

ARTICLE XIII.—*Descriptions of New Species of South American Birds, with Remarks on various other little known Species.*  
By J. A. ALLEN.

**Thryothorus macrurus**, sp. nov.

Similar in general coloration to *T. mysticalis*, but much larger, with a disproportionately longer and very differently colored tail. Type and only specimen, No. 35,342, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vicinity of Bogota, Colombia.

Head and nape dark slaty brown, darker anteriorly, and with a slight olivaceous tinge posteriorly; whole back, with the wing-coverts and edging of the quills, bright reddish brown, slightly darker on the latter; tail blackish, the feathers edged externally with pale reddish brown (much paler than the color of the back) on the basal half, almost wholly blackish apically, the middle feathers coarsely barred with pale grayish rufous over about the middle third of their length, basally and apically the bars being obsolete; the outer feathers similarly barred on the basal half, the bars restricted to the outer vane and to the basal half or two-thirds of the feathers; inner vanes and apical half of the tail very faintly marked with irregular wavy blotches a little lighter than the ground color. Cheeks, throat, and broad superciliary stripes white, with a faint creamy tinge; ear-coverts black broadly streaked with white; distinct broad black malar streaks; breast and lower parts generally gray, deepest and purest over the jugular region, posteriorly faintly washed with pale brown, more strongly so on the flanks; lower tail-coverts pale buffy brown, very faintly and narrowly barred with dusky. Bill deep plumbeous; feet pale horn color.

Length (skin) 165.1 mm. (6.50 in.); wing, 73.7 mm. (2.90 in.); tail, 77 mm. (3.30 in.); culmen, 18.3 mm. (.72 in.); tarsus, 25.4 mm. (1.00 in.).

With the general colors of very pale specimens of *T. mysticalis*, this species has the tail colored and marked somewhat as in specimens *T. genibarbis* in which the tail-bars are reduced to a minimum, though in the present species they are more obsolete than in any of my large series (nearly 40 specimens) of *T. geni-*  
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*barbis*. The tail, however, is more than one-third longer than in the longest tailed examples of *T. mysticalis*, and the bird generally is much larger.

The single specimen came in a collection of Bogota birds recently purchased of Mr. J. M. Southwick, of Providence, R. I.

***Thryothorus longipes*, sp. nov.**

Above, except the head, uniform brownish chestnut; head paler, fulvous brown, the feathers blackish below the surface; white superciliary stripes well marked, running from the nostrils to the nape, distinctly bordered above and below with black; lores and broad postocular spot black; conspicuous maxillary streaks black; throat grayish white, posteriorly buffy and indistinctly spotted with black; auriculars grayish, washed faintly with pale brown and finely streaked with black; lower parts rusty brown, very strong on the sides and lighter and slightly grayish centrally; lower tail-coverts deep rusty, entirely without spots or bars; wings black, the quills broadly edged externally with the color of the back, and internally with ochraceous; tail reddish brown, edged externally with rufous, rather lighter than the color of the back; *remiges and rectrices without any trace of cross-bars*. Bill blackish horn color, lower mandible a little lighter; feet brownish horn color.

Length (skin), 162.6 mm. (6.40 in.); wing, 74.9 mm. (2.95 in.); tail, 73.7 mm. (2.90 in.); tarsus, 31.8 mm. (1.25 in.); hind toe (with claw), 21.6 mm. (.85 in.); exposed culmen, 21.6 mm. (.85 in.).

Type, No. 35,495, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Ambato, Ecuador. Coll. M. A. Vascomez.

This species may be at once recognized by its large size, the entire absence of bars on either the wings or tail, and especially by its large feet. It has the size, and somewhat the general appearance of a *Cinnicerthia*, with the long bill and covered nostrils of a *Thryothorus*, with several species of which there is a general agreement in the pattern of the head-markings.

