



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

590.5

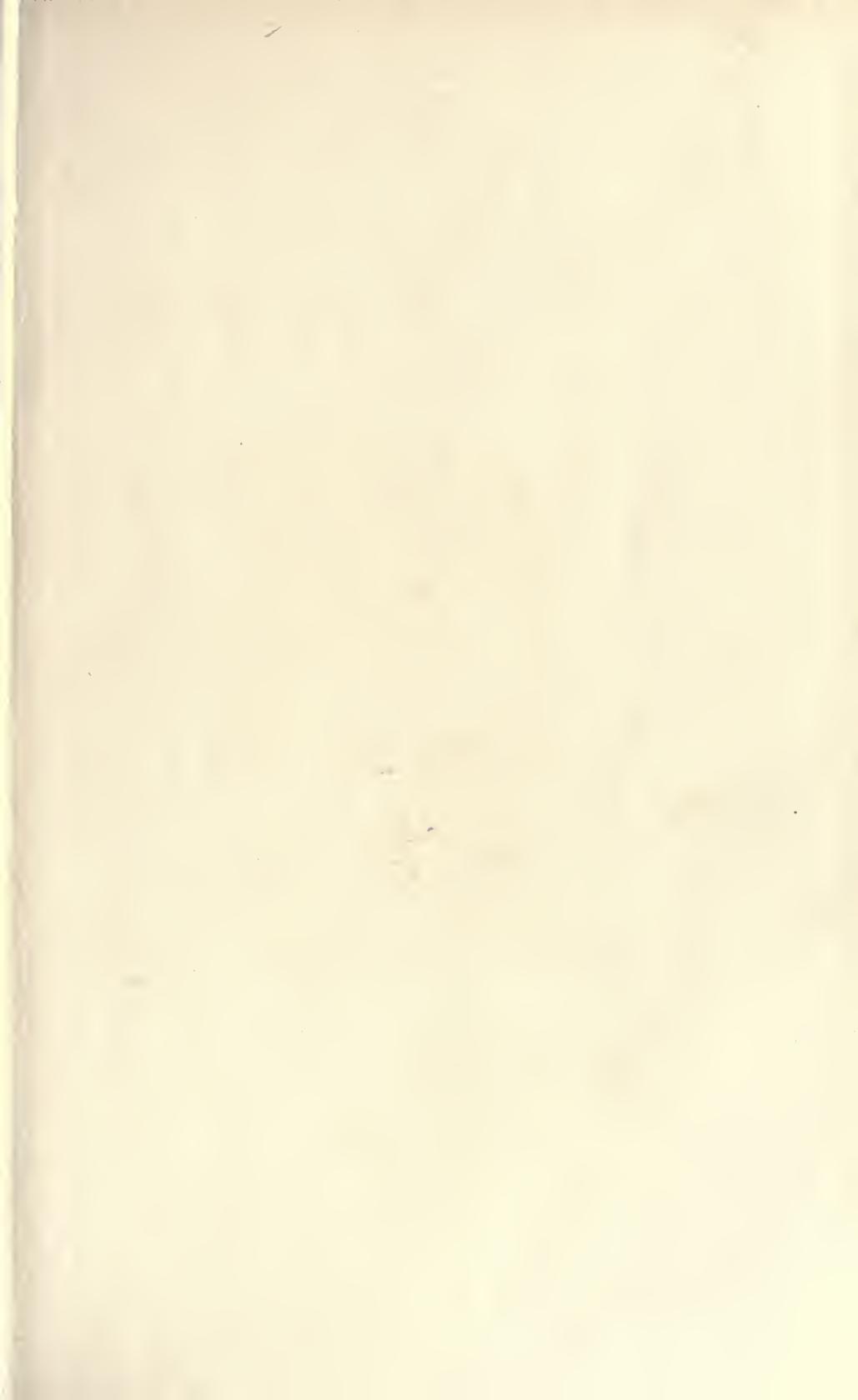
FI

v.31

cop.3

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY
LIBRARY



FIELDIANA • ZOOLOGY

Published by

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Volume 31

JUNE 30, 1949

No. 30

A NEW SPECIES OF TINAMUS FROM PERU

BOARDMAN CONOVER

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, DIVISION OF BIRDS

Chicago Natural History Museum recently received a small collection of birds from the Marcapata Valley, Cuzco, Peru. Among them were four specimens of *Tinamus* from the Hacienda Cadena. One is an example of *Tinamus major peruvianus*, but the other three, all females, belong to a hitherto unknown species of the genus.

