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NOTES ON THE LOCALITIES VISITED BY O. T. BARON IN NORTHERN PERU AND ON THE *TROCHILIDAE* FOUND THERE.

By O. T. BARON.

(Plate I.)

SOME of the localities mentioned in the following notes are referred to in the first paper on the birds collected by me in Peru, and published by Mr. Salvin in the second volume of this journal (Nov. Zool. II. pp. 1-22). The rest will be included in a second paper shortly to appear.

I paid special attention to the humming-birds wherever I was, and the following observations on them will, I hope, prove of interest.

PACASMAYO.

Pacasmayo, the seaport of Cajamarca, is situated on the beach, so that waves of exceptional size wash into some of the houses facing the ocean. It is a place of very little interest, being built upon sand-dunes without vegetation.

This causes a great scarcity of birds in the immediate vicinity of the town. I saw only a few sparrows and one humming-bird during my stay there. The humming-bird, *Amazilia leucophaea*, was seen feeding from a few flowers, raised in pots and boxes in the hotel garden.

I remained only one night, and took the weekly train in the morning for the interior, arriving at Tembladera, 54 km. distant, after a ride of four hours.

TEMBLADERA.

Tembladera is located on a large dry tract near the river Yonan. Nothing grows away from the ditches excepting cacti and some desert-bushes. Over the irrigated parts grow various trees, and rice is the principal cereal in the bottoms.

The large cactus, not unlike one of Arizona, differing, however, from it by having small pink flowers along the sides of the stems, instead of white ones on the crown as in the latter, furnishes the source of the principal food of *Rhodopis atacamensis*, not only while in blossom, but also when the fruit is ripe and partly eaten by ants or birds.

The flowers are first visited by these humming-birds so early in the morning that one can hardly distinguish them when feeding. They continue to feed till 9 a.m., when the flowers close in the hot sun, to partly open again after 4 p.m.

Ripe fruit exists nearly at all times, and grows to the size of a small apple. It

is of a sweetish taste, and sticky, so that when a bird sucks at it, it leaves a long thread of glittering juice between its bill and the fruit when flying away.

The little *Myrmia micrura* is also found in this locality, feeding from some small flowers which grow along the dykes. This bird here breeds in June, and frequently builds upon its old nest of the previous season. It selects a bush not over 50 cm. in height, and then places the nest between the top branches.

The *male* at that season watches the *female* from a high twig in the vicinity, and whistles a note very much like that of *Atthis heloisae* of Mexico. Occasionally he descends and flies in a vertical semicircle, always making a sound with the tail when on its downward course. The *female* sits in a thick bush, and at about the centre of the circle so made.

Amazilia leucophaea is also quite common near Tembladera, and also a few *Agyrtria taczanowskii* were seen in that locality.

SAN PABLO.

San Pablo is two days' travel along the river Yonan from Tembladera. The place has an elevation of 7500 feet, just above the level of barren lands. Above the town brushwood is seen along the cañons, and even trees grow above 9000 feet. I remained only one day at this place, time enough to recuperate the tired pack-animals.

Several species of humming-birds were seen in this neighbourhood, but few in numbers. I saw a *Diphlogaena*, probably *D. aurora*, in a deep cañon near the town, but in spite of all attempts could not get a shot at it.

Of other humming-birds *Patagona gigas* was the most prominent one. This species is far more plentiful in Peru than in Ecuador, where I have only obtained a few after a great deal of work.

Adelomyia melanogenys and *Aglaeactis cupreipennis* complete the list of hummers in this locality; the latter were in large numbers above the town. They are very aggressive birds, and even put the *Patagona gigas* to flight.

Crossing the range towards Cajamarca, and all along the elevated grassy plains, were varieties of agaves in blossom. These were visited by *Pterophanes temmincki* and *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni*.

CAJAMARCA.

After travelling eleven leagues from San Pablo over the high plains of 11,500 feet elevation, the road leads downward to Cajamarca.

This principal town of North Peru has about eight thousand inhabitants, and lies on the eastern slope of the coast range.

On three sides it is surrounded by barren hills, partly cultivated by Indians, whose huts are always surrounded by cacti. Agaves also form a part of the fences. Both of the above-mentioned plants were in bloom, as well as other *Amaryllidaceae*, and among those I observed on the subsequent day after my arrival a large humming-bird with long tail at a considerable distance.