Besides the type—evidently a fully adult bird—is an immature specimen I refer to the same species. It differs from the type in being a little smaller, generally much lighter in color, and in

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showing only traces of the dusky and white markings of the head characteristic of the adult, the superciliaries being fulvous instead of white, and the loreal, postocular, and malar stripes being simply faintly indicated by dusky. The throat is also buffy white instead of grayish white. It corresponds with the type just as a specimen of similar age of *T. coraya* corresponds with the adult of that species. The immature specimen (evidently not fully grown) measures as follows: Length (skin), 153.7 mm. (6.05 in.); wing, 68.6 mm. (2.70 in.); tail, 67.3 mm. (2.65 in.); tarsus, 30.5 mm. (1.20 in.); hind toe (with claw), 21.1 mm. (.83 in.); exposed culmen, 18.3 mm. (.72 in.).

These specimens came in a collection of birds—numbering 110 specimens, and containing several rarities—made at Ambato, Ecuador, by Sr. M. A. Vascomez, and recently purchased by the American Museum. Among the more interesting species were *Synallaxis unirufa*, *Geotrygon boucieri*, and *Osculatia sapphirina*.

NOTE ON *Thryothorus* “*mysticalis*” OF THE RUSBY COLLECTION.—When working up the Rusby Collection of Bolivian birds (see antea, p. 79) I had no satisfactorily authentic specimens of *T. mysticalis*, which have since been supplied by the kindness of Mr. Ridgway. The Rusby specimen referred to *T. mysticalis* is probably a large, very strongly-colored example of *T. genibarbis*, or else an undescribed form. It is much larger than ordinary *genibarbis*, with a darker head, the ear-coverts black streaked with white (instead of white streaked with black), upper parts much redder (quite as red as in some specimens of *mysticalis*), a much redder tail, with narrower and more numerous black bars, while the whole lower surface, except the throat and fore-breast, is deep fulvous, more continuous and many shades deeper than the most highly-colored specimens of *genibarbis* I have yet seen. It coming with a normal specimen of *T. genibarbis* made the case all the more puzzling. Besides the general differences in coloration, the tail is so strikingly different in color and markings as to almost preclude the reference of this specimen to *T. genibarbis*, where, however, it is now provisionally left. The specimen has the appearance a hybrid between *T. genibarbis* and *T. mysticalis* might be expected to present.



***Porphyrospiza caerulescens* (Wied).**

? "*Emberiza cyanella* SPARRMAN, Mus. Carls., facs. ii, pll. 42, 43, 1787."

*Tanagra caerulescens* WIED, Beitr. zur Naturg. Bras., III, i, 1830, p. 541.

*Cyanospiza cyanella* PELZELN, Orn. Bras., iii, 1870, p. 227.

*Porphyrospiza cyanella* SCL. & SALV., Nom. Av. Neotr., 1873, p. 30.

*Porphyrospiza pulchra* SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XII, 1888, p. 625.

My assistant, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, in labeling the Maximilian types, has found that the type of *Tanagra caerulescens* Wied is the *Porphyrospiza cyanella* of Sclater and Salvin, and consequently also the *P. pulchra* of Sharpe. Mr. Sharpe questions (l. c., footnote) the applicability of Sparrman's *Emberiza cyanella* to this species, which he says appears to him "without a shadow of doubt" to be *Cyanospiza cyanea* (L.). Furthermore, he thinks it "extremely unlikely" that Sparrman "had the opportunity of figuring such a rare bird as the present species, to which a new name must be assigned." Not being at present able to consult Sparrman's work, I cannot decide for myself as to the correctness of Sharpe's identification of Sparrman's *Emberiza cyanella*, but it does not strike me that the supposed rarity of the bird usually identified with the *E. cyanella* of Sparrman has much bearing on the case. In the meantime it seems worth while to bring to light the hitherto wholly overlooked description of the species by Wied, as cited above.

