NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF COLOMBIAN BIRDS

by

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Tinamus tao septentrionalis Brabourne & Chubb

With the exceptions of the records from "Bogota" collections there has been no published record in Ornithological literature for this species from Colombia which I would consider as authentic, until that of Dugand in 1951 (Rev.Acad.Col. Ciencias, Vol. VIII, Nº 30, p. 157). It seems to me quite impossible that the species would be found at San Antonio, in the subtropical zone of the western cordillera of the Andes, as stated by Chapman (Birds of Colombia, 1917, p. 187).

The species frequents the tropical zone throughout its range. The maximum altitude at which I have taken the bird is not more than 1,400 meters, and usually very much lower, with its nearest known habitat in the Sierra Perijá and the slopes of the Sierra Macarena (**fide** Dugand). There must have been some mistake in the labelling of this specimen from "San Antonio". As far as I am aware, the only large Tinamous found in that region are ***Nothocercus julius*** and ***N.bonaparte.***

However, in July, 1941 two males of ***T.tao septentrionalis*** were taken by the author at Tierra Nueva, Sierra Perijá (between 900 and 1200 meters)), and a third male at El Conejo, below Tierra Nueva (at about 300 meters), in March, 1945. The Tierra Nueva record has been previously published by the author as the host of Mallophaga (Stud. Neotr. Mall. Nº III, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1944, p. 116), but the birds were wrongly identified as ***T.t.tao,*** instead of ***T.t.septentrionalis.*** This error in identity was corrected in a subsequent paper on Mallophaga (Rev. Brasil. Biol., Dec. 1953, p. 342).

It would seem, therefore, that the range of the race ***septentrionalis*** is confined in Colombia to the northern portion of the Sierra Perijá. The true origin of the "Bogota" specimens is probably the Sierra Macarena, in which case they would be **T.t.larensis** Phelps & Phelps, Jr.

Nothocercus julius julius (Bonaparte)

Additional records for this species are as follows: Alto del Pozo, Santander N., a pair taken by the author on October 17,1946 and male and two females at hacienda Las Vegas, Above Bucaramanga, on August 22 and 31,1949.

Crypturellus saltuarius Wetmore

The type, and only know specimen, of this tinamou was collected by the author near Ayacucho, 25 km.east of La Gloria, Dept. Magdalena. The status

of the species is, I believe, somewhat problematical, not that there is any doubt of its being a perfectly valid form. Recently, in company with Doctor Wetmore, I examined the type in the National Museum, comparing it with ***C.idoneus***, apparently its nearest relative, and one is immediately struck by certain superficial resemblances, but the two are certainly quite different, ***saltuarius*** being a very much smaller bird.

A recent study of the Mallophagan parasites of this bird reveals a rather amazing situation, in that all of the various genera and species of these insects found on ***C.saltuarius*** are identical with the same species taken on ***C.idoneus***, while most of them were found to be identical with parasites taken on ***C.colombianus***. This is proof positive that these three species are very closely related, and all have a common ancestor.

This fact may not seem of much importance to those unfamiliar with the distribution of Mallophaga, but in reality it is of the utmost significance, since the presence of identical species and subspecies of Mallophaga on distinct species of tinamous is exceedingly rare, although such distribution is not unknown among certain maritime groups and the Shorebirds.

Even one additional specimen of ***C.saltuarius*** would be conclusive proof of the validity of the species, but until such additional material has been secured its nomenclatural position, in my personal opinion, would seem to be a bit uncertain. I base this opinion solely on the identity of its Mallophagan parasites, and not on the actual appearance of the bird, which has all the appearances of a valid, distinct species.

The genus **Ixobrychus** in Colombia

In the Birds of Colombia (pages 383-4) are given four forms of this genus, viz: ***I.involucris; I.exilis exilis; I.exilis erythromelas*** and ***I. exilis bogotensis.***

I.exilis bogotensis Chapman is a resident of the Bogotá Sabana region and is undoubtably a perfectly valid form, which needs no further discussion. For ***involucris*** he says: "Isolated colonies in the Sta. Marta region and in the Dept. of Atlantico (Cienega, Agueda de Pablo and Fundacion; sight records from Manatí and Guájaro). "The sight records may be discarded at once, as being without value, especially in this species. The Fundación record is undoubtably the same as that given under ***I.exilis erythromelas***, and refers to the breeding birds collected there by the author (see Birds of Santa Marta by Todd & Carriker).