I advanced as quickly as circumstances would allow, and although out of breath and probably a little excited, I had the satisfaction of seeing the bird fall after the shot. I did not know the bird, and considered it entirely new. It proved to be *Cyanolesbia griseiventris*!

The entire morning was spent in searching for more specimens of this species, but I only obtained one more *male* that day. From subsequent observations I

concluded that *C. griseiventris* is one of the rarer species of humming-birds. It lives singly among rocky and inaccessible places and in deep cañons. Many times the collector has to shoot away several *Patagona gigas* in order to allow *C. griseiventris* to approach certain flowers. During two weeks' stay in Cajamarca I obtained only eight specimens of this species.

The *Metallura opaca* also may be seen around Cajamarca. I found in May a nest attached to an adobe house, with two grown young. Generally this bird builds under the roof of a house or under an overhanging cliff.

On a hunting excursion up a cañon which furnishes the water supply of Cajamarca, I found a nest of *Patagona gigas* placed on the ground in a little depression in a bank. The nest must have reared many generations of birds, judging from its dimensions of 20 cm. diameter and 15 cm. height.

I also found the nest of the same species with young, attached to a branch of a cactus.

Arriving at an elevation of 11,000 feet and entering a cave, I noticed a female *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni* flying through the entrance. I searched the cave, and was rewarded by finding a nest with eggs attached to the roof of the same. The bird manages to stick some wool into a small crevice very tightly, and then builds from it a hanging nest. Having made this observation, I had no difficulty in finding other nests.

At the Hacienda Santa Ursula, near Cajamarca, I saw a *Patagona gigas* fly from a large boulder of limestone, which was overgrown with lichen. Suspecting it to be a female I searched for a nest, the bird coming sometimes within a few feet of my head. This strengthened my supposition, but I had to give up the search. Next day I again started the bird from the supposed nest, but did not see the exact place from whence she flew, and did not find it. I had to use strategy by hiding behind rocks, and only then was it possible to see the bird return to its nest, which was placed amongst the lichen on a protruding piece of rock, and almost impossible to see from any part.

SAN MARCOS.

San Marcos lies about twelve leagues from Cajamarca, to which it is connected by one of the best roads in Northern Peru. It is a small place, but has a considerable extent of cultivated area in the neighbourhood.

Wood is not so scarce as in Cajamarca; all creeks and cañons have plenty of brushwood. Here I discovered my first specimens of *Cyanomyia cyaneicollis* feeding from the flowers of an agave in company with *Petasophora iolata*, *Patagona gigas*, and *Myrtis fanny*.

Although the first-named species, the *C. cyaneicollis*, had difficulty in obtaining food from flowers where the *Petasophora* also fed, the *Myrtis fanny* was entirely overlooked or tolerated, not only by the *Petasophora*, but also by the *Patagona gigas*.

After a day's travel, crossing the Cajamarca river and also the river Huamachuco, I arrived in the Hacienda Malca.

MALCA (CAJABAMBA).*

Hacienda Malca lies on a level with the river bottom of the Huamachuco, and has a temperate climate, where sugar-cane is grown. The hills are covered by low brushwood and cacti, the cañons with willow and pepperwood.

* This name is given as Malea in Mr. Salvin's paper.

Of humming-birds are found *Agyrtria taczanowskii*, feeding principally from *Amaryllidaceae*, and *Patagona gigas*, with *Petasophora iolata* and *Myrtis fanny* from the agave. I also shot *Cyanomyia cyaneicollis* near the river.

CAJABAMBA.

About six hours' travel from Malca, mostly up-hill, is Cajabamba, a town of about four thousand inhabitants. It lies on the western slope of a mountain which has an elevation of over 12,000 feet. To the westward is the Huamachuco river, the margins of which are covered with sugar-cane. The hills are clothed with small brushwood; only the cañons contain some small trees.

In the deep cañons *Diphlogaena eva** is found feeding on various flowers, including the agave. It is a shy bird, and difficult to get, owing to the thickets in which it flies. Often one may watch a flower an hour or more before one of the birds arrives to feed, and then, after shooting it, it falls into the creek and is carried down with the rapid-flowing water. Thus many specimens are lost to the collector.