The type is an adult male in very worn plumage, the general color of the upper parts being rather ashy brown, the feathers tinged and irregularly edged with blue, the blue color of the fresh plumage having largely disappeared through the wearing away of the ends of the feathers. This is to a less extent the case with the plumage of the lower surface, where, however, deep blue is still the prevailing color. This accounts for Wied's describing the bird as "Untertheile indigoblau, bräunlich gemischt; Obertheile graubraun, blau gemischt und überlaufen; Schnabel schlank und orangengelb." He says: "Dieser Vogel, der zwis-

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chen den Tangaras und den Finken in der Mitte zu stehen scheint, lebt in den weiten *Campos Geraës* des inneren Brasilien's," etc. He adds that he has "nur ein einziges männliches Individuum erhalten," and that the female is unknown to him. The specimen here referred to still bears the original label, as follows: "*T. cærulescens* mihi, ♂, Brasilia, M. R."

It may be added in this connection that the species is probably not rare in certain parts of the Campo region, there being a series of 34 specimens in the Smith Collection made at Chapada, Matto Grosso.

### ***Mecocerculus uropygialis* Lawr.**

*Mecocerculus uropygialis* LAWR., Ann. New York Lyc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1869, p. 266; SCL., Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 28, *Tyranniscus uropygialis* BERL. & TACZ., P. Z. S., 1884, p. 296.

In a collection of Bogota skins recently purchased by the Museum is a single specimen of this rare species, apparently the fifth thus far known. The type (now in this Museum) is supposed to have come from Ecuador. Berlepsch and Taczanowski have reported three specimens (P. Z. S., 1884, p. 296), two males and a female, from "Cechece et de Cerro Margarita," Western Ecuador, collected by Stolzmann. The present specimen is said to have been collected at a point about thirty miles north of Bogota, thus greatly extending the range of the species to the northeastward. It is apparently a younger bird than the type, the wing-bands and the edging of the quills being more rufous (pale ochraceous instead of nearly pure white), the breast browner, and the yellow of the lower parts of a deeper tint, though closely agreeing with the type in all essential features. In neither can the under parts be said to be "uniform dusky," as recently described—a statement exceedingly misleading.

### ***Platyrrhynchus bifasciatus*, sp. nov.**

Pictura similar to that of *P. mystaceus*, but size larger, coloration above much greener, and below much yellower, and otherwise distinctly characterized by two strongly-marked wing-bands.  
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*Male, adult.*—Above olive green, the wings strongly edged with yellowish brown, and crossed by two prominent wing-bars, formed by the light brownish buff tips of the median and greater coverts; tail-feathers narrowly bordered with the color of the back. Below buffy yellow, darker across the breast and on the flanks, paler and more yellowish on the middle of the belly and throat, fading to nearly pure white on the lower throat. Crown-patch in the male deep golden. Lores yellowish white, with a dusky half eye-ring in front of a complete buffy yellow eye-ring. Ear-coverts centrally pale yellowish, with a broad blackish malar band passing in front and below them, and a blackish patch at their posterior border. Upper mandible black, lower yellowish white; feet pale yellowish. "Iris brown."

*Female, adult.*—Smaller, greener above, and lacking the coronal patch.

*Young birds* resemble the female, but have the wing-coverts, particularly the greater series, strongly edged and tipped with tawny. One specimen (No. 33,386, ♂, Dec. 30) still shows part of the nestling plumage, in which the interscapulars have the loose open structure of the first plumage, and are nearly pure tawny in color.

*Measurements.*—*Male* (average of five specimens), wing, 58.4 mm. (2.30 in.); tail, 34 mm. (1.34 in.); tarsus, 16.5 mm. (.65 in.); bill: length of culmen, 10.2 mm. (.406 in.); width at base, 10 mm. (.405 in.). *Female* (average of five specimens), wing, 58.4 mm. (2.03 in.); tail, 30.5 mm. (1.20 in.); tarsus, 15.8 mm. (.62 in.); bill: length of culmen, 9.7 mm. (.38 in.); width at base, 9.9 mm. (.39 in.).