Direct comparison has been made with specimens of the four previously known species, *T. tao*, *solitarius*, *major*, and *guttatus*. The coloration of the new bird is entirely different, the dorsal surface being uniform, lacking the prominent bars and vermiculations found in all the other members of the genus. Its measurements are nearest to *solitarius*, but the tarsus and toes seem heavier, more like those of *tao*.

I take pleasure in naming this species after the late Wilfred H. Osgood, for many years Chief Curator of the Department of Zoology in this Museum.

***Tinamus osgoodi* sp. nov.** Osgood's Tinamou.

Type.—From the Hacienda Cadena, Cadena, Marcapata Valley, Cuzco, Peru. Altitude 3,000 feet. No. 17510 Conover Collection, Chicago Natural History Museum. Adult female. Collected February 9, 1949, by Celestino Kalinowski. Original number 179.

Characters.—General appearance black, especially on the dorsal surface, head, neck and upper chest.

Differs from all the other species of *Tinamus* by having the upper parts, sides of the face, neck, and upper chest black. Size slightly larger than *T. major peruvianus* but tarsus and toes much longer and heavier, resembling *T. tao* in this respect.

Description of type.—Throat gray, shading into black on the fore neck; rest of head, neck, upper chest, mantle, scapulars, tertials, back, rump and tail Slate Black (of Ridgway); upper tail coverts black, very narrowly and indistinctly tipped with ochraceous (when