In the Birds of the Americas (Part I, Nº 2. p. 234) there is a footnote regarding the Fundacion birds, which says: "Bird from Panamá (Lion Hill) and Colombia (Fundacion; Cauca Valley) and western Peru have been identified as ***I.e.erythromlas***, but if ***I.e.bogotensis*** be a valid form, this can hardly be correct". I am at a complete loss to understand on what basis such a statement should have been made. Why would it not be quite understandable to find an isolated subspecies at the high altitude of the Bogota savannas, with another subspecies in the tropical zone?

Mr. Todd identified the Fundación birds as ***erythromelas*** and pointed out the differences between them and allied forms. In the same footnote of the Birds of the Americas (p.234-5) the Fundacion and Riofrio (Cauca) birds are placed under

what he calls a "disputable form", while de Schauensee has placed the Riofrio bird of Chapman under ***I.e.exilis*** as the sole authority for the inclusion of that race in Colombia.

It seems almost certain, and quite logical, that there can be bat two races of ***Ixobrychus*** in Colombia, viz: ***I.exilis bogotensis*** and ***I.exilis erythromelas,*** the latter referring especially to the Fundación birds, a resident breeding colony. Chapman identified his Riofrio (Cauca) bird as being ***erythromelas,*** and I see no reason to doubt his identification.

I.e.erythromelas has been found breeding in Trinidad and the Guianas and there is no reason why it could not have spread into Colombia as well, since it is a very wide ranging species. However, after all is said and done, the only way to actually decide the matter is to get together all of the specimens in question and see what they really are, but there certainly cannot be four subspecies of this bird found in Colombia.

Guara alba (Linné)

The first definite record for this species in Colombia, and apparently the only one based on actual specimens, was the taking by the author of two males and three females at the mouth of the Rio Sinú on Feb. 9 and 10,1916. All other records seem to be of "sight" only.

A remark on sight records may not be out of place here. In the Birds of Colombia by de Schauensse and Dugan there are many "sight" records included with authentic records of specimens actually taken. Most of the competent ornithologists of today do not consider "sight" records to be of sufficient accuracy to be included in any authoritative list of birds. It is certainly not a commendable practice and should be discouraged.

Amazonetta brasiliensis (Gmelin)

In the Birds of Colombia appear two records for this species, the origin of which I am unaware, one from the Llanos del Meta, the other from Rondón, Rio Casanare.

The first record for Colombia seems to be three specimens collected by the author at Palmar, on the Rio Casanare, at the lower edge of the foothills where the sabanas begin. A pair was taken on April 15 and another female on the 20th., 1917.

Penelope argyrotis mesaeus Conover.

The only records given in the Birds of Colombia for this species are the type, from Pamplona and a "Bogota" skin. On November 1,1916 a female was taken by the author at Cachirí, Santander N. and on April 2,1917 a Male was secured at Rio Negro, Boyacá.

These are the specimens upon which Mr. Todd based his colombian record for ***P.a.argyrotis*** mentioned by Conover under ***P.a.mesaeus.***

Claravis mondetoura mondetoura (Bonaparte)

Mr. de Schauensee gives five locality records for this rare dove in the Birds of Colombia: Usaquen (near Bogotá), Las Ventanas (near Cáchira, Santander N.);

Munchique and Tambo (west of Popayán); and Rio Frio (Magdalena, near sea-level).

The oldest, and therefore the first record for Colombia is that of Las Ventanas, where the author collected a female on September 26,1916, and which was sent to Mr. Conover. The Munchique and Tambo records are from birds collected by von Sneidern.

I do not know source of the Rio Frio record and it seems very unlikely that this species should be found at so low an altitude, although it may have been taken in the Sierra Nevada above Rio Frio, since Dugand states in the list of localities that collecting was done above Rio Frio at 150 to 450 meters. I have checked all of the locality records for this species given by Conover in the Birds of the Americas, and the only one below 1600 meters is this Rio Frio record. Furthermore there is no record for this species from the Sierra Nevada de Sta. Marta. A male was taken by the author at Zancudo, Caldas, on August 29,1918.

Leptopsittaca branickii Berl & Stolz.

The first colombian record for this species is the collection by the author of nine specimens, taken at the hacienda Jaramillo, on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada de Tolima, on September 18,1918. No others were seen on that trip in this region.

On February 26,1954 a flock of about a dozen birds was located near the Rio Aguas Blancas, south of Puracé, and several specimens were secured. This is the second record from this region, von Sneidern having previously taken it above Coconuco, but these skins were sent to Sweden.

Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons (Lawrence)

Under this species de Schauensee says: "Known only from type and a "Bogota" trade skin, two specimens from the Nevado de Tolima 3660 meters, and from the east slope of the Paramo del Ruiz".

The Paramo de Ruiz record refers to a male collected by the author on Sept. 21,1918. That was the first specimen taken after the type, a "Bogota" skin, while the two specimens from the Nevado de Tolima were collected by von Sneidern.