Types, No. 33,379, ♂, June 6, 1885; No. 33,382, ♀, Aug. 9, 1883; Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Coll. H. H. Smith. The material in hand includes 18 specimens, — 11 males and 7 females,—all from Chapada, collected as follows: In January 2 specimens; in February, 2; in March, 1; in April, 2; in May, 1; in June, 3; in July, 1; in August, 1; in September, 3; in December, 2.

Although the present species belongs to the group of *Platyrhynchus* containing *mystaceus*, *cancrominus*, and *albigularis*, it is so distinct from them as to need no close comparison with either. It is especially distinguished by its large size, distinct wing-bars, and strongly greenish color above and buffy yellow below.

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**Platyrrhynchus insularis**, sp. nov.

Similar to *P. mystaceus*, but larger than average Brazilian specimens, greener above, and much paler below, with the crest of the male paler yellow.

Types, ♂, No. 74,845, U. S. Nat. Mus., Tobago, April 17, 1878; ♀, No. 74,843, U. S. Nat. Mus., Tobago. Both collected by Mr. F. A. Ober.

*P. insularis* differs from *mystaceus* in being decidedly larger (agreeing in size with *P. cancrominus*), in being greenish olive above instead of brownish olive, pale yellowish below, somewhat darker and slightly brownish across the breast, instead of olive brown, as in both *P. mystaceus* and *P. cancrominus*; the throat is also whiter. The differences, judging by the two specimens in hand, are much greater between *P. insularis* and the two last-named than are those which separate *P. cancrominus* from *P. mystaceus*, which are doubtless merely geographical races of one species, of which *P. insularis* may be considered as a third. The habitat of *P. insularis* renders it probable that the Tobago bird is well entitled to recognition as an insular form of *P. mystaceus*.

The types belong to the U. S. National Museum, and I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. Ridgway for the opportunity of describing them in this connection.

The relationships and affinities of the several forms under notice may perhaps be expressed as follows:

1. *Platyrrhynchus mystaceus* (Vieill.).
  - 1a. *P. mystaceus cancrominus* (Scl.).
  - 1b. *P. mystaceus albogularis* (Scl.).
  - 1c. *P. mystaceus insularis* Allen.
2. *P. bifasciatus* Allen.

**Euscarthmus ochropterus**, sp. nov.

Above bright olive green, head browner, passing anteriorly into pale reddish brown; lores and region round the eye pale rufous; auriculars pale reddish brown; wings blackish, the primaries and inner secondaries broadly edged with yellowish green, the inner secondaries more broadly edged with bright greenish yellow, passing into whitish on the innermost; lesser wing-coverts bright yellowish ochraceous, the same color broadly tipping the median

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coverts and broadly edging and tipping the greater coverts; bend of the wing bright lemon yellow; under coverts and axillaries pale lemon yellow; tail blackish, edged with the color of the back. Below silky grayish white, darker across the breast and on the sides, lighter on the throat and middle of the belly, the lower belly and crissum nearly pure white; throat and breast obscurely flammulated with gray. Tibiæ colored like the lesser wing-coverts, but duller. Bill wholly deep black. Feet pale brownish.

There is a faint wash of greenish olive on the flanks, and some specimens show a faint tinge of greenish yellow over the greater part of the lower surface.

*Measurements.*—*Male*, wing, 47.2 mm. (1.86 in.); tail, 40.1 mm. (1.58 in.); tarsus, 19.3 mm. (.76 in.); bill: length of culmen, 14 mm. (.55 in.); width at base, 54.6 mm. (.215 in.). *Female* rather smaller, the wing averaging 45 mm. (1.77 in.), the tail 39 mm. (1.54 in.), and the tarsus 13.5 mm. (.53 in.). Otherwise similar to the male.

Types, No. 33,370, ♂, August 15, 1885; No. 33,368, ♀, June 27, 1885; Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Coll. H. H. Smith.