The *Cyanolesbia griseiventris* and *Agyrtria taczanowskii* are also found below the town. At an elevation of 8000 feet I saw the first *Sappho caroli*. It proved to be a very shy bird. In spite of all I could do I could not get a shot that day. It was the next morning that I was enabled to discover the hiding-place of the bird, when it returned from feeding. It sat in a thick bush not over 1½ feet above the ground. This, as I have experienced subsequently, is the habit of the species; in all instances they return to their cover after feeding, or when persecuted by other humming-birds.

Up the mountain above an elevation of 10,000 feet *Lesbia* (the species near *victoriae*) is found. It is a noisy bird, and can be heard at a distance when in flight, chasing another *male* which happens to get within its feeding ground. The *females* keep generally in the brushwood, and are difficult to see. During January and February is the pairing season, and the birds are then in their best plumage. Then one sees the *male* rise high in the air, and come down with spread tail like an arrow, making a noise like a ribbon exposed to a very strong wind. This is repeated many times, or till the *female* has shifted to another bush. It is evident that the performance of the *male* is intended to attract the *female*.

HUAMACHUCO.

One short day's travel from Cajabamba, passing over a very broken country, partly cultivated and partly covered with brushwood, brings the traveller to Huamachuco. It is a small town, and has an elevation of 10,400 feet. Around the town the land is mostly barren, but the creeks are lined with small trees, principally alders. In these bushes I found *Buarremon rufigenis* and *B. baroni*. They feed principally under cover, and are only seen when flying from one thicket to another. *B. rufigenis* seems to be rather a rare bird, at least in this locality.

The commonest humming-bird around is *Aglaeactis cupreipennis*, and a great many may be seen about a bush common in the ranges of Ecuador and Peru. It is very much covered with spines, has small leaves and a pink composite flower. The *Metallura opaca* is not uncommon in cañons above the town, and is generally to be seen sitting on a root under the bank of a creek.

Interesting is the *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni*. It seldom rests on a branch, preferring a high boulder from which it commands a good view over its feeding grounds. Its food is taken from the same composite flower which is sought by *A. cupreipennis*,

* *Diphlogaena eva* Salvin, Bull. B.O.C. No. xlii. p. xxx.

and if a bird of that or any other species attempts to feed, it comes down from its perch and always drives the intruder away. It seems that rights of occupation are always respected by humming-birds, and intruders must give way.

On such occasions I have seen two obstinate *O. stolzmanni* fly high in the air, there get hold of each other with claw and bill, and come down heavily to the ground, still holding fast, till my gun made an end to the fight, and caused them to be preserved for future reference.

All *Oreotrochili* feed while sitting on the flower.

Other humming-birds seen near Huamachuco are: *Patagona gigas*, *Lesbia gouldi*, *Lesbia* (the one near *victoriae*), *Metallura smaragdinicollis*, and *Myrtis fanny*.

CHUSGON (HUAMACHUCO).

The Hacienda of Chusgon is about eight leagues eastwards of Huamachuco, and has an elevation of about 8700 feet. A considerable amount of cultivated land belongs to it, all near the river. The hills are covered with brushwood to about 10,000 feet elevation, and above that only grass grows.

In all my travels I have never seen *Petasophora iolata* more plentiful than in a cañon, full of blooming sage, in the neighbourhood of the Hacienda. They actually swarmed there, and did not even permit the strong *Patagona gigas* to get a footing among them.

If one of them approached, three to four of the *P. iolata* would immediately set upon it and drive it out of sight.

The *Lesbia gouldi* managed to get along by sucking a few flowers and then dodging quickly into the bush.

From Chusgon a trail leads over a range of mountains, 12,200 feet high, to the Hacienda Succha, eight leagues to the eastward.

SUCCHA (HUAMACHUCO).*

Succha is a very interesting place for a collector of birds, having all climates within a short range, the Hacienda being nearly in the middle. The elevation of the place is about 9000 feet, and really is on the slope of the Marañon gorge.

I made an interesting observation here with *Diphlogaena eva* in shooting six male specimens from one and the same little twig, each several days apart from the other. The birds chose the position on the twig because they could overlook a pretty large extent of flowers from that place, and drive away any intruder which happened to come there. Of course the position of the watching bird was known to other birds of the species, and after I shot the watching one, others would soon find out that the preserve was free to be taken up, and they chose the same favourite position of the twig, only to be shot again at my next visit.

