

ADDITIONS TO THE AVIFAUNA OF COLOMBIA

by

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The present list of additions to the colombian ornithology consists entirely of specimens collected by the author, some of them taken during the period between 1915 and 1917 when collections were being made for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, U. S. A., on which no report was ever published, the remainder during his recent work for the U. S. National Museum between the year 1941 and 1952, inclusive.

In a subsequent paper notes on the field work of the author in Colombia will be presented, together with unpublished records and comments on rare or little known species of birds of Colombia, which, it is hoped, will add considerably to our present knowledge of the distribution of these rare forms.

In the recently published List of the Birds of Colombia by Messrs. de Schauensee and Dugand there are many records of birds taken in Colombia which depend solely on specimens taken by the author. Some of these have been taken from ornithological publications, while others were records furnished personally by author to Mr. Dugand and which were published, in greater part, without a reference to their source.

Penelope argyrotis albicauda Phelps and Gaillard.

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novit., No. 1100, p. 3, 1940. (