This very distinct species is represented by 15 specimens, 5 males and 4 females, and 7 unsexed or marked "♀?," all taken at Chapada, as follows: 1 in January, 1 in February, 1 in April, 4 in May, 2 in June, 3 in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, and 1 in November, indicating that the species is found throughout the year at Chapada. The bill varies considerably in size, and the females seem to average slightly smaller than the males, but in coloration the series is remarkably uniform, there being no variation with sex or season worthy of note.

*E. ochropterus* finds its nearest allies in *E. pelzelni* and *E. fumi-frons*, with neither of which, however, is it closely related. The bill is strong and less narrowed at the point than in most of the *Euscarthmi*, being quite todirostral in character, but the species seems better referable to *Euscarthmus* than to *Todirostrum*.

### ***Euscarthmus pelzelni* Scl.**

*Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer* PELZELN, Orn. Bras., ii, 1869, p. 101 (nec D'ORB. ET LAFR.).

*Euscarthmus pelzelni* SCL., Ibis, 1881, p. 101; *ib.*, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 80.

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There is a single specimen (No. 33,365, May 20, 1885, Chapada) of this rare species in the Smith Collection, which differs from an authentic specimen of *E. margaritaceiventris* as *E. pelzelni* does. This is apparently the second known specimen. It is interesting to note that the type specimen (*Natterer*, No. 545) was taken at Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, not far from Chapada.

***Habrura superciliaris* (Wied).**

*Euscarthmus superciliaris* WIED, Beitr. zur Naturg. Bras. III, ii, 1831, p. 953.

*Orchilus superciliaris* CAB., Faun. Per., 1845-46, p. 164.

*Serpophaga pectoralis* CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein., ii, 1859, p. 53, footnote (in part).

*Habrura pectoralis* SCL., Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 96 (in part).

An examination of the two types (Nos. 6785, 6789, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.) of *Euscarthmus superciliaris* Wied discloses the fact that while they are referable to the genus *Habrura* Cab. & Heine, or are at least congeneric with *Habrura pectoralis* (Vieill.) auct. (on the type of the genus *Habrura* see remarks below), they still unquestionably represent a bird specifically distinct from *H. pectoralis*. The male is described by Weid as having "alle Obertheile aschgraubraun, an Kopf und Oberhals mehr in's Aschgrau fallend ; an Stirn und Mittelscheitel haben die Federn eine rein weisse Wurzel, ihre Mitte ist schwärzlich-grau, ihr Rand grau ; von der Nase zieht über dem Auge hin eine weisse Linie ; am Mundwinkel und Kinn stehen weisse Federn ; Rücken etwas olivengrün leicht überlaufen ; Flügel graubraun mit helleren Rändern, hinterer Rand der inneren Fahne weisslich ; Schwanz graubraun mit hell gelblichen Schäften, an der Spitze etwas abgenutzt ; alle undertheile des Vogels sind fahl gelbroth, an der Oberbrust am dunkelsten ; Mitte des Bauchs und After weiss ; Steiss blass gelblich, innere Flügeldeckfedern blassgelblich-weiss, blass aschgrau gefleckt."

The supposed female is described as similar, but as being of a lighter reddish below, a little less white on the middle of the 1889.]



belly, and with less white at the base of the crest-feathers. The habitat is given as the Campos Geraës of the Provinces of Minas and Bahia.

These specimens differ from any of a series of 8 examples from Chapada (Smith Collection) of *Habrura pectoralis* (auct.) in being nearly uniform grayish fuscous above (slightly darker on the head, but rump concolor with the back) instead of pale, dull cinnamon brown, with the rump deep buffy, and the top of the head blackish; in having less white at the base of the crest-feathers, and no black feathers on the chin, and in being nearly uniform pale cinnamon below, with the middle of the belly clear white, instead of the middle of the lower parts, from the throat to the lower tail-coverts, pale buff (frequently more or less interrupted by a brownish jugular band), in strong contrast with the deep buffy brown of the sides of the neck, sides of the breast, and flanks. The bill is also narrower and longer, the wing-bars whitish and narrow (instead of deep ochraceous and broad), and there is no black in the auriculars. In short, the two species are distinguishable at sight as being in no way closely related.