Above the Hacienda, and above an elevation of 10,000 feet, I found *Aglaeactis aliciae*† feeding from parasitic flowers which abound upon alder and other trees.

The flower is orange-red, and grows in clusters like the mistletoe of other countries.

They also feed from a bush, the leaves of which are similar to oleander; the flower, however, is more like that of the bean, and is white. The seeds are enclosed in a beanlike pod.

* Suecha instead of Succha in Mr. Salvin's paper.

† Plate I.

The bush grows in high mountains, above 8000 feet elevation, in Ecuador and Peru.

Chaetocercus bombus also can be found, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, during March, and *Patagona gigas* descends to 6000 feet west of the Marañon, feeding from *Amaryllidaceae*.

VIÑA (HUAMACHUCO).

Going down-hill about four hours from Hacienda Succha we get to the river Marañon, along which is a narrow strip of cultivated land, planted with coca and some fruit-trees. This is called Viña. The banks along the Marañon are completely barren up to about 7000 feet elevation, and the strip of land along the Marañon is only fertile because irrigated by a small creek from the mountains.

Agyrtia taczanowskii seems to claim the exclusive right to feed from the banana flowers in this place, *Cyanomyia cyaneicollis* seldom getting an opportunity to visit a flower.

I have seen one *male* specimen of *Chaetocercus bombus*; attracted by my butterfly net, it came very close to me, the eyes evidently expressing the greatest curiosity. The bird had a narrow escape from becoming a cabinet specimen.

The small parrot which I discovered, *Psittacula xanthops* Salv., is not rare in this locality. They fly in flocks, and feed on the seeds of the balsas tree and cactus seeds.

A large pigeon feeds on the ripe seeds of the coca plant, and gorges itself to such an extent as to burst its crop when falling from a tree after being shot.

In the morning the crops of the birds were always empty if shot before 8 a.m.

CHEPEN.

Chepen, a small town on the sandy plains irrigated by the Yonan river, is four hours' distance by rail from Pacasmayo.

Near the ditches and on the river banks can be found large quantities of willows. The hills are generally barren, but in the depressions grow large mesquits.

Large quantities of parasitic flowers cover the bushes of every kind, and attract the two species of humming-birds found in this coast region.

Amazilia leucophaea is very numerous and *Myrmia micrura* is not rare, both feeding from the same flowers.

It rarely happens that the *Amazilia* drives away the *Myrmia*; the former seems to ignore the presence of the latter.

The white-winged pigeon (*Melopelia meloda*) is rare here, but quite numerous higher up among the hills along the river Yonan.

I have seen and heard the same bird among the reeds on river and ditch, travelling towards Truxillo from the mountains.

SANTIAGO.

Leaving Huamachuco and following along the river to its source, thence crossing a ridge at an elevation of about 12,000 feet, one comes, by descending some 2000 feet, to a Hacienda called Porcon. The place has about 10,400 feet elevation, and is near the town of Santiago.

The Hacienda has a very cold climate, and produces only potatoes and barley. The rest is pasture.

It would be interesting to examine into a local plague or pest of the potato. The tubers are full of larvae of a beetle while in the ground, and are destroyed by the same insect when stored. A larva of a moth adds to the destruction of the stored potatoes. The beetle did not exist in its perfect state during the month of April.

The people credit the hail, which falls quite often, with producing the worms, and nothing to the contrary will convince them of their error.

Petasophora iolata is the most common of humming-birds here, and *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni*, *Patagona gigas*, *Metallura opaca*, and *Lesbia* (near *victoriae*) are also found.

Here also I observed *O. stolzmanni* invariably sitting on rocks instead of on dry twigs like other humming-birds.

OTUZCO.

Two days' travel from Porcon, over several ridges more than 12,000 feet high, one comes to Otuzco. The roads are very bad, and during the rainy season quite impassable for pack-animals. There is no shelter for the traveller, with the exception of a rock, in the lee of which the night may be passed, though not without some discomfort.

Otuzco has an elevation of about 9000 feet, and lies on an inclined ledge of sandstone, upon which not a tree or bush grows.

A few miles down the road towards Truxillo some little vegetation and brushwood can be found. The latter is principally found along gulches and creeks.

