, and those birds belonged variously to *farinosa* and *inornata*.

Birds from eastern Peru would be expected to belong to the race *chapmani*; three birds from Yarinacocha, Rio Ucayali, however, have wings 240–245 and must be placed in *inornata*. This gives the race *chapmani* a discontinuous range and indicates that the Ecuadorean and Bolivian populations are probably of independent origin. Nevertheless both populations are clearly separable on size from the surrounding and intervening race *inornata*, but are inseparable from each other. The only way to express their morphological characters in the nomenclature is to include them in the same subspecies, although this obscures their independent origin.

The character that separates the other two races, *farinosa* and *inornata*, is the presence of yellow feathers on the crown of the former. This character is highly variable and is not definitive for the identification of single specimens. One of two females from British Guiana, within the accepted range of *farinosa*, has a few yellow feathers on the crown; the other has none. Two of three males from Zulia, western Venezuela, within the accepted range of *inornata*, have one or more yellow feathers; only one is plain. Even a male from Panama, the type locality of *inornata*, has a single yellow feather on the crown. Although birds from French Guiana and northeastern Brazil may be consistent in their possession of yellow crowns and so justify the separation of the races, the character is not definitive for individual birds among the specimens I have examined.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

- A. f. farinosa*: British Guiana, 2 females.
A. f. inornata: Panama, 1 male; Venezuela, Zulia, 3 males; western Ecuador, 1 male; Peru, Yarinacocha, 1 male (molting), 2 females.
A. f. chapmani: Ecuador, Sarayacu, 1 male (type), 2 females; Bolivia, Dept. Santa Cruz, 2 males, 1 female.

Donacobius atricapillus nigrodorsalis subsp. nov.

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum No. 185696, from Yarinacocha, Rio Ucayali, Peru. Adult male, collected May 2, 1946, by José M. Schunke. Original number 592.

Diagnosis.—Much darker on back and rump than the nominate race from Brazil and the Guianas, the black of the head merging into the back without any perceptible line of demarcation; averages slightly larger. Differs in the same characters but to a greater degree from the pale race *brachypterus* of northern Colombia. Lacks

the white line on the side of the nape, characteristic of *albo-vittatus* of Bolivia, and is darker above than that form.

Range.—Apparently confined to the Ucayali Valley in Peru.

Measurements.—Four males (including type): wing 87–90 (88.3); tail 103–111 (107); culmen 27–28 (27.5); tarsus 35–36.5 (35.9). One female: wing 80; tail 96; culmen 26; tarsus 30.5.

Remarks.—Hellmayr (1934, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 7, p. 349, ftn. 2) remarked that “three specimens from Peru are perhaps slightly more blackish above than the average from Brazil and Guiana,” but he considered that this was probably because the Peruvian birds were in fresher plumage. His specimens were from the confluence of the Ucayali and the Marañón, and were probably intermediates between the nominate race and *nigrodorsalis*. The species is evidently uncommon on the Ucayali, since a single record of Berlepsch from Sarayacu (1889, Jour. Orn., 37, p. 292) is apparently the only other published occurrence of this bird above the mouth of the river.

In the Maracaibo basin, Zulia, Venezuela, there is a population of *D. atricapillus* that may also be distinguishable. Hellmayr (l.c.) referred specimens to *brachypterus*, but they are considerably darker than that form, and are practically inseparable from the nominate race. This population, however, is unique in that the males are only slightly larger than the females instead of about 10 per cent larger. The following table shows the range of size in our specimens.

		Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus
<i>D. a.</i> subsp.	3 ♂	75–79 (77)	93–99 (96)	25–26 (25.3)	30–32 (31)
Zulia	4 ♀	74–77 (75.3)	86–92 (89)	23–25 (24)	28–30 (29.5)
<i>atricapillus</i>	12 ♂	81–88 (85.2)	96–107 (104)	24–27 (26.3)	30–35 (33.2)
Brazil, Guiana	4 ♀	76–78 (76.8)	90–96 (92.3)	24–26 (25)	29–32 (30.8)
<i>brachypterus</i>	3 ♂	81–87 (84.3)	102–105 (103.5)	26–27 (26.5)	33–34 (33.3)
Colombia	1 ♀	75	94	24	32
<i>nigrodorsalis</i>	4 ♂	87–90 (88.3)	103–111 (107)	27–28 (27.5)	35–36.5 (35.9)
Peru	1 ♀	80	96	26	30.5

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. a. atricapillus.—Paraguay: Chaco, Fortin Orihuelas, 1 male. Brazil: Matto Grosso, Descalvados, 1 female; São Paulo, Aracatuba, 1 male; Goyaz, Philadelphia, 1 male; Maranhão, Tury-assu, 1 male; Ponto, 1 male, 1 female; Amazonas, Serpa, 1 male; Serra da Lua, 1 male. British Guiana: Buxton, 3 males, 2 females; Georgetown, 1 male, 1 female. Venezuela: Porto Cabello, 1 male; Zulia, Encantrados, 4 males, 3 females; Rio Catetumba, 1 female.

D. a. brachypterus.—Colombia: Antioquia, Sucio, 1 male; Choro, Rio Atrato, 1 female; Magdalena, Fundacion, 1 male, 1 female.

D. a. nigrodorsalis.—Peru: Loreto, Yarinacocha, 5 males, 1 female.

D. a. albo-vittatus.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Rio Surutú, 2 females.

Molothrus bonariensis nigricans subsp. nov.

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum No. 153992, from Yarinacocha, Rio Ucayali, Peru. Adult female, collected February 25, 1946, by José M. Schunke.