***Habrura minima* (Gould).**

*Pachyrhamphus minimus* GOULD, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Pt. III, Birds, 1841, p. 51, pl. xv.

*Pachyrhamphus minimus* Gould has very generally been synonymized with *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieill. (= *Habrura pectoralis* auct. recent.). If Gould's plate and description are to be relied on, such reference of *P. minimus* must be erroneous, since in both plate and description the whole head, *including the sides of the face, auriculars, and chin*, is represented as being "blackish brown, each feather white at the base," with a distinct broad jugular band ("band across the chest," or "fascia-pectoralis") of "reddish fawn color." This calls for a bird very different from that described by Mr. Sclater (Argent. Orn., I, 1888, p. 138, and Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 96), or from any in the Chapada series I refer to this species. If Gould's types are extant it is to be hoped that they will be hunted up and their relationship to the *H. pectoralis* of authors made clear—something that does not seem as yet to have been done,—at least no reference is made to

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Gould's types in the list of specimens of this species enumerated as belonging to the British Museum collection. Unless Gould's figure and description are both grossly misleading, the species is evidently not referable to *H. pectoralis*, though clearly very much nearer to this than to *H. superciliaris*.

NOTE ON THE TYPE OF THE GENUS **Habrura** CAB. & HEINE. —In Mr. Sclater's recent "Catalogue" of the Tyrannidæ (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 96) he thus gives the type of the genus *Habrura*:

"*Habrura*, Cab. et Hein., Mus. Hein., ii, p. 53 (1859).... Type, *H. pectoralis*." ("*H. pectoralis*" = *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieill.)

On turning to the "Museum Heineanum" (l. c.), we find that *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieill. is referred by Cabanis and Heine to the genus *Serpophaga*, and that the only species mentioned under *Habrura* is the *Pachyrhamphus minimus* of Gould, which is of course the type, and which in all probability is not *Sylvia pectoralis* Vieill.

### **Phyllomyias incanescens** (Wied).

*Muscipeta incanescens* WIED, Beitr. zur Naturg. Bras., III, ii, 1831, p. 898.

*Phyllomyias berlepschi* SCLATER, P. Z. S., 1887, p. 49; *ib.*, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 123.

An examination of the two types of Maximilian's *Muscipeta incanescens* (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂, No. 6782, ♀, No. 6783) shows the species to be a true *Phyllomyias* and not a *Myiopatis*, as the two genera are now restricted, and is, so far as I can see, clearly identical with Sclater's *P. berlepschi*, recently described from a single Bahia specimen, whence came the original types of *Muscipeta incanescens*.\* In fact, Sclater's description of *P. berlepschi* is near enough to the original description of *M. incanescens* to almost pass for a translation of it, with slight verbal transpositions in the order of the characters, particularly the description of the female. The "auf dem Kopfe braun gefleckt" in the description of the male, refers only to the dark centres of the feathers of the cap, so common in many birds.

\* Says Maximilian: "Dieser kleine Fliegenschnapper, wovon sich ein Paar in meiner zoologischen Sammlung befindet, lebt in Brasilien, und ich erhielt ihn aus der Gegend von Bahia, wo er nicht häufig seyn soll."—Beitr. zur Naturg. Bras., III, p. 900.



The real character and affinities of Maximilian's *Muscipeta incanescens* have been the subject of much guesswork and speculation, it having been repeatedly referred to both *Myiopatris* and *Ornithion*, and also to *Sublegatus*, Mr. Sclater having recently identified it with *Sublegatus platyrhynchus* (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, p. 158). Mr. Lawrence was quite right in stating (*Ibis*, 1886, p. 497) that the bill of *M. incanescens* Wied was very much like that of *Myiobius pulcher*, but in other respects the two species are generically widely different.

Fortunately the Maximilian types are in a fair state of preservation, though obviously somewhat faded by long exposure to light.

***Ornithion cinerascens* (Wied).**

*Hylophilus cinerascens* WIED, Beitr. zur Naturg. Bras., III, ii, 1831, p. 723.

