

Article XVII.—SOME APPARENTLY UNDESCRIBED BIRDS
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE ROOSEVELT SOUTH
AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

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This paper is the first dealing directly with the ornithological collections brought together by the Roosevelt South American Expedition. Of the four hundred-odd species and subspecies represented in that collection, it is not surprising that there should be a number that are new to the ornithologist. The descriptions of some of the apparently undescribed birds are presented herewith.

The collection contains specimens from a very wide area and from localities with widely different climatic conditions. Owing to the character of the expedition (constantly moving) the collections from the different localities are necessarily fragmentary, and may not be so much as representative. However, the energies of the collectors were directed toward the securing of as large a number of species as possible from each locality in order that the whole might give us an insight into the relationships of the faunas of the different regions.

Little time was given to the study of life histories, but it is hoped that additional notes and observations on habits may be gathered during a proposed supplementary expedition, and incorporated with the completed report on the Roosevelt South American Expedition.

***Chætura chapmani viridipennis* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Similar to *C. chapmani chapmani* but larger and differs in having the pileum, mantle and wings glossed with greenish (instead of steel-blue).

Type.—♂ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127383, Doze Octobre, Matto Grosso, Feb. 17, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie. Wing, 127; tail, 42; bill, 6 mm.

Remarks.—Only a single specimen was secured. It has been compared with a good series of typical *C. chapmani chapmani*.

***Celeus roosevelti* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.—Similar to *C. lugubris* but both outer and inner webs of secondaries and inner primaries hazel-brown regularly barred on inner webs with black.

Type.—♀ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127134, Tapirapoan, Matto Grosso, Jan. 17, 1914; Roosevelt Expedition (No. 17754, Geo. K. Cherrie). Wing, 145; tail, 93; bill, 28 mm.

Description of Type.— General color of back, scapulars and wing-coverts a dusky rufous-brown. The back and scapulars regularly barred with ochraceous-buff, the bars on the wing-coverts being brace-shaped. Entire head, neck, chin and upper throat a warm buff; cheeks dusky brownish, the feathers tipped with ochraceous-buff, the color extending posteriorly in streaks along the sides of the throat where it merges into the hazel-brown of the lower throat, breast and belly. Primaries brownish black, all but the two outermost ones hazel-brown at base of both the outer and inner webs, the hazel area increasing progressively and occupying the entire web on the two innermost. Secondaries hazel-brown (both webs) regularly barred with black, but the bars not extending to the edge of the outer webs. Primaries also barred with black on the rufous inner webs. Shafts of the primaries brownish black, those of the secondaries reddish brown. Rump bright yellow, upper tail-coverts hazel-brown like the secondaries. Tail black (the dwarf side feathers are missing). Under wing-coverts, axillaries, sides, flanks and tibia yellowish buff. Flanks barred with dusky. Under tail-coverts uniform with belly.

***Myrmotherula kermiti* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.— Similar to *M. pygmæa pygmæa* but general color of underparts brighter yellow (pale lemon-yellow) particularly on the chin and throat, where there is not any of the buffy color characteristic of females of *p. pygmæa*, and the lower throat with very distinct black, elongated shaft-spots.

Type.— ♀, Am. Mus. No. 127594, Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, March 6, 1914; L. E. Miller.

Description of Type.— Above black, the feathers of the forehead, crown and occiput broadly edged with warm buff, more intense on the forehead and becoming paler on the occiput where it merges into the straw-yellow of the edges of the mantle feathers. Wings black, greater and middle coverts tipped with straw-yellow, tertiaries broadly edged and primaries and secondaries, except outermost primary, narrowly edged with same color. Tail slate-gray, narrowly tipped and edged with pale yellow or straw-color, and with a distinct subterminal black spot. Sides of face and auriculars ochraceous-buff. Underparts pale lemon-yellow, brightest on throat. Center and sides of lower throat with distinct black, elongated shaft-spots, and a few more elongated shaft-streaks along sides and flanks. Under wing-coverts, bend of wing and axillaries pale lemon-yellow. Maxilla black, mandible dusky, feet slate-gray (in the dry skin).

I take pleasure in dedicating this new Ant-wren to Kermit Roosevelt, as a token of my esteem for a good camp companion and a friend.

***Rhopoterpe torquata tragicus* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *R. torquata torquata* but distinguished by a broader white band across the inner webs of the remiges, which is also relatively nearer the base of the quills.

Type.— ♀ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127669, Rio Roosevelt, "Camp 17," Matto Grosso, March 27, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie. Feet reddish slate-gray; bill black; eye light brown. Wing, 91; tail, 36; bill, 21 mm.