Diagnosis.—Female: differs from the females of all other described races in being uniform black, with a faint blue gloss on head and back and a faint green gloss on wings and tail; lacks entirely the warm fuscous that characterizes even the darkest "*melanogyna*" females from southeastern Brazil. Male: similar to less brightly colored individuals of *bonariensis* with the purple of the back not extending over the rump, which is steel blue, and the purple below not covering the belly; much less reddish purple than *cabanisii* and *venezuelensis* and somewhat less reddish purple than *occidentalis* of western Peru, in which the female is light streaked brown. Both sexes about the same size as *riparius*, somewhat smaller than *bonariensis*.

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Measurements.—One adult male: wing 111; tail 88; culmen 21. Four immature males: wing 103–110 (107); tail 78–85 (82.5); culmen 20–22 (21). One adult female: wing 106; tail 82; culmen 20 (the other, adult female, the type, has wings and tail in molt).

Remarks.—These birds are the first records of this species for tropical Peru, east of the Andes; the nearest localities in western Brazil for which there are published records are São Paulo do Olivença on the Rio Solimoes and João Pessoa on the upper Rio Juruá. Birds from western Brazil have been called *bonariensis* by Hellmayr (1937, op. cit., pt. 10, p. 59) and *riparius* Griscom and Greenway by Gyldenstolpe (op. cit., p. 298). The latter race, named from the lower Amazon, is intermediate in size between *minimus* of the Guianas and typical *bonariensis*, and the females differ from *bonariensis* in being sootier, less fuscous, and in being darker above and paler below, with the chin and throat abruptly paler than the chest. Gyldenstolpe extended the range of this form to the Rio Juruá solely on the basis of the size of the males, since he had no females.

The males of *nigricans* seem to be closer in size to *riparius*, but the pattern of the females is entirely different, being a uniform sooty

black below. Hellmayr (op. cit., p. 63) has ably summed up the variations in the females of this species and has shown that there are light and dark color phases, the percentages of which seem to vary with locality. The uniform black females of *nigricans*, however, are unlike any specimens I have seen or found described in the literature, and are worthy of separation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

- M. b. bonariensis*.—Chile: 4 males, 4 females. Argentina: 12 males, 1 female. Bolivia: 16 males, 2 females. Uruguay: 7 males, 9 females. Paraguay: 5 males, 3 females. Brazil: Paraná, 2 males, 2 females; Santa Catherina, 1 male; São Paulo, 1 male, 1 female; Minas Geraes, 1 male; Bahia, 1 male, 1 female; Ceará, 3 males; Piahy, 2 males; Maranhão, 1 female.
- M. b. riparius*.—Brazil: Pará, Rio Tapajoz, 1 male.
- M. b. minimus*.—Tobago: 1 male. British Guiana: Buxton, 5 males, 2 females; Georgetown, 1 female.
- M. b. venezuelensis*.—Venezuela: Maracay, Aragua, 1 male, 1 female; Merida, Rio Chama, 1 male, 1 female; Caracas, 1 male.
- M. b. cabanisi*.—Colombia: Bolivar, Lorica, 1 male, 1 female; Cauca, Miraflores, 1 male, 1 female; Rio Barratau, 1 male; "Bogata," 1 female.
- M. b. occidentalis*.—Peru: Libertad, Hacienda Llagueda, 3 males, 4 females.
- M. b. nigricans*.—Peru: Loreto, Yarinacocha, 5 males, 2 females.

Micrastur buckleyi Swann

Micrastur melanoleucus buckleyi Swann, 1919, Syn. List Acc., subst. p. 15—Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Measurements.—One male, wing 209; tail 228; tarsus 55; culmen 16.

Remarks.—When Swann described *Micrastur buckleyi* he considered it a race of *melanoleucus* (= *semitorquatus*), and his original description reads in part, "Much smaller, wing, ♂ (?) 8.60 in.; tarsi and feet much smaller and weaker . . ." Sufficient specimens are now at hand, however, to show that *M. buckleyi* is a distinct species whose range—eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru—is within the range of the species *semitorquatus*. It seems to be identical in color with *semitorquatus* but is smaller, with a proportionately much shorter tarsus.

Chapman (1926, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 221) listed four males of *M. melanoleucus buckleyi* from eastern Ecuador and gave their wing measurements. Two of the specimens had normal wings for *melanoleucus* (= *semitorquatus*), 245 and 247, but the other two were much smaller, 213 and 215, within the range of Swann's

buckleyi, 8.60 in. (=217 mm.). Through the kindness of Mr. J. T. Zimmer, of the American Museum of Natural History, I have the tarsal measurements of the two smaller birds, 62 and 55.5, respectively, as well as the corrected wing measurements, 215 and 219, made by flattening the wing. The following table summarizes these measurements and compares them to eleven males of *semitorquatus* from Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

	Wing	Tarsus	Culmen	Wing/Tarsus
<i>buckleyi</i>	(3) 209-219 (214)	(3) 55-62 (57.5)	(1) 16	(3) 3.7
<i>semitorquatus</i> ..	(11) 237-257 (247)	(11) 82-91 (87)	(11) 19-21 (20)	(11) 2.8

No females of *buckleyi* are known, but the measurements for ten females of *semitorquatus* are wing 257-281 (267); tarsus 82-94 (89.4); culmen 20-23 (21.6); wing/tarsus 3.0.

The above table shows that *buckleyi* is not only smaller than *semitorquatus* in all dimensions but that it has proportionately a much shorter tarsus. Consequently *buckleyi* cannot be either a race of *semitorquatus*, since it shares the same range, nor small aberrant individuals of that species, because of the difference in proportions. It must be a valid species in its own right. Localities from which it has been collected are Sarayacu (type locality), Rio Suno, and San José, Ecuador; and Yarinacocha, Peru.

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