*Muscicapa obsoleta* TEMM., Pl. col., No. 275, fig. 1 (fig. too highly colored); D'ORB. ET LAFR., Syn. Av., p. 51 (*Mag. de Zool.*, 1837).

*Muscicapara obsoleta* D'ORB., Voy., Ois., p. 328.

*Elainea obsoleta* BURM., Thiere Bras., II, 1856, p. 480.

*Myiopatris obsoleta* CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein., ii, 1859, p. 58.

*Ornithion obsoletum* SCLATER, P. Z. S., 1873, p. 578; *ib.*, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIV, 1888, p. 127.

An examination of Maximilian's type of his *Hylophilus cinerascens* shows it to be a true *Ornithion*. Though very much faded from long exposure to light, it is otherwise in a fair state of preservation. The bill and toe-nails have faded to light brown, and the olivaceous color of the upper parts and flanks has nearly disappeared except where covered by the wings. The somewhat grayish head, the broad ochraceous wing-bars, and the size and form of the bill, however, at once suggest the *O. obsoletum* of authors. On turning to the original description this suggestion is at once confirmed, as the following shows: "Kopf und Oberhals aschgrau, bräunlich überlaufen; Rücken graubräunlich, olivengrünlich überlaufen; Flügel dunkelgraubraun, die Deckfedern fahl röthlich-braun stark gerandet; Schwungfedern graubraun, vorn mit grünlichem Rande, hinterer Rand weisslich;

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innere Flügeldeckfedern weisslich-graugrün, am Flügelrande gelblich; Kinn, Kehle und Brust blassweisgrau; Bauch und übrige Untertheile weisslich, gelblich überlaufen; Schwanz fahl hell graubraun, aussen etwas grünlich gerandet; Beine schwärzlich-bleifarben; Schnabel oben über bräunlich-schwarz, unten weisslich; Iris graubraun.”\* Maximilian adds: “Ich erhielt ein einziges Exemplar im Walde zu *Barra de Jucá*, unweit des Flusses *Esperito Santo*.”

The description above quoted fits admirably the freshly-killed birds in the Smith Collection from Matto Grosso (a series of 15 specimens), which I have identified by direct comparison with Bahia specimens of *Ornithion obsoletum*, identified as such by Mr. Sclater for Mr. Lawrence.

Maximilian, in describing his *Muscipeta incanescens*, recognizes the similarity of the two birds in color, as follows: “Er [*M. incanescens*] hat in der Färbung viel Aenlichkeit mit dem von mir unter der Benennung des *Hylophilus cinerascens* beschriebenen Vogel, ist aber dennoch sehr verschieden von ihm” (l. c., p. 900).

By the few who have cited Maximilian’s *Hylophilus cinerascens* it has been simply given as a *Hylophilus*, but it is wholly ignored by Gadow in his treatment of the Vireonidæ (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., VIII, 1883), and seems to have been publicly recognized in its true character by no one, although Mr. Ridgway, in naming the South American mounted birds in the American Museum, some years since, wrote on the bottom of the perch “*Ornithion obsoletum?*” signing the identification (as usual), with his initials, “R. R.,” thus displaying his usual sagacity in recognizing obscure birds.

### ***Sublegatus virescens*, sp. nov.**

Head gray slightly washed with greenish, the feathers centred with darker; rest of upper parts pale green, faintly tinged with grayish, rump and upper tail-coverts slightly paler and browner; wings blackish, the quills externally and internally edged with yellowish white, the secondaries, particularly the inner ones, very broadly so; median and greater wing-coverts tipped with whitish, the greater series broadly so, forming two conspicuous wing-bars; tail blackish, the feathers broadly edged externally with light



greenish olivaceous; throat clear grayish white; breast more ashy, washed with pale greenish yellow; rest of lower parts and under wing-coverts pale lemon yellow. Bill black, base of lower mandible slightly brownish; feet deep black.

