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A NEW ANT-THRUSH FROM BRITISH GUIANA

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In 1938 I made a collection of birds for Chicago Natural History Museum in the Acary Mountains and adjacent lowlands of southern British Guiana. Two of the novelties in the collection, a toucanet (*Aulacorhynchus derbianus osgoodi*) and a woodpecker (*Piculus rubiginosus nigriceps*), have been described elsewhere (Blake, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 24, No. 20, 1941, pp. 227-232). The presence of these birds in a region that does not exceed 4,000 feet in altitude, and averages much less, evidently constitutes an extreme projection of the rich subtropical fauna previously identified with Mount Roraima, Mount Auyan-tepui, and associated highlands of southeastern Venezuela.

Many of the 150 forms in the collection represent considerable extensions of range, either from the east or from the west. A notable example is that of the Andean ant-thrush, *Terenura callinota*, an eastern race of which is described below preparatory to the publication of a general report on the bird fauna of the Acary Mountains.

I am indebted to Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History and to Dr. Arthur Twomey of the Carnegie Museum for the loan of comparative material.

Capitalized names of all colors used in this paper are from Ridgway's *Color Standards and Nomenclature*, 1912.

Terenura callinota guianensis subsp. nov.

Type.—Chicago Natural History Museum No. 120311, from Boundary Camp, head of Itabu Creek, Acary Mountains, British Guiana. Altitude 2,000 feet. Male. Collected September 30, 1938, by Emmet R. Blake. Orig. No. 7403.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *T. c. callinota* (Sclater) of Colombia, but the rump and lower back notably darker and richer, being Claret

Brown rather than Sanford's Brown or Orange Rufous. Bend of the wing and adjacent coverts slightly darker and more intensely yellow than in *callinota*.

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Remarks.—This surprising addition to the Guianan fauna constitutes the first record of the species east of the Andes and represents a minimum range extension of approximately 1,200 miles. The British Guiana specimen was originally sexed as a female, but its black pileum and fully developed yellow shoulder patches unquestionably mark it as a male, although evidently in subadult plumage, as indicated both by the absence of dorsal streaks and by the intermediate appearance of the greater and middle coverts in which the black areas are only partially developed. The distinct color tone of the rump and lower back is clearly of geographical significance, however, since it is not duplicated in either sex of *T. c. callinota*.

As is well known, the faunas of mountainous areas as far eastward as Mount Roraima contain elements having Andean affinities. The discovery of a race of *callinota* in the Acary Mountains, east of Essequibo River drainage, represents a considerable extension of the Andean influence—a circumstance of some significance in view of the discovery in the same area (Blake, MS.) of a typical example of *Contopus nigrescens canescens*, previously known only from Peru.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

T. c. callinota.—Colombia: Bitaco Valley, two males; La Cumbre, one male, one female; Aguadita, one female.—Ecuador: Sabanilla, one female; Papallacta, one male.

T. c. guianensis.—British Guiana: Acary Mountains, one male.



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