

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BIRDS FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, WITH REMARKS ON THE SPECIES OF *SPEOTYTO* WHICH OCCUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

Spindalis zena stejnegeri,* subsp. nov.

SP. CHAR. (Type from Eleuthera Island, Bahamas, ♂, No. 17014, Coll. C. B. Cory, Boston.)—Similar to *Spindalis zena* from New Providence, but differs in having the sides and flanks black or brownish black and the chestnut collar narrower and edged with yellowish. The outer webs of the two outer tail feathers are partly white. Immature birds often lack the black sides.

Dendroica pityophila bahamensis, subsp. nov.

SP. CHAR. (Type from Abaco Island, Bahamas, ♂, No. 17026, Coll. C. B. Cory, Boston.)—Upper parts, including sides of the head and neck, plumbeous gray, not light ash gray as in *Dendroica pityophila* Gundl. Forehead and crown greenish yellow, showing light yellow at the base of the upper mandible; throat and upper breast yellow, bordered on the breast by a few feathers marked unevenly with black. Belly dull white shading into gray on the sides and flanks. A faint indication of wing bands, showing very faintly in some specimens. Tail dark brown, the two outer feathers showing an arrow-shaped white mark on the terminal portion of the inner webs, variable in different specimens; most of the feathers of the wings and tail showing very narrow grayish edging on the outer webs. Bill and feet dark brown. Closely allied to *Dendroica pityophila* of Cuba. Length, 4.50; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.00; tarsus, .60; bill, .45.

The female resembles the male, but the colors are slightly paler and it is perhaps somewhat smaller.

Habitat. Abaco and Great Bahama Islands, Bahamas.

Speotyto cunicularia bahamensis, subsp. nov.

SP. CHAR. (Type from Inagua, Bahamas, ♂, No. 17062, Coll. C. B. Cory, Boston.)—Larger than *S. dominicensis*, being about the same size as *S. c. floridana*; but with striping on the underparts broader and darker than in *floridana*; the tarsus is feathered similar to *S. cunicularia*, the feathers being tinged with pale brown. Length, 8.10; wing, 6.50; tail, 3.40; tarsus, 1.75.

Habitat. Inagua, Bahamas.

* In compliment to Dr. Leonhard Stejneger.

The variation in the different forms of *Speotyto* is great and not at all constant, specimens from the same locality varying very considerably. The absence or presence of feathers on the tarsus varies much according to season and age. But there is sufficient difference in series from different localities to warrant recognizing two at least as subspecies. By separating the Inagua bird we have the known West Indian forms distributed as follows:

Speotyto cunicularia floridana Ridgw.

Tarsus nearly naked; underparts marked with irregular brown bands, becoming more imperfect and paler on the belly and flanks. Length, 8.15; wing, 6.50; tarsus, 1.75.

Habitat. Florida, Cay Sal, New Providence, Eleuthera, and Andros Islands, Bahamas.

Speotyto cunicularia bahamensis Cory.

Tarsus feathered; underparts marked with broad dark brown bands, extending upon the belly and flanks; feathers on the tarsus showing a brownish tinge. Length, 8.10; wing, 6.50; tarsus 1.75.

Habitat. Inagua, Bahamas.

Speotyto cunicularia dominicensis Cory.

Smaller than *floridana* or *bahamensis*. Tarsus feathered rather less than in *bahamensis* but more than in *floridana*. Underparts marked with dark brown bands, narrower and more regular than in either of the others, some of the breast feathers showing indications of a fourth band, and most of the belly feathers having three perfectly distinct bars. Length, 7.50; wing, 5.45; tarsus, 1.55.

Habitat. Haiti and San Domingo, W. I.

Speotyto guadeloupensis (Ridgw.).

A small dark species, having the spotting on the upper parts very small, often reduced to mere specks; breast feathers often showing two brown bands. Wing, 6.40; tail, 3.40; tarsus, 1.80.

Habitat. Guadeloupe and St. Nevis, W. I.

Speotyto amaura Lawr.

Somewhat darker than *guadeloupensis* but similar, the spots on the interscapular region somewhat longer, and the breast marking somewhat heavier. Wing, 6.30; tail, 3.10; tarsus, 1.50.

Mr. Lawrence, in his original description, writes: "In the Antigua bird each feather of the breast is crossed with but one bar, while those of the other (*guadeloupensis*) are crossed with two." Insufficient material makes it inexpedient to attempt to decide as to the standing of these forms, but the two birds are very closely allied.

Habitat. Antigua, W. I.



Cory, Charles B. 1891. "Descriptions of New Birds from the Bahama Islands, with Remarks on the Species of Speotyto Which Occur in the West Indies." *The Auk* 8, 348–349. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4068135>.

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