Length (skin), 111.8 mm. (4.40 in.); wing, 58.4 mm. (2.30 in.); tail, 53.3 mm. (2.10 in.); tarsus, 15.2 mm. (.60 in.); width of bill at base, 5.1 mm. (.20 in.); length of culmen, 6.9 mm. (.27 in.).

Type and only specimen, No. 33,316, ♂, May 8, 1885, Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Coll. H. H. Smith.

This species differs from the other commonly recognized species through its much smaller size and strong greenish color above. In the same collection are 8 specimens of *Sublegatus griseocularis*, from which the present species differs conspicuously in both color and size.

### ***Empidonax lawrencei* Allen.**

*Ochthæca flaviventris* LAW., Ann. New York Acad. Sci., IV, Nos. 1, 2, June, 1887, p. 67.

An examination of the unique type of Mr. Lawrence's *Ochthæca flaviventris* shows it to be a true *Empidonax*, belonging to the section of the genus having the tarsi very short and the wings much rounded. It much resembles *E. brunneus* Ridgw. [? = *E. bimaculatus* (d'Orb. & Lafr.)], being, however, rather larger, with the cap darker, the back much greener, the breast a deeper, purer olive, and the yellow of the belly much deeper and stronger. The bend of the wing and the under wing-coverts are also paler (pale yellowish white instead of ochraceous), and the wing-bands are grayish buff instead of deep ochraceous. It also resembles my *E. bolivianus* (antea, p. 86), which latter, however, is much smaller, and presents differences of coloration that are well pronounced, as in the less amount of olive across the jugulum and the absence of bright yellow on the abdomen.

In Mr. Lawrence's specimen the rictal bristles are very strong,—nearly as strong as is generally the case in the genus *Ochthæca*, which fact doubtless led to the original reference of the species to that genus.

The specific name *flaviventris* being preoccupied in the genus *Empidonax*, I take pleasure in naming the species in honor of one

[July,



who has done so much for the progress of American ornithology, and whose collection, the accumulation of a lifetime, so greatly facilitates ornithological work at this Museum.

***Thamnophilus doliatus mexicanus* Allen.**

*Thamnophilus affinis* CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein., II, 1859, p. 7 (Xalapa). Nec *Thamnophilus affinis* D'ORB. ET LAFR., Syn. Av., p. 12 (Mag. de Zool., 1837) ex Bolivia = *Dysithamus*, sp.?

The name *affinis*, given by Cabanis and Heine, in 1859, to the large well-marked Mexican race of *Thamnophilus doliatus* proves to be preoccupied by a *Thamnophilus affinis* of d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, applied, in 1837, to a Bolivian bird apparently belonging to the section of the old genus *Thamnophilus* raised to generic rank by Cabanis in 1847, under the name *Dysithamus*. Having occasion to designate on our Museum labels the Mexican form of *T. doliatus*, I propose for it the name *mexicanus*.

NOTE ON ***Formicivora griseigula* LAWR.**—The type of Mr. Lawrence's *Formicivora griseigula* (Ann. New York Acad. Sci., II, 1883, p. 382) proves on examination to be an immature *Thryothorus coraya* (Gm.). The species was based on a single specimen (No. 39,506, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.) from British Guiana, in the loose fluffy plumage of the young bird.

***Peristera mondetoura* Bon.**

Among recent additions to our collection of birds are two specimens, male and female, of *Peristera mondetoura*, secured for the Museum by Mr. George N. Lawrence. The specimens are said to have come from Bogota, and are of the usual "Bogota" make. On comparing the male with a male in the U. S. National Museum, from Mexico, the two specimens are found to agree in all essential particulars, the Bogota bird being, however, in apparently rather higher plumage.

These two specimens, with a male and female in the National Museum collection, comprise all of the specimens of this species known to me as existing in the United States; and it appears to be a rare bird in European collections.

1889.]





Allen, J. A. 1889. "Descriptions of new species of South American birds, with remarks on various other little known species." *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 2(13), 137–151.

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