Since no type locality for this species has ever been designated, I would now designate the Nevado de Tolima as the type locality.

Touit dilectissima dilectissima (Scl. & Salv.)

Mr. de Schauensee, in the Birds of Colombia, records this species from: "Western and Eastern Andes (Baudo Mts. 900 m.; Pueblo Nuevo, above Ocaña, 1720 m.".

The first colombian record for this species is the one given from Pueblo Nuevo, above Ocaña. Two males and two females were taken at that place by the author on August, 29,1916. No others have ever been seen by me in Colombia.

Hapalopsittaca amazonina amazonina (Des Murs)

The type of this parroquet was a "Bogota" trade-skin. Chapman records the first authentic locality for the species, El Roble, where three specimens were se-

cured, and he reported it as "a common species". The other two records given by de Schauensee (Ramírez and La Pica) are of my own collecting, and which were sent to Mr. Dugand in a letter. One female was taken at Ramírez on Oct. 19,1916, and three males and one female at La Pica on Feb. 16,1917. Subsequetly (September 1946) four males were taken at Buenos Aires, Santander N., west of Gramalote. (in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Coccyzus euleri (Cabanis)

Of this species de Shauensee says: "Known" only from extreme eastern Colombia, along the Rio Negro (Macacuní).

A male was taken by the author at Cartagena, on January 22,1915 which was indentified by Mr. Todd as this rare species, and a recent check by Mr. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum staff confirms the original identifiaction.

Coccyzus landsbergi Bonaparte.

The three definite records for this bird given in the Birds of Colombia are: Cienega, Tucurinca and Riofrio, all localitis at the western base of the Sierra Nevada de Sta. Marta. The first record for the Sta. Marta region is a skin in the British Museum received from Verreaux. The Cienega specimen was collected by H. H. Smith and identified by Dr. Allen, while the Tucurinca bird was taken by the author on Sept. 22,1915.

However, an extension of this range was made by me, when on Jan .14,1916 a female was taken at Turbaco (Bolívar), and on Jan 24th. a male was secured at Cartagena.

Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis Lawrence

There is but one record given by de Schaunsee for this bird in Colombia, viz: Between Buenavista and Villavicencio. I cannot locate the authority for this record, nor the one from a "Bogota" skin.

On April 17 and 19,1917, respectively, a male of this species was taken at Palmar, Rio Casanare. Three other subsequent records for the species in Colombia will appear at a future date, these being in the possession of Dr. Wetmore.

Asio clamator clamator (Vieillot)

There are but three records given for this species, Donama (near Santa Marta); Los Pendales (Atlántico) and Guaduas (Cundinamarca) in the Magdalena valley.

A female was taken by the author at La Colorada, in the foothills of the Rio Casanare valley (Boyacá), on April 3,1917.

Lophostrix cristata wedeli Griscom.

The only records given for this bird are from the Pacific coast, Rio Juradó, Rio Baudó and Barbacoas, the last by Chapman and the other two by von Sneidern.

A male was taken by the author at El Tambor, Santander, on December 1,1916. The identity of this bird has been recently cheked by Mr. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum.

Recently collected material extends the range of this owl across into the upper Sinú.

Otus albo-gularis albo-gularis (Cassin)

Specimens of this species taken by the author extend its range northward in the Eastern Andes as far as Ramírez (Santander N.) where a female was taken on Oct. 19,1916. Another female was taken at Peña Blanca (Santander S.) on Feb. 24,1917, and a male at Lagunillas, Sierra Nevada de Chita (Boyacá), March 15,1917. This locality is **not** on the old trail from Cocuy to Tame, as stated by Dugand in the list of localities, but a farm at the lower edge of the paramo, east of Cocuy.

Nyctibius leucopterus maculosus Ridgway.

The only record given in the Birds of Colombia for this rare Potoo is "Bogota". A fine adult male was taken by the author at Las Ventanas (Santander N.), on September 28,1916, which is, apparently, the only really authentic colombian record for the species.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus (Lawrence)

There are but three authentic records for the species, Macacuní and Quenané from the eastern llanos, and Lorica at the mouth of the Rio Sinú. The Lorica record was given to Mr. Dungand by the author, who collected the specimen in question, a female, on Feb. 16,1916. Further records for this rare species will be given later by Dr. Wetmore.

Uropsalis segmentata segmentata (Cassin)

There are but two **definite** locality records in Colombia for this species, viz: Below Paramo de Choachí, 3000 m. and Puracé, 3,450 m. I do not know who collected the Choachí specimen, but the Puracé bird was taken by von Sneidern.

A female and a nestling were taken by the author at Zancudo, above Manizales, on August 30,1918.