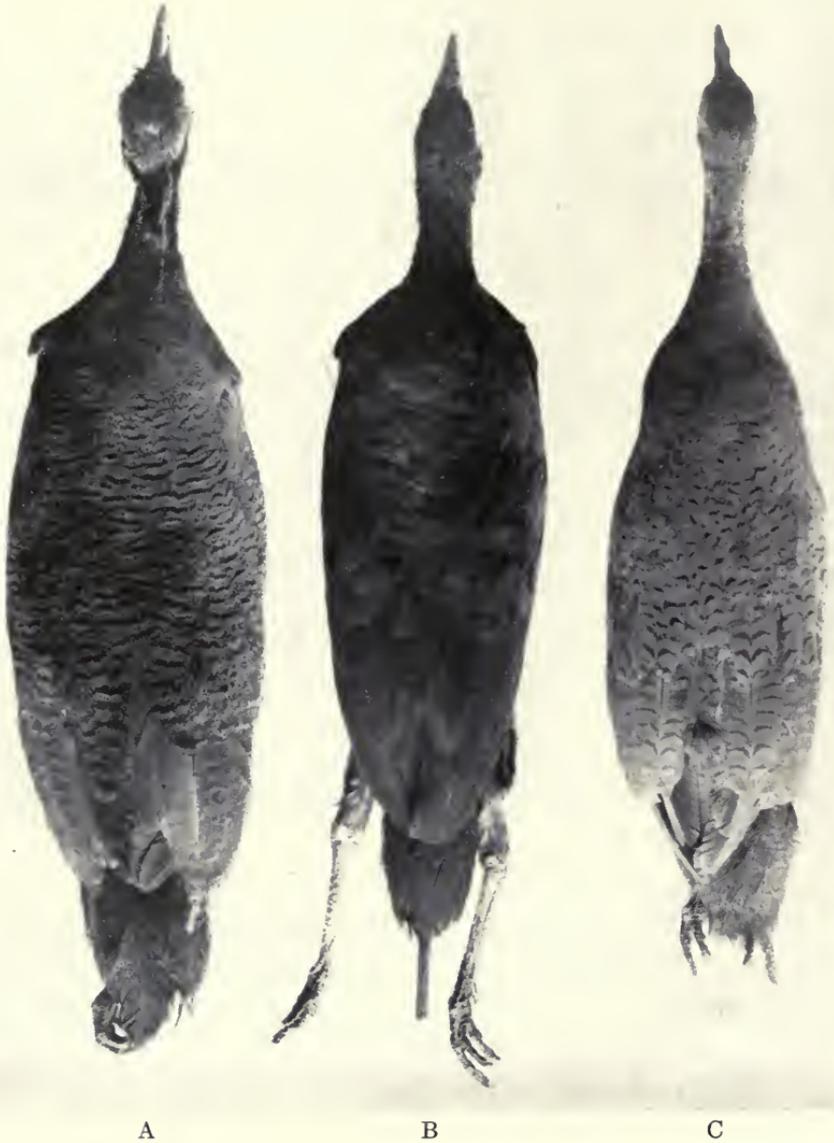


FIG. 66. A, *Tinamus tao weddelli*; B, *Tinamus osgoodi* sp. nov. (type); C, *Tinamus major peruvianus*. The figure illustrates very well the dark coloration of the new species. The light markings showing on the upper back are reflections. The actual coloration is uniform slaty black.

unworn), and with broad, very indistinct (almost obsolescent) bars of dusky brown; lesser upper wing coverts, secondaries, and primaries black; greater upper wing coverts dusky brown, with almost obsolete blackish vermiculations; lesser under wing coverts dusky, greater

