

PROCEEDINGS  
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A NEW FLYCATCHER FROM SURINAM.

BY THOMAS E. PENARD.

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Lawrence's Flycatcher is represented in Surinam by a distinct form which I propose to name

*Empidonax lawrencei nemoralis*, subsp. nov.

*Type*.—No. 2,021, Collection of T. E. Penard (now Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. 89,286), adult; Surinam: Lelydorp, forest near Schotelweg, 26 April, 1922; Alex Pichot.

*Subspecific characters*.—Similar to *Empidonax lawrencei lawrencei* Allen of Trinidad, but darker throughout; upper parts much more olivaceous, less brownish; wing bands narrower, breast band much darker. Similar also to *Empidonax johnstonei* Barbour of Grenada, but entire upper parts, including head and tail, darker olive green, head not dusky, throat grayer, breast band darker and more greenish.

*Measurements (in millimeters).*

*Empidonax johnstonei*, male adult: wing, 60.0; tail, 54.0; tarsus, 14.5; exposed culmen, 12.0.

*Empidonax lawrencei lawrencei*, two males: wing, 63.5-65; tail, 55.0-57.0; tarsus, 15.5-15.0; exposed culmen, 13.0-12.0.

*Empidonax lawrencei nemoralis*, type, adult: wing, 61.5; tail, 55.0; tarsus, 13.5; culmen defective.

*Remarks*.—The type resembles *E. johnstonei* much more than it does true *E. lawrencei* and probably the three forms differ only subspecifically from each other. The Surinam bird has a decidedly shorter tarsus than that of the two specimens of *lawrencei* from Trinidad.

*Empidonax johnstonei* has been recorded from Grenada only, and is known from two specimens—(1) the type from St. Andrews, now in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, and (2) a specimen collected by Dr. G. M. Allen in the forest near the Grand Etang, Grenada (Cf. Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. XXIV, p. 58), now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

*Empidonax lawrencei lawrencei* has been recorded from Trinidad, where it is not uncommon in the forest; from the coast region of Venezuela:



Las Quigas and Cumana; and from the Amazon region and the island of Mexiana, Brazil. It would be well to compare the lower Amazonian bird to see whether it is really true *lawrencei* or not.

*Empidonax lawrencei nemoralis* is known from the type only. Perhaps the bird described by F. P. and A. P. Penard (Vog. Guyana, Vol. II, 1910, p. 258) under "*Empidochanes* n. sp." belongs to this form; at least the measurements (wing, 65; tail, 55) are suggestive. So far as I know the species has not yet been discovered in either French or British Guiana. In this connection it might be well to examine the specimen in the Georgetown Museum listed as *Empidochanes olivus* by Dawson (Handlist, Birds Br. Guiana, 1916, p. 13).

The name *Muscicapa oliva* Boddaert (Tabl. Pl. Enl., 1783, p. 34) based on Daubenton's Pl. Enl. 574, fig. 2, is not applicable to the Surinam bird here described, since the figure unquestionably represents an entirely different species.



Penard, T E. 1923. "A new flycatcher from Surinam." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 36, 63–64.

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