Remarks.— This specimen represents a race quite distinct from those inhabiting Cayenne and the Caura River district (as represented by specimens collected at Suapure by Klages), and also differing from Caquetá, Colombia, specimens. It may be distinguished from each by the broader white band across the inner webs of the remiges (on the innermost primary at least one cm. in width and less than one-half that width on the outermost) being nearer the base of the quills (not over one cm. from the tips of the under primary coverts). The underparts in general are paler; in addition the gray breast and belly has a decided olive-brown wash; while the narrow blackish pectoral line (formed by blackish tips to the hazel-brown feathers of the lower throat bordering the gray breast in the Caura specimen) is indicated by dusky tips to a few feathers only. The under tail-coverts are cinnamon-rufous (in *t. torquata* dark hazel).

Only one form of *R. torquata* has hitherto been recognized, its range extending from British and French Guiana southward and westward to the Amazon and its tributaries the Tapajos, the Madeira, and the Negro; also recorded from eastern Ecuador. The material before me somewhat extends the range of the species northward and westward as shown by specimens from Venezuela (Caura River) and Colombia (Caquetá). It also indicates that there are at least three fairly well-marked races. The type form, *torquata torquata* from Cayenne, in which the white band on the inner webs of the wing-quills (between 15 and 20 mm. from tips of under wing-coverts) is narrow, on the innermost primary not over 8 mm. in width, and rapidly narrowing becomes obsolete on the two outermost; and with a narrow blackish breast-band or line formed by blackish tips to the hazel-brown lower throat feathers where they meet the slate-gray feathers of the breast. A Matto Grosso race, *torquata tragicus* (described above), and a race from Colombia (La Murella, Caquetá) with a considerably restricted hazel-brown area of the throat (scarcely extending to the lower throat) and the black chin and cheeks (not flecked with white), characters that at once separate the female from those of *t. torquata* and *t. tragicus*. The characters of the male are less apparent but there is apparently a greater amount of transverse black barring on the breast.

***Synallaxis rufogularis* sp. nov.**

Char. sp.— Closely resembles *S. rutilans*, but is distinguished by the entire absence of a black throat-patch.

Type.— ♂ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127726, Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, March 9, 1914; Leo E. Miller. Wing, 76; tail, 57; bill, 11.5 mm.

Description of Type.— Forehead, superciliary region, sides of head and neck, throat, foreneck and breast bright hazel-brown; crown, occiput and mantle raw-

umber with a rufous or brown wash, particularly on the crown. Lateral interscapular feathers broadly edged with hazel-brown. Color of the back shading into fuliginous on the rump and upper tail-coverts. Center of belly olive-gray washed with buff and shading into dull mouse-gray with olive wash on sides and under tail-coverts. Wings and tail brownish black, the latter without paler edges. Median and lesser wing-coverts bright hazel-brown and greater wing-coverts broadly edged with the same color. Primary quills narrowly edged on outer webs with the color of the back, with a rufous wash. Inner edges of quills without lighter edges.

Phacellodomus ruber rubicula subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *P. ruber ruber* but much more rufous above (the interscapulars and outer surface of wing hazel-brown) instead of nearly uniform raw-umber from nape to rump.

Type.— ♂ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127731, San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso, Jan. 2, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie. Wing, 76; tail, 88; bill, 15.5 mm.

Description of Type.— Forehead, crown and occiput chestnut-brown; the interscapulars and outer surface of the wings nearly hazel; between the occiput and the interscapulars there is a cinnamon-brown area; also the lower back is cinnamon-brown, merging on the rump and upper tail-coverts into auburn, uniform with the tail. Below a soiled vinaceous-buff, nearly white on the chin and throat with a decided wash of cinnamon across the breast; sides, flanks and under tail-coverts dull cinnamon-brown; under wing-coverts bright pinkish cinnamon.

Remarks.— A single specimen of this race was collected on the San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso, and much to the north of what seems to be the centre of distribution for *ruber ruber*. It may be the same as the "*P. ruber*" described by Mr. Sclater¹ as "above nearly uniform chestnut-red."

Philydor erythrocerus lyra² subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *P. erythrocerus erythrocerus* but more brownish and less olive both above and below.

Type.— ♀ ad., No. 127750 Am. Mus. Coll., 6th of March Rapids, Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso, March 8, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie. Feet oil-green, maxilla blackish, mandible gray. Wing, 86; tail, 69 mm.