Opisthoprora euryptera (Loddiges)

There are but two definite locality records for this species, both in the Central Andes, viz: La Leonera ,3600 meters and Almaguer (above?). However, the type was labelled as being from Popayan, but it has not been subsequently taken in the Popayan region, although it may very well be present in the higher portions of the Central Andes east of that city. The Almaguer record refers to a female taken by Chapman, and the La Leonera locality to three females taken by the author on September 11 and 17,1918. This locality is on top of the cordillera, and not on the western slope, as given by Dugand.

Pterophanes cyanopterus caeruleus Zimmer.

The type locality for the species is the Paramo de Guamués, Nariño, and with records from Cumbal. The only other records are from the region of the Paramo de Ruiz, where it was first taken by the author in 1918. In February, 1954 I saw five specimens of this beautiful Hummingbird at El Crucero, above Puracé (at about 3280 m.), three of which were collected.

Jacamerops aurea penardi Bangs & Barbour.

The first record of the species for Colombia is that of Salmon, collected at Remedios, Antioquia, while the second is that of four specimens taken at El Tambor by author in 1917, and in 1918 it was taken at Murindó. The records for the Pacific costal area were by von Sneidern.

Brachygalba goeringi Sclater & Salvin.

The only record for the inclusion of this species in the ornis of Colombia is that of Palmar, Rio Casanare, where a series of twelve specimens were collected by the author in April, 1917.

Hypnellus bicinctus (Gould) (1).

Tamatia bicincta Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, p. 80 ("Cayenne" Venezuela). Range: Venezuela and Margarita Island (Lake Valencia and Maracay).

Three specimens of this Puff-bird were taken by the author at Palmar, Rio Casanare, in April, 1917. A laying female was secured on April 15, a second female on the 21 lst. and a male on the 24th. They were shot in the fringe of trees bordering the river, out on tha savanna.

Phloeoceastes h.haematogaster (Tschudi)

The Birds of Colombia (page 638) says of this bird: "Known only from "Bogota" trade skins, which were probably taken at the eastern base of the Eaestern Andes".

On April 10,1917, two males of this species were taken at Rio Negro, Boyacá, by the author, and others were seen in that region together with the two males actually shot, but as far as I am concerned, the two males actually shot are the only valid records.

Picumnus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus Wagler.

This species is most abundant in the semi-arid regions of the Departments of Magdalena and Bolivar, and the Goajira. The most southern record given in the Birds of Colombia is that of "Varrud", Rio Nechí.

In July, 1916 five specimens were collected by the author at Gamarra, on the Rio Magdalena, which extends the range considerably up that valley. I be-

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Footnote 1. — An addition to the colombian avifauna.

lieve that careful collecting will shown that it ranges even higher up the Magdalena river.

Veniliornis passerinus fidelis (Hargitt)

The type of this species is a "Bogota" skin, and the only other records of its occurrence are Buenavista and Villavicencio (Chapman), three specimens. A female was taken by the author at Rio Negro (Boyacá) on April 10,1917, and a male at Palmar, Rio Casanare, on April 16.

Craniolcuca suberistata (Sclater)

There is but one definite record, outside of "Bogota" specimens, for this species in Colombia, a specimen from Gramalote, Santander N., on the east slope of the Eastern Andes. A male was taken by the author at La Colorada, in the foothills of the Casanare valley, on April 30,1917.

Grallaria guatemalensis regulus Sclater.

There is but one authentic record of the species, a single male from Umbria. A female was taken by the author at Palmar, Rio Casanare, on April 25,1917, and another female at El Cauca, Magdalena, on August 2,1916. These records have been recently checked by Mr. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum, where the two specimens are deposited.

Clytoctantes alixi Elliot.

This Antbird has been considered one of the rarest of that family in Colombia, but the experience of the author seems to show that its scarcity in collections has been due to inability of collectors to find the bird, rather than an actual scarcity.

In the Birds of Colombia it says: "known definitely only from the lower Cauca at 150 meters (Puerto Valdivia). This record refers to a pair collected by Miller and Boyle in December, 1914.

On August 3rd.1916 I took my first specimen at a finca called El Cauca (Magdalena), on the trail from Loma Corredor to Ocaña. A second male was taken at El Tambor, in the Lebrija valley (Santander S.) on December 5,1916. The author has subsequently taken fifteen specimens of the species for the U. S. National Museum at numerous localities in the Departments of Bolivar, Antioquia, Cordoba and Caldas.

The bird is excessively secretive in its habits and furthermore it frequents the most impenetrable type of second-growth always close to the ground. Its call note while fairly loud, is seldom heard, and I have never known the bird ta answer to an imitation of its call-note, or approach the caller, as do so many Formicariidae.

