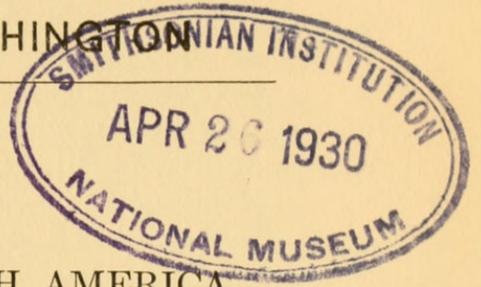


PROCEEDINGS
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FIVE NEW MANAKINS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BY W. E. CLYDE TODD.

The Manakins (Family Pipridae) are represented in the collection of the Carnegie Museum by 2033 specimens, belonging to 77 species and subspecies. Eight new forms have been already characterized as a result of preliminary studies in the group. In the course of a more thorough and systematic study of the birds of this Family, recently completed, five additional subspecies have been discovered, and are described in the present paper, which is the fifteenth of the series to appear in these Proceedings, and is uniform in treatment with the others. Acknowledgments are due to Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History for the loan of specimens for use in this connection.

Manacus manacus purissimus, subsp. nov.

Similar to *Manacus manacus purus* Bangs, but under parts if anything purer white, and upper back more extensively white, with the black area correspondingly reduced.

None of the authors who have lately dealt with this specific group seem to have been aware that the form of the extreme lower Amazon was anything else than *purus*, described from Santarem. The series (eighteen specimens) examined in the present connection, however, puts the matter beyond doubt. Males from the vicinity of Pará average a little whiter below even than Santarem skins, but this would not suffice to separate them were it not for the greater extent of the white on the back, involving a narrowing of the black median area. Since the skins from both regions are by the same collector, and of similar style, this is not due to their makeup. The new race thus repeats the character which distinguishes the far-removed race *leucochlamys* of western Ecuador, from which it may of course be told by its whiter under parts.

Type, No. 68,969, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Benevides, Pará, Brazil, August 19, 1918; Samuel M. Klages.

***Cirrihippra filicauda subpallida*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Cirrihippra filicauda filicauda* (Spix) of the upper Amazon, etc., but posterior under parts of male paler yellow; tibiae yellowish; and wing slightly longer.

Dr. Hellmayr, writing in 1912 (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, LXXVIII, A, 1912, 85-86), could find no reason for discriminating a Venezuelan race of this species. Comparison of a series of twelve adult males from northern Venezuela with seventeen from Brazil (Rio Purús and Rio Solimoës), however, brings out the difference between the two plainly enough. Brazilian skins are almost uniform below, while in the Venezuelan birds the throat and breast are obviously brighter yellow than the rest of the under parts, with which they are therefore in contrast. Moreover the tibiae which in the Brazilian birds are nearly always black, are in the northern birds pale yellow, like the flanks. The wing, too, is longer in the latter (averaging 65 mm. in the male), and probably the other dimensions also. Females are not different in color.

For the present I restrict this new race to the northern part of Venezuela. Twenty-four specimens have been examined, from the following localities: Las Quiguas, El Hacha, Lagunita de Aroa, El Trompillo, and Sierra de Carabobo. Examples from the Maracaibo region I refer for the present to typical *filicauda*, but they may eventually have to be separated as a third subspecies.

Type, No. 34,880, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Las Quiguas, Venezuela, September 23, 1910; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Pipra iris eucephala*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Pipra iris iris* Schinz, but adult male with the opalescent feathers of the pileum continued over the forehead almost to the base of the bill. Adult female with the pileum decidedly bluish, in contrast with the back, instead of pure green.

Pipra iris (until recently called "*opalizans*") has been known heretofore only from the Pará region (Rio Tocantins and eastward) of Brazil. The specimens now in hand extend its range to the east bank of the Rio Tapajóz, where it meets that of *P. nattereri*, which stops on the west bank of that stream. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that it has developed racial characters of an obvious nature in this part, and that these characters show an approach to those of *nattereri* in the female sex at least. There is some variation in the series of females (six specimens), but all show a more or less decided bluish tinge on the pileum, not quite so deep, however, as in *nattereri*, but very different from the pure green pileum of typical *iris*. The bill is the same heavy bill as that of *iris*, as compared with *nattereri*, while the under parts (in both sexes) average more yellowish than in *iris*. The new form is based on a series of two adult males, one young male, and six adult females (from Santarem, Colonia do Mojuy, and Miritituba), while our series of true *iris* numbers thirty-three specimens.

Type, No. 77,534, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Miritituba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil, March 19, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi, subsp. nov.

Compared with specimens in the American Museum of Natural History from eastern Ecuador, identified by Dr. Chapman as *S. turdinus amazonus* (type from Chamicuros, eastern Peru), a series of five specimens from Bolivia is markedly distinct, although the differences are hard to express in exact terms. The upper and under parts are of a lighter color, with less brownish tone; the wings and tail are also lighter brown; and the brown of the throat and breast is more sharply defined from the greenish olive of the rest of the lower parts. In the Ecuador skins there is less contrast between these areas, and the whole effect is more saturated. If the eastern Ecuador bird is correctly referable to *amazonus*, as there is good reason to believe, the Bolivian form must be given a new name, as above.

Type, No. 51,170, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Rio Yapacani, Province del Sara, Bolivia; February 22, 1915; José Steinbach.

Schiffornis turdinus intercedens, subsp. nov.

Similar to *S. turdinus wallacii* (Sclater and Salvin) of the lower Amazon, but upper parts, pileum, wings, tail, throat, and sides of the head more rufescent brownish, less olivaceous. Similar to *S. turdinus amazonus* (specimens from eastern Ecuador), but much paler below, with more contrast between the brown of the throat and breast on the one hand and the rest of the under parts on the other; the upper parts, too, are not quite so dark, and the tail in particular is lighter brown.

When Dr. Hellmayr wrote his review of this group (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XVII, 1910, 310–312) he had no specimens from the Rio Solimoës or Rio Purús available, although he noted that those from the Rio Madeira were scarcely different from *S. turdinus wallacii*. I find that our series of twenty-four skins from these regions differ slightly but constantly from another series from the type-locality of *wallacii* in their generally more brownish coloration, particularly in evidence on the pileum and wings externally. They thus approach *S. turdinus amazonus*, described from Chamicuros, Peru, but are easily separable from that form by the characters above specified. The facts will be best expressed, in my opinion, by relegating the Solimoës and Purús birds to a new race or subspecies.

Type, No. 87,725, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Hyutana-han, Rio Purús, Brazil, February 3, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.



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Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 41, 111–113.

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