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TWO NEW GAME BIRDS FROM PERU

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In working out collections made in Peru by Celestino Kalinowski and by the Conover Peru Expedition (1958) it was found that specimens of *Crypturellus strigulosus* and *Odontophorus gujanensis* could be assigned to no recognized race. It seems advisable to publish the present description of new forms in advance of a full report, which is now in course of preparation. For the loan of comparative material and other courtesies I am indebted to the authorities of the following institutions: the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; the American Museum of Natural History, New York; the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; and Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

Crypturellus strigulosus peruvianus, new subspecies

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum no. 19702 (Conover Collection), from Collpa, left bank of Río Tambopata, Madre de Dios, Peru. Adult female, ovary enlarged. Collected August 26, 1958, by Emmet R. Blake. Original number 14010.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *C. s. strigulosus* but entire throat virtually pure white, lores and sides of head duller and darker reddish, the gray of the under parts more extensive posteriorly, and the white area of the abdomen severely reduced.

Measurements.—Wing, 169; tail, 47; exposed culmen, 25 mm.

Range.—Known only from the unique type. Presumably resident in the heavily wooded lowlands of southeastern Peru and adjacent parts of Brazil and Bolivia.

Remarks.—Individual variation in the nominate form is expressed principally in the coloring of the throat and under parts. Diversity of color in these areas is not related to age, sex, or locality. The twenty-one Brazilian specimens of both sexes now before me probably represent the complete range of variation to be found in *strigu-*

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losus yet all are essentially gray-breasted birds having more or less intensely reddish or buffy throats and, with a single exception, conspicuously white or buffy white bellies.

The exception, a male from Igarapé do Gordão, Río Juruá, Amazonas, is much like *peruvianus* below, but has vermiculated (not boldly barred) flanks and a conspicuously reddish throat that is in striking contrast to the throat of *peruvianus*. This specimen, incidentally, is from a region that has been assigned to the proposed race, *hellmayri*, a vaguely characterized form which, for reasons set forth below, I consider a fortuitous variant of typical *strigulosus*. It is perhaps noteworthy that, unlike the white-throated type of *peruvianus*, birds of the Brazilian series with the palest throats tend to have the whitest under parts.

The acknowledged range of *C. s. strigulosus* extends from the Pará district of Brazil westward (south of the Amazon River) to extreme northeastern Peru, where it was reported by Zimmer (1938, p. 50) on the lower Río Ucayali at Lagarto, Loreto. It has also been taken in northern Bolivia at Victoria, a locality on the lower Río Beni, Territorio de Colonias (Gyldenstolpe, 1945b, p. 33). Thus *strigulosus* completely encompasses and probably is identical with the proposed race, *hellmayri*, of the upper Río Juruá and west bank of the upper Río Madeira. Even more conclusive is the fact that two specimens from Hyutanahán, Río Purús, a locality almost directly between the type locality of *hellmayri* and its westernmost limits on Río Juruá, are reported by Todd (1942, p. 22) as being practically indistinguishable from Río Tapajós specimens. In view of these circumstances *hellmayri* can no longer be maintained as a distinct form and so becomes a synonym of *strigulosus*.

Odontophorus gujanensis rufogularis, new subspecies

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum no. 19568 (Conover Collection), from Quebrada Esperanza, Río Javary-Mirim, Loreto, Peru. Altitude 200 meters. Adult male collected September 15, 1957, by Celestino Kalinowski.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *O. g. pachyrhynchus* of central eastern Peru (Junín and Ayacucho) but entire throat, sides of head and sides of neck uniformly bright chestnut, this sharply defined posteriorly; bill decidedly heavier; under parts much grayer and duskier, less ochraceous tawny, the barring obsolescent or lacking; rump and upper tail coverts darker and duskier. Differs from duskiest examples of *O. g. buckleyi* of eastern Ecuador and northern Peru north of the Río

Marañon chiefly in the conspicuous reddish coloring of the head, the greater size of the bill, and the reduction or loss of the ventral barring.

Measurements.—Wing, 143, 150; tail, 63, 69; culmen from base, 20, 21; greatest depth of bill, 14, 15 mm.

Range.—Known only from two adults (♂, ♀) collected above San Vicente on Río Javary-Mirim, a northern tributary of upper Río Javary, Loreto, Peru.

Remarks.—This form is strikingly distinct from any known relative. Although combining certain characters both of *buckleyi* and of *pachyrhynchus*, the two adjacent races of *gujanensis*, these characters are so accentuated in *rufogularis* as to eliminate the concept of an intermediate link in a continuing cline.

Geographically, as well as in similarity of body plumage, *rufogularis* is nearest *buckleyi*. Evidently the two are separated only by the width of the Río Marañon, a stream of sufficient magnitude after its emergence from the Andes to act as a serious obstacle for essentially terrestrial forest birds. The isolating factors that separate *rufogularis* from *pachyrhynchus* of central eastern Peru are less evident. In view of their fundamental similarity it is not unlikely that when material from the intervening region (Loreto) becomes available the two will prove to represent the extremes of a cline that is revealed most conspicuously in the coloring of the head and, to a lesser degree, in the modification of the body plumage.

The nominate race occupies a very extensive range and is subject to considerable individual variation that has led to the formal separation of several alleged races. Two of these, *rufina* Spix of lower Amazonia and *snethlagei* Pinto of the middle reaches of the Amazon River (Manacapurú and Santarém), were recognized as individual variants and reduced to synonymy by Hellmayr and Conover (1942, pp. 263, 264, footnotes).

Of greater interest in the present connection are an adult male from the right bank of the upper Río Negro (São Pedro), deposited in the Vienna Museum, and a female from Manacapurú, Amazonas, in Chicago Natural History Museum. The former has been discussed at length by Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 263, footnote). Both birds are remarkable in having the sides of the head and entire throat down to the foreneck bright rufous chestnut, a circumstance that might appear to compromise the status of *rufogularis*. However, it is noteworthy that the São Pedro and Manacapurú specimens have the characteristic and distinctive body plumage of *gujanensis*, a form in which individual variation of the head coloring is commonplace,

and represent localities contiguous to the main reservoir of the typical form. By way of contrast, *rufogularis* is an isolated, rufous-headed population with the dusky body plumage of the gray-headed form, *buckleyi*.

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