Dysthamnus puncticeps puncticeps Salvin.

This species appears on page 714 of the Birds of Colombia with the following statement regarding it. "Although not actually recorded from Colombian territory, this species has been taken at Puerto Obaldia, in extreme eastern Pana-

má where Wedel collected it within less than one kilometer from the Colombian boundry, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge Mass.".

The author spent more than a month working at Acandí, with a very competent assistant and this species was not taken. Acandí, on the Caribbean coast, is not a great ditsance from the Panamá border, and the work done there was of the most intensive sort, and it seems very curious that such a tame and conspicuous bird as ***Dysthamnus*** was not taken, had it been present. Neither was it found further south at Unguia, also at the foot of the Darien Mts. I dare say that eventually the bird may be taken in Colombia, but until it has been taken I can see no object in including it as an actual species of Colombia, but in a hypothetical list,yes.

Cephalopterus ornatus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

A single fine male of this extraordinary Cotinga was taken at Palmar, Rio Casanare ,on April 22,1917, thus extending the colombian range considerably to the north.

Piprites chloris antioquiae Chapman.

The only records given in the Birds of Colombia for this form of **chloris** are the type (La Frijolera, Antioquia) and, "provisionally" birds from the base of eastern andes (Morelia and Rio San Miguel). de Schauensee contends that birds east of the Andes are nearer to the type of **antioquiae** than to **tschudi**, of Peru. I think that more material from central and western Colombia should be compared with that from the "Llanos" before a definite conclusion can be reached.

A single fine female was taken by the author at El Cauca (Magdalena) on July 29,1916, and a male at El Tambor (Santander S.) on Jan. 9.1917. Four more specimens were subsequently taken for the U. S. Nat. Museum in the Sierra Perijá, Depts. of Bolivar and Caldas. With this material the true status of the variuos forms in Colombia should be correctly determined.

Epidonomus varius varius (Vieillot)

Fourteen specimens were collected by the author at Palmar, Rio Casanare, between April 15 and 29,1917. No record was kept of the condition of the sexual organs.

De Schauensee says, "We have only two worn birds taken in April". Evidently this record refers to two of the fourteen birds taken at Palmar. The species must have been fairly abundant at Palmar at this time in order to have taken 14 specimens in two weeks of collecting, which might well be an indication of the theory advanced that the species is a seasonal migrant in southern Colombia, since that would be the time that southern migrants would be arriving in considerable nubers.

Mecocerculus minor (Taczanowski)

Known only to occur definitely on the Paramo de Tamá and the head of the Rio Magdalena (Buenavista, (Huila), El Isno and La Candela).

A single male was taken by the author at Rio Negro, Boyacá, on March 31, 1917. The locality where this bird was taken is more or less the same altitude as El Isno and La Candela, but on the east slopes of the Eastern Andes.

Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum (Ridgway) [1]

This species is included in the text of the Birds of Colombia on the basis of a record by Phelps & Phelps, without precise locality. On page 1202 of the Appendix it is deleted on the grounds that Mr. Phelps had written to Mr. de Schauensee that the record was an error.

However, the subspecies may be retained in the Birds of Colombia, on the record of a pair (male and female) collected by the author at Palmar, Rio Casanare, April 23,1917.

Thryothorus rufalbus minlosi (Berlepsch)

De Schauensee and Dugand doubt the correctness of Bucaramanga as the type locality for this species. Dugand seems to think that the term "Bucaramanga", as used by Berlepsch, must be taken in the same sense as "Bogota", "Medellin" and "Pasto" records, in that they refer to a region of indefinite and indeterminate extent.

Regarding Bucaramanga, I cannot agree with this hypothesis, since I, personally, collected many of Berlepsch's "Bucaramanga" species within a few miles of that city in 1916, when there was still plenty of cover for birds at no great distance from the city limits, while Berlepsch's material was collected shortly after 1880.

To further substantiate my belief in the correctness of Bucaramanga as a definite locality, this same wren was taken by me at Aguachica (Magdalena) and Ocaña, as well as at Palmar, on the Rio Casanare, which refutes the statement that subsequent records (after the type are from the east side of the range.

Thryothorus rutilus interior (Todd)

The type of this species was collected by the author at El Cauca, Magdalena, between July 31 and August 8th.,1916, when a series of ten specimens were taken.

Additional specimens were taken in August and November at La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Las Ventanas and Bucaramanga.

Thryothorus fasciati-ventris albigularis (Scl.)

The first specimens of this species taken in Colombia were collected by the author in 1918, at Sautatá and Murindó (Rio Atrato); also at Andagoya and Malaguita (Rio San Juan); as well as at Cordoba, near Buenaventura.