Along the barren hills, where only a few small flowers could be seen, I found the first *Thaumastura cora*. The male bird generally rests upon some dry limb, and can be seen a long distance away on account of its long whitish tail playing in the wind. It is a known fact that every humming-bird sits head to the wind, and so it is not difficult to go in the proper direction for a shot.

During the pairing season the male is often seen with the tail spread so that the two longest feathers form nearly a straight line, and thus it flutters before the female, which may be sitting in a small bush. The male also flies, like the *Lesbiae*, high up in the air, and then comes down swiftly, making a noise with the tail like a ribbon in a strong wind.

I have found the nest and eggs of this species in the latter part of April. The nest is built between small twigs near the top of a bush.

Sappho caroli is also to be found in this locality. The retiring habit of this bird could be better observed here than in Cajabamba. The birds always sit inside a bush, especially preferring one in or above a ravine. After feeding they always return to their old place of rest.

Myrtis fanny, *Petasophora iolata*, and *Patagona gigas* are the only other hummers in this locality.

PLATANAR.

Half a day westerly from Otuzco is the Hacienda Platanar. The elevation of the place is about 4500 feet.

Nothing but barren rocky mountains surround the narrow strip of cultivated land which lies along both sides of the Truxillo river.

Bird life is exceedingly scarce—too far inland for coast birds, and not high enough for those of the mountains.

Of humming-birds I only saw one *male*, *Thaumastura cora*, and a number of *Amazilia leucophaea*, the latter with nest and two eggs on May 10th, 1895. The nest was attached below the roof of the main building of the Hacienda.

TRUXILLO.

One day's travel from the Hacienda Platanar is the largest town of North Peru, Truxillo, surrounded by a vast sandy plain, mostly cultivated with sugar-cane.

In the interior from Truxillo, at an elevation of about 1700 feet, I found various birds of interest, far more than at Truxillo itself.

Myrmia micrura was not uncommon at that place, and had mostly young in their nests on May 15th. *Amazilia leucophaea*, the most common bird along the North Peruvian coast, is also well represented here, and also a few *female Rhodopis* were seen near the large cacti which grow on the hills near the coast.

CELENDIN.

From Cajamarca eastwards across a ridge of mountains over 12,200 feet elevation, and after two days' travel without a hut to give shelter for the night, the beautiful valleys of Celendin and Vacapampa were reached. The valleys are in a high state of cultivation for Peru, but the hills around are covered with small brushwood. Very few species of birds are to be seen in these localities.

I remained here only a few days, long enough to obtain pack-animals to cross the Marañon to Leimebamba.

From the valley of Vacapampa, 8500 feet elevation, it is necessary to climb a ridge 1000 feet higher, and thence continue to descend over 6000 feet to the Marañon. The country passed over is brushy, showing more varied vegetation than the part gone over to reach the same river at Viña.

Below 6000 feet elevation the brushwood and cacti are covered with landshells, which are also different from those of Viña. The river is passed at an elevation of about 2900 feet.

On both banks of the Marañon I found *Psittacula xanthops*, and shot four specimens. I saw other birds which belonged to the same species as those shot at Viña.

Gladly would I have stayed a few days along the banks of the river, but as the contract had been made to deposit my goods at Leimebamba, no inducement would be accepted by the arrieros to alter the arrangement.

LEIMEBAMBA.

On the descent towards Leimebamba, at an elevation of about 10,500 feet, already in the timber-belt of the Rio Utcubamba (cotton river), I remained nearly fourteen days. This proved to be about the best place to collect birds on my entire voyage, being within easy distance of the high ground above which no trees grow. It was necessary for the birds which adapt themselves to woods to remain some time at the end of their daily upward search for food, and thus they became easy game, or else I could get shots at them on their return to the lower levels in the evening.

Here I found the new *Eriocnemis catharina* Salv.* feeding on various parasitic flowers. It is more of a forest species than *Eriocnemis dybowskii*, found in openings on the way to Guayabamba at an elevation of 7300 feet.

* *E. catharina* Salvin, *Bull. B.O.C.* No. xlii. p. xxx.

Diphlogaena iris also flies in this region. I shot several specimens from my tent while I was busy skinning birds.

Although I searched carefully for *Loddigesia mirabilis* all around my camp, none were found till after descending to Leimebamba.