Description of Type.— Above head and mantle raw umber merging into chestnut on the rump and upper tail-coverts; tail chestnut; outer surface of wing, including lesser, median and greater coverts, between a cinnamon-brown and a Dresden-brown; inner webs of remiges mummy-brown edged with ochraceous-tawny; under wing-coverts ochraceous-tawny. Below chin and throat cream color, blending abruptly into a brownish chamois in the middle of the breast and belly; sides of breast and flanks much browner, the latter and under tail-coverts being almost exactly the Dresden-brown of Ridgway's 'Color Standards.'

¹ Catalogue of Birds, XV, 1890, p. 80.

² I have pleasure in dedicating this race of the dusky-vented *Philydor* to Lieutenant Lyra, of the Roosevelt-Rondon scientific expedition.

Xiphocolaptes major saturatus subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *X. major castaneus* but decidedly darker, deeper colored both above and below.

Type.— ♂ ad., Amer. Mus. No. 127785, Urucum, near Corumbá, Matto Grosso, Dec. 4, 1913; Geo. K. Cherrie. Eye dark, feet greenish plumbeous. Wing, 145; tail, 93; bill, 49 mm.

Description of Type.— Head dark cinnamon-brown; lores dusky, ear coverts and ill-defined circle about the eye chestnut; color deepening on occiput and hind neck into auburn on back and into chestnut brown on tail. Feathers on crown, occiput and hind neck show very faint (nearly obsolete) pale shaft-lines. Below chin and throat cinnamon-brown shading into russet on breast and sides and darkening into chestnut on abdomen, under tail-coverts and tail. The breast and sides with buffy or tawny shaft-streaks.

Remarks.— Five specimens, collected at Urucum. Two that are immature have the chin and throat pale brownish russet and the remaining underparts less russet and more cinnamon. The pale shaft-streaks on the breast are a little more prominent.

Woodhewers of this race were usually seen in pairs.

Picolaptes angustirostris prædatus subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *P. angustirostris angustirostris* but larger and bill longer.

Type.— ♀ ad., Am. Mus. No. 36101, Concepcion del Uruguay, Sept. 29, 1880; W. B. Barrows. Wing, 100; tail, 81; bill, 40 mm.

Remarks.— In the type the feathers of the mantle are pale olive-brown with nearly concealed hazel-brown centers; rump, upper tail-coverts and tail hazel; forehead, crown and occiput dusky blackish, the feathers marked with grayish white shaft-streaks. The streaking on the crown and nape extends further back than in *P. a. angustirostris*. The outer webs of the wing-quills (except tips of primaries which are blackish) are hazel edged with pale grayish olive (which is the general color of the outer wing surface). The greater wing-coverts are rather broadly edged with a color between a drab and a pale grayish olive, well-defined on the generally darker wing surface. The dusky blackish edges of the feathers of the underparts are more pronounced than in *P. a. angustirostris*.

Another example from the same locality as the type taken Aug. 28, 1880, is without sex mark. It measures: Wing, 100; tail, 78; bill, 36 mm.

Habitat.— Uruguay.

Myiopagis viridicata rondoni¹ subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *M. viridicata viridicata* but paler both above and below.

Type.— ♂ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127860, Urucum, near Corumbá, Matto Grosso, Dec. 13, 1913 (No. 17411, Geo. K. Cherrie).

Remarks.— Five specimens from Ururum and one from Chapada, Matto Grosso, are at a glance distinguishable from Paraguayan birds (typical *viridicata viridicata*) by the paler underparts, chin and throat grayish white deepening somewhat on the chest where there is a wash of grayish olive, the remaining underparts naphthaline-yellow (much paler than the bright citron-yellow of the Paraguayan bird). Above they are as easily distinguished by their grayish olive (not clear dark olive) backs and rich lemon-yellow (instead of cadmium) crown-patches.

Sporophila hypoleuca clara subsp. nov.

Char. subsp.— Similar to *S. h. hypoleuca* from eastern Brazil (Bahia) but the slate-gray above deeper and darker, and with a narrow white band across the rump. Below almost pure white without the ash-gray wash on lower throat, foreneck, sides of body and flanks so prominent in *h. hypoleuca*.

Type.— ♂ ad., Am. Mus. No. 128119, San Lorenzo River (below the mouth of the Cuyabá), Matto Grosso, Jan. 2, 1914; Geo K. Cherrie (No. 17624).

Description of Type.— Above intermediate between deep neutral gray and dark neutral gray (Ridgway's 'Color Standards'); lores and sides of face uniform with crown. Wings and tail blackish. Wing and tail-quills narrowly edged with color of the back. A narrow grayish white band across the rump produced by white tips to some of the feathers. Inner primaries white at base of both inner and outer webs, the white patch at the base of the outer webs forming a speculum. Below almost pure white with only a trace of ash-gray wash on the lower throat, foreneck and sides. Wing, 62; tail, 50 mm.