Footnote 1. — An addition to the colombian ornis.

Henicorhina leucosticta eucharis Bangs.

Among the records for this species given by de Schauensee is a specimen collected by Palmer, and labelled "near Jimenez, altitude 2400 feet". De Schauensee strongly questions the correctness of this record, saying that it is too low. I admit that the center of abundance for this species is at a higher altitude, but there is nothing to prevent an occasional straggler being taken at 2400 feet.

In June, 1918 three specimens were taken by the author in the forested hills opposite the town of Daguas (called Caldas at that time), at an approximate altitude of 1.000 meters. As far as I know, Palmer was a careful and reliable collector.

Henicorhina leucophrys tamae Zimmer & Phelps.

The record for Rio Negro (Boyacá) refers to a male and female collected by the author on March 29 and 31,1917. Pueblo Nuevo is also given, with a? I do not know the source of this record ***H.l.leucophrys*** is a common bird on the west slope of the eastern A ndes all the way from La Palmita to La Pica, including Pueblo Nuevo, Las Ventanas, Ramírez and Cachirí.

Microcerculus marginatus occidentalis Hellmayr.

This species is not confined to the Pacific coast, as stated by de Schauensee (p.907), but ranges over the Atrato valley, at least as far north as Quibdó, and the San Juan valley from El Tambo and Andagoya down to the coast, where it was taken by the author in 1918.

Microcerculus marginatus squamulatus Scl. & Salv.

The range of this form has been restricted to the eastern slopes of the eastern Andes, with the single record of Gramalote (Santander N.) (Birds of Colombia, p. 906).

On August 7,1916 a pair was taken by the author at El Cauca, on the west slope below Ocaña.

Leucolepis phaeocephala lawrencii (Lawrence)

The only colombian record given for this species is that of Sautatá, on the Atrato river near its mouth. This record refers to a series of skins taken there by the author between January 23 and 31,1918, some of which were sent to the Philadelphia Academy.

A single specimen was also taken at Murindó (Antioquia) on February 14.

Turdus fumigatus aquilonalis (Cherrie)

This species is possibly included in the Birds of Colombia on the basis of birds collected by the author at Petrolea, Santander N., which are in the U. S. Nat. Museum.

I am not aware that any other ornithological collector has worked at this locality.

Turdus olivater olivater (Lafresnaye)

This species is also included on the basis of a single record, Palogordo, 25 miles south of Cúcuta, a record sent by me in a letter to Mr. Dugand.

Turdus nudigenis nudigenis Lafresnaye.

There are three records given in the Birds of Colombia for this species, Villavicencio, Maipures and Susumuco. Two males and two females were taken by the author at Palmar, Río Casanare, on April 18 to 23,1917.

Myadestes ralloides venezuelensis Sclater.

Found fairly abundant in 1916 at La Palmita, Pueblo Nuevo, Las Ventanas and Cachirí, Santander N., and also at Río Negro, on the east slope of the eatsern Cordillera, Boyacá.

Catharus dryas maculatus (Sclater)

An additional record for this rare Thrush is a single male taken by the author on March 27,1917, at Río Negro, Boyacá, on the eastern slopes of the cordillera.

Anthus lutescens lutescens Pucheran.

In the Birds of Colombia we have the following note on p.928, under this species. "Probably the eastern llanos, but so far recorded only from "Bogota" collections".

A series of four males and one female were taken by the author at Palmar, Río Casanare, on April 24,1917. The birds were out on the open "sabana".

Hylophilus aurantiifrons saturatus (Hellmayr)

The presence of this species in the colombian ornis rests on the record of a single male taken by the author at Palmar, Río Casanare, April 25,1917.

Smaragdolanius pulchellus eximius (Baird)

The only record for this species given in the Birds of Colombia is: "Bogota" skins, and a pair from the "venezuela slopes" of the Sierra Perijá.

I took my first specimen of the species at El Tambor, in November, 1918. Returning to this region in 1949 a series of 7 skins was taken at the hacienda Santana, originally a part of the old hacienda El Tambor, property of the Puyana brothers.

Subsequently other specimens were taken in Bolivar and Antioquia.

Cyclarhis gujanensis parvus Chapman.

The type came from Villavicencio, and it was also taken above at Buenavista. There are no records of its occurrence between these points and Rio Zulia (and Cúcuta), except far to the south. Two males were taken by the author at Rio Negro in April, 1917 and pair at La Colorada (Casanare) on April 29,thus linking up the range along the foothills of the east slope of Eastern Andes.

Tanagra chlorotica cyanophora Oberholser.

Two males and a breeding female were taken by the author at Palmar, Rio Casanare, on April 19,1917. They were identified by Todd as **T. c. chlorotica**, the new race being described in 1918.