The town of Leimebamba is merely a collection of huts, at an elevation of 7350 feet, having little cultivated land, most being forest. Here I again searched for *Loddigesia mirabilis*, and had the satisfaction, after two days' search, to obtain a *male* with the two outer tail-feathers barely developed. Otherwise the bird was in old plumage, indicating the necessity of waiting a few months more for full-plumaged specimens.

For the first time in my collecting experience of humming-birds I shot three adult birds (*Adelomyia melanogenys*) with one shot, two *males* and one *female*. Four birds were flying together, evidently one *female* and three *males*, when I fired. Searching carefully I found three birds; one *male* probably escaped.

LEVANTO.

Levanto is a small town, a mere collection of huts with stone walls, mostly laid loosely together. It has an elevation of 8800 feet, and is one and a half day's distance from Leimebamba towards Chachapoyas. It is surrounded by forest, some of it quite heavy.

In the cañons, among thick brushwood, can be found *Diphlogaena iris* and *Loddigesia mirabilis*.

Heliotrypha viola is not uncommon in the vicinity, feeding from the same flowers as the *D. iris*.

Besides the above-named species, the following are also found: *Aglaeactis cupreipennis*, *Docimastes ensiferus*, *Lesbia gouldi*, *Myrtis fanny*, *Metallura smaragdinicollis*, and *Panoplitres matthewsi*.

SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro is a little town or village some four or five hours to the south-east from Leimebamba, and has an elevation of about 8900 feet. The town lies upon a hill-side, cultivated towards the Utcubamba river and wooded to the south and up the hill. It must have been a very important place during the times of the Incas, which is indicated by the very large number of burial buildings, still in a pretty good state of preservation. They are all circular structures of stone, some three metres high and four metres diameter. All of them are along the ridge of the mountain.

Here I collected the best specimens of *Loddigesia mirabilis* during December.

Lesbia gouldi is very common in this vicinity, and frequently makes it difficult for the above species, which is a more retiring bird, to feed from the raspberry flowers.

CHACHAPOYAS.

Chachapoyas is situated upon an open plain between the rivers Utcubamba and Ventillas, and has an elevation of about 7800 feet. To the south-east is a ridge of wooded mountains. Upon the slope of that ridge, about four hours from the town, are the ruins of a former Hacienda, once the hunting ground of Mr. Stolzmann, where I also collected some twelve days.

I found, as above stated, only ruins, and was compelled to pitch my tent. It so happened that the favoured locality for it was very near a thick bush full of flowers. Hardly was the tent up when I heard the already familiar sound of the wings of *Loddigesia mirabilis*. Immediately other arrangements were left and gun seized. I saw a beautiful *male L. mirabilis* in the bush, too near to shoot. A thought came to me to save the bird for observation, for which I have never been sorry, although I may have run the risk of losing so fine a specimen.

Shortly after a *female* arrived and rested upon a small limb. Immediately the *male* bird discontinued feeding and flew forward to the *female*, the tail so spread that the spatules were protruded in front of his bill. In this position it hovered a short time, when a young *male* appeared upon the scene. The adult *male* discontinued his performance and sat upon a little branch; the young hovered before it, flying from side to side about ten inches, and flipping its two long tail-feathers at every extreme of its course, producing a sound as if two fine leather belts were flipped together. The old *male* soon tired, forced the young to sit down, and then performed in the same way, but flipping the spatules together above instead of below the tail as the young one did. At times the adult *male* would also fly before the *female* from side to side, making a noise with the spatules so as to be heard thirty metres off. If the young returned alone and had nothing to play with, he would attack a dry leaf furiously, pick at it, and flap the tail for many minutes at a time.

Once two young birds met, one attacking the other. The sitting bird would watch the flying one, moving its head from side to side, and suddenly slip on the branch and into a hanging position. The flying bird would still attack it; yet the hanging one, although imitating death, had its eyes wide open.

GUAYABAMBA (= HUAYABAMBA).

Guayabamba is the valley along the river of that name, and has several settlements at various elevations. All is heavily wooded, and is a part of the great Amazon forest. I descended to a place called "Huambo," also the former hunting ground of Mr. Stolzmann, one corner-post of whose hut was still standing.

The fauna of this place, 4000 feet elevation, is very similar to that of Zamora in Ecuador.

I found it a difficult place to hunt, because the former settlement had been abandoned and nearly all paths were overgrown.





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