Remarks.— A female, Am. Mus. No. 128121 (San Lorenzo River, below the mouth of the R. Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, Jan. 2, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie), has the upperparts brownish olive with faint wash of rufous or orange on rump and upper tail-coverts. Wings and tail brownish black edged with color of the back. Sides of face paler brownish olive, the auriculars with narrow buffy shaft-lines. Below chin and upper throat white with pale buffy wash; breast and belly cream-buff with cinnamon-buff wash in center of lower throat, along the sides and flanks; under tail-coverts cinnamon-

¹ I take pleasure in naming this race in honor of Colonel Rondon of the Brazilian Army, who has so greatly increased our knowledge of the interior of Matto Grosso by his indefatigable labors as an explorer.

buff; sides of lower throat and breast pale brownish olive with cinnamon-buff wash. Under wing-coverts pale buffy white. Wing, 62; tail, 53 mm.

♂ im., Am. Mus. No. 128120, San Lorenzo River, Matto Grosso, Jan. 2, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie (No. 17626).

Above deep grayish olive with ochraceous or buffy wash on rump and upper tail-coverts; below exactly similar to the adult female described above. Wing, 63; tail, 54 mm.

There is another specimen in the collection from Corumbá (H. H. Smith Collection) labeled ♂ that doubtless is an immature bird. It is similar to the immature male described above, but more brownish on upperparts.

***Myospiza manimbe nigrostriata* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *M. imanimbe imanimbe* but upperparts gray rather than rufous and the general tone of the head and back uniform.

Type.— ♀ ad., Am. Mus. No. 127061 (brooding), Rio Negro,¹ Paraguayan Chaco, Nov. 12, 1913; Geo. K. Cherrie and L. E. Miller.

Description of Type.— General color above gray heavily streaked with blackish, the feathers of the crown, nape and back with rather broad black center streaks bordered with gray; on the rump and upper tail-coverts the outline of the blackish centers to the feathers is not so sharply defined. Edge of wing bright yellow, lesser wing-coverts with dusky blackish centers washed and edged with olive-yellow; median and greater coverts blackish edged and tipped with pale buffy gray; primary coverts dusky, edged with grayish. Quills and tail-feathers dusky brownish, the primaries narrowly edged with grayish, secondaries edged with grayish rufous; rectrices narrowly edged with grayish. Lores gray, with a yellow supraloral streak that extends to above the eye where it is merged into a dull gray stripe extending back to above auriculars, but separated from them by a blackish streak extending back from the eye; feathers on eyelids dull whitish; ear-coverts and sides of face dull gray, an ill-defined blackish stripe extending from the rictus below the eye and joining the supra-auricular stripe. Sides of neck dull gray, streaked with black; chin and upper throat grayish, lower throat and fore-neck grayish vinaceous-buff; this color extending on to the sides and flanks where it becomes buffy brownish. Center of breast and abdomen whitish, under tail-coverts pale buffy.

Remarks.— The type of this new race, a brooding bird, compared with a brooding female of true *manimbe* is at a glance distinguishable by the almost entire absence of rufous coloring above and in that the general color of the head and back is uniform.

¹ A small tributary of the Rio Pilcomayo entering thirty-five or forty miles from its mouth.

***Thraupis palmarum duvida* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.— Similar to *T. p. melanoptera* and *p. violilavata* but with middle and greater wing-coverts grayish blue-violet instead of yellowish olive, and in the absence of a well-defined yellowish olive area at the base of the remiges.

Type.— ♂, Am. Mus. No. 128245, Carapana, Rio Roosevelt, Amazonia, Brazil, Apr. 24, 1914; Geo. K. Cherrie (Roosevelt Expedition). Carapana is near the mouth of the Rio Roosevelt.

Description of Type.— General color glossy olive, washed above and below with somewhat irregular blotches of grayish blue-violet. The shoulders and lesser wing-coverts bluish violet; greater and middle coverts uniform light grayish blue-violet. The general olive color passes into light olive greenish on the forehead, crown and auricular region. Remiges and primary-coverts brownish black or sooty, faintly edged with olive; tail brownish black faintly edged with olive.

Remarks.— *T. p. duvida* differs from *p. melanoptera* and *p. violilavata* in the light grayish blue-violet (not yellowish olive) middle and greater wing-coverts; and in the absence of a well-defined yellowish olive area at the base of the remiges. The pale yellowish or buffy area on the under surfaces of the wing at the base of the inner webs of the remiges much more restricted, in the outer primary not extending to the quill.

Only a single specimen of this apparently new race was secured.