Tanagra concinna (Sclater)

A male was taken by the author at Mariquita, Tolima, on October 3,1918. This locality is in the same general area as Chapman's record ("near Honda".

Tanagra laniirostris melanura (Sclater)

A breeding pair was taken at Palmar, Rio Casanare, on April 21,1917.

Tanagra musica intermedia (Chubb)

Additional records by the author for this species are: El Cauca (Magdalena) August, 1916 Peña Blanca (Santander S.), March, 1917; Villa Felisa and Palogordo (Santander N.) October and November, 1947.

Piranga leucoptera venezuelae Zimmer.

The range given by de Schauensee for this species is somewhat confusing. He says: "Subtropical zone west of the Eastern Andes excluding the Sta. Marta mountains and Nariño (Canuto, "Bogota", Toche, Miraflores; La Selva)".

The Eeastern Andes are clearly within the range of the species, there being three records covering that area, viz: Canuto (Wyatt), between Abrego and Cachira; "Bogotá", while it was taken by the author at La Palmita, in August, 1916.

Habia gutturalis erythrolaemus (Sclater)

In January, 1916 I collected a good series of this specie at Torrecillo (near Turbaco). It was mistakenly described by Todd as a new species (**H.rubiginosus**).

In 1942 a series of topotypes was taken near Turbaco, and a single male at Colosó, Bolivar. The type was supposed to have come from "Magdalena", but this would seem to be in error. The records given for Atlantico are "sight", only. In my opinion, this species is confined to the hills of the Turbaco region, possibly extendig north to the hills of central Atlantico, as well as in the hills of central Bolivar. It is impossible to say jus what territory the original range of the species covered, since practically the whole of this region has been completely deforested, and where there is no forest the spcies does not exist. I would

designate the type locality as Turbaco, the type probably having come near Cartagena.

Thlypopsis fulviceps intensa Todd.

This species was described from a male and two females taken by the author at La Palmita (Santander N.) on Aug. 11,12 and 25,1916. La Palmita is very close to the divide between the Magdalena watershed and the Rio Tarra, main source of the Catatumbo.

It does not seem probable that the single specimen recorded by Brother Nicéforo María from north of Pamplona, as *T.f.fulviceps*, could be that race, provided that *T.f.intensa* Todd is considered valid. It is almost certain that the single specimen from "north of Pamplona" is the same thing as the La Palmita birds, and that the nominate race is not found in Colombia. At least further material is necessary to substantiate this record.

Urothraupis stolzmanni Tacs. & Berl.

The first record for Colombia of this species was the series of 26 skins collected by the author at La Leonera (Paramo de Ruiz), in Sept. 1918, of which six skins were sent to the Academy of Nat. Science and form de Schauensee's record of La Leonera.

The bird doubtless has a more or less continuous range from Ruiz southward, wherever suitable localities exist, into Ecuador, since it has also been taken by the author at the base of the Volcano Puracé (Mina de Azufre), near Popayán 1954.

Pseudodacnis hartlaubi (Selater).

The species was described from a "Bogotá" skin, and the only other record given for it is near Cisneros, in the Dagua valley, where a single male was taken, but by whom I do not know. A male was taken by the author at Las Pavas (just below and west of La Cumbre), on July 25,1918, and a female at La Cumbre on July 27th. These two birds are definitely the first authentic locality records for the species, and are not far from the later record of Cisneros. I would suggest that La Cumbre, Dept. Valle, be designated as the type locality for the species.

Erythrothlypis salmoni (Selater).

This rare tanager apparently ranges from the Baudo Mts. and Quibdó (Choco) southward over the lowlands and foothills (up to 900 meters) into Ecuador. Three more specimens were taken by the author at Quibdó, a male and female on March 6 and a male on the 11th.,1918. Three more specimens were taken at Malaguito (near mouth of Rio San Juan) and two at Cordoba (near Buenaventura.

The type of the species was collected by Salmon, supposedly at Remedios, Antioquia, but since this is the only record for the species outside of the Pacific lowlands and foothills, it is open to some doubt. Salmon collected not only around Remedios but as far west as Frontino, which lies on the west side of the Rio Sucio, an affluent of the Atrato. It is not at all impossible that the type of

this species came from near Frontina, and was accidently labelled as coming from Remedios.

Salmon was undoubtably a reliable and careful collector, but he lived in Medellin, and made collecting trips from there to many localities in Antioquia, so that in all likelyhood his collections were brought back to Medellín where they were labelled and then shipped to England, so that such an error might easily have been made. It is well known that in those days precise locality data was not considered of such great importance as today.

Oryzoborus crassirostris occidentalis Sclater.