70.5
I
31³⁰
cp.3

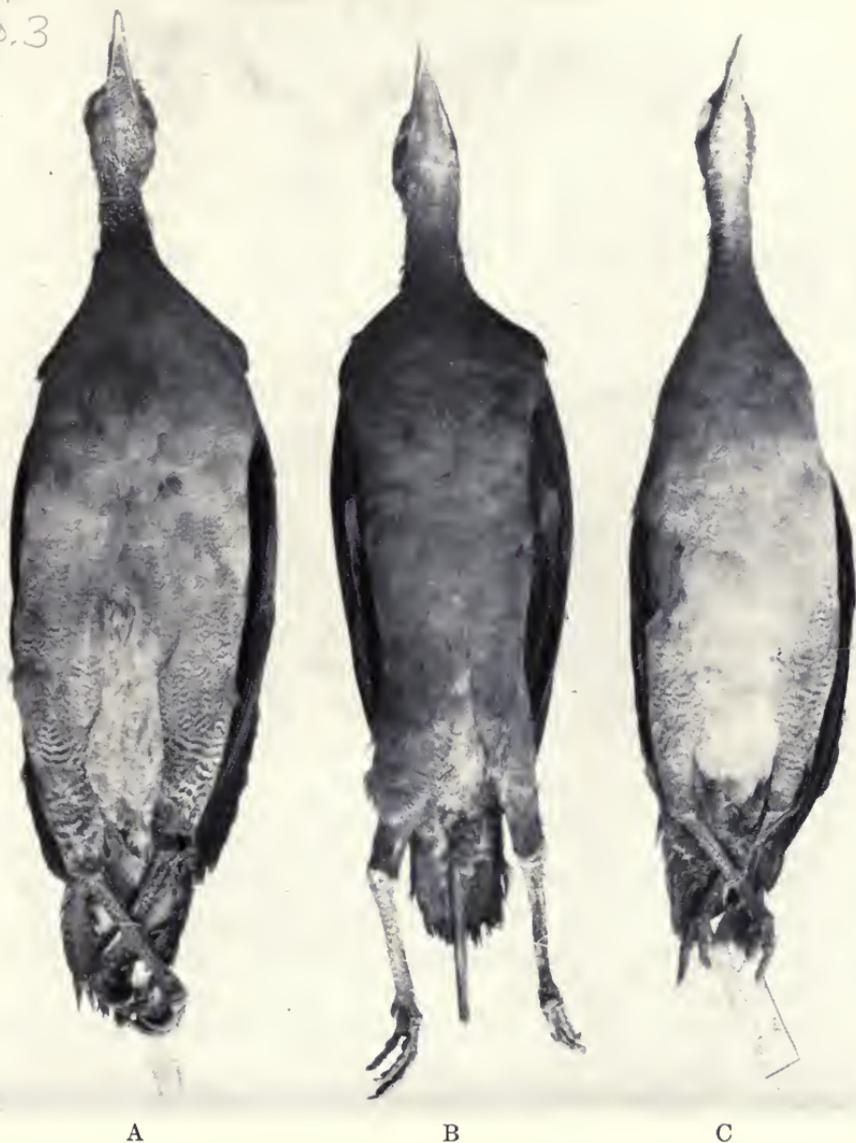


FIG. 67. A, *Tinamus tao weddelli*; B, *Tinamus osgoodi* sp. nov. (type); C, *Tinamus major peruvianus*. The uniform gray throat, slaty black chest, dull brown breast and buffy crissum of the new species are shown fairly well in this figure. Note the longer toes of *osgoodi* as compared to those of *major*.

under wing coverts grayish; lower chest, breast, and thighs dull slaty brown; flanks the same but more washed with gray; crissum and lower flanks dusky at base but widely tipped with ochraceous buff, speckled and vermiculated with dusky; under tail coverts

ochraceous tawny vermiculated and barred with dusky. Iris coffee-colored (café), bill black and light gray (negro y plomo claro), feet lead-colored (plomo). Wing (flat) 259; culmen 36; tarsus 75; middle toe with claw 47 mm.

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Remarks.—The ochraceous buff markings of the crissum and extreme lower flanks are much less in evidence in the two paratypes, both adult females. However, this is probably because of wear, as they are in worn plumage. For the same reason, their upper parts are duller, not quite as slate black as are those of the type.

Because of the dark appearance of these three Marcapata birds, it was thought at first that they might be melanistic examples of one of the other species of the genus. However, this idea was discarded for the following reasons: The specimens could not be assigned to *guttatus* because of its much smaller size, nor to *solitarius*, because its range nowhere approaches the Andes. The tarsus and toes of *major* are much shorter and lighter (61–71 against 75–79 and 35–39 against 46–48 mm., respectively). Finally, in *tao* the white feathers of the throat are edged with dusky but in the specimens of *osgoodi*, these feathers are plain dull gray with no signs of darker edges, as one would expect in melanistic examples.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Tinamus tao tao.—1: Peru (Loreto, Rio Ucayali, Cerro Azul, 1).

Tinamus tao kleei.—1: Peru (Rio Urubamba, 1).

Tinamus tao weddelli.—6: Bolivia (Cerro Hosane, Santa Cruz, 1; Ichilo, Santa Cruz, 1; Palmar, Yungas de Cochabamba, 2; La Pampa, Sandia, 2).

Tinamus osgoodi.—3: Peru (Hacienda Cadena, Cadena, Rio Marcapata, Cuzco, 3).

Tinamus solitarius.—2: Brazil (Raul Soares, Minas Geraes, 1; Estado Santa Catharina, 1).

Tinamus major peruvianus.—14: Peru (Hacienda Cadena, Cadena, Marcapata, Cuzco, 1; Rio Urubamba, 2; Yarinacocha, Rio Ucayali, Loreto, 1); Bolivia, Santa Cruz (Buena Vista, 3; Rio Surutu, 3; Rio Ichilo, 1; Matarcú, Ichilo, 2; Rio Colorado, Ichilo, 1).

Tinamus guttatus.—3: Peru (Yarinacocha, Rio Ucayali, Loreto, 3).

I am indebted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the loan of specimens.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 027924171