No records are given in the Birds of Colombia for this species west of the upper Cauca valley (El Tambo, near Popayán). On Jan. 24,1918 a male was taken by the author at Sautatá (lower Rio Atrato), and on March 22nd. another male at Quibdó.

Atlapetes rufinucha elaeoporus (Scl. & Salv.)

The type, or rather the type series of this species came from Medellín and Sta. Elena. Miller and Boyle (Chapman, p.575) took two male topotypes at Sta. Elena. These are the only records for the species. I am inclined to believe that the "Medellín" record is erroneous, since I have never taken the species below 9,000 feet, usually higher. Very likely all of Sclater's specimens came from, or near, Santa Elena, which is close to the western edge of the plateau above Medellín, and has an altidude of more than 3,000 meters. The land drops off steeply into the Pórce valley a few kilometers west of Sta. Elena.

Arremon aurantiirostris erythrorhynchus Sclater.

Additional records for this species by the author are: El Tambor (Santander 3 males and 1 female between Dec. 7, 1916, and Jan 13, 1917, and Mariquita, Tolima, Oct. 3,1918, 1 male.

Arremon aurantiirostris strictocollaris Todd.

The type of this species, a male, was collected by the author at Sautatá (Chocó) on Jan. 22,1918. It was subsequently taken near the Panamanian frontier.

ERRORS CONCERNING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS GIVEN IN THE BIRDS OF COLOMBIA

Ensifera ensifera (Boissoneau)

In the list of localities given for this species an p.567 appear the following Las Ventanas, Ramirez, Paramo de San Pedro, La Pica, Cachirí and Rio Negro. All of these localities are stations at which the author worked in 1916 and 1917, and[8] as far as I know ,have not been visited by any other collector.

A single male of this curious Hummingbird was taken at Ramirez on October 18 th., and is the **only specimen** taken by me for the Carnegie Museum and no more were taken until 1952. All of the other localities are completely erroneous.

La Palmita. (Santander N.)

Mr. Dugand insists that this locality is in Magdalena, not in Santander N. At the time that I worked there it consisted of a few scatered farms, rather small, and close together. We pitched our tents beside the trail coming up from Loma Corredor, not far form one of the houses, and not far from the top of the divide. The owner of the farm informed me that it was in Santander.

Salvajin (Quebrada or Rio)

The locality appears on page 1135 of the Appendix of the Birds of Colombia. It was visited by the author in May,1949, but should not have been included (among many others) by Mr. Dugand in the List of Localities, since the name does not appear anywhere in the text of the volume, it being a locality from which the birds collected have not as yet been reported upon by Dr. Wetmore.

The correct location of the place is: A small indian farm on the Rio Esmeralda, a short distance above the mouth of the Quebrada Salvajin, a small creek entering from the west side, and between the Rios Esmeralda and Verde. It is in the Dept. of Córdoba, but not a great distance from Antioquia.

M a l v a s á

On page 1132 of the Birds of Colombia, this locality is given as a farm in the Paletará valley. In reality it is a long distance north of Paletará, being a locality (not a finca) above Totoró, around the small village of Gabriel López, northeast of Popayan. The atlitude given of 3,000 meters is correct.

The name of this locality was inadvertently misspelled by Mr. von Sneidern on page 11 of the first issue of Novedades Colombianas, under ***Bubo virginianus colombianus.***

El Tambo (Chocó)

The locality is given as being at the head of canoe navigation on the Rio Atrato, 22 km. south of Quibdó. It is, however, at the head of canoe navigation on the Rio Quito, a branch of the Atrato. A mule trail crossed from El Tambo to Istmina, on the Rio San Juan, a distance of about 12 km. It is, in reality about 70 km. south of Quibdo.

The author worked there in 1918, as well as at Quibdó and Andagoya.

" M u r a l l a "

In the list of localities appears this name, followed by: see Morelia. Morelia is a locality southwest of Florencia (Caquetá) where Chapman's collectors worked. In some of his records from this region appear the word "La Muralla",

which Mr. Dugand insists is merely a misspelling for Morelia. There is some proof in favor of this statement, and some evidence against it. There is a large, long established cattle ranch southeast of Florencia on the highway running to to Puerto Venecia, which is called "La Muralla".

There is no proof that Mr. Miller did not actually do some collecting at this ranch, in proof of which theory we have listed **Spermophila americana murallae** (Chapman), described from three specimens, which were supposedly collected at "La Morelia". Chapman's men collected not only at Morelia, but above Florencia, so that it would not be at all strange if a trip had been made to this ranch called La Muralla. Furthermore, the only specimens of this bird which I collected were taken on this farm, La Muralla. My theory may be all wrong, but it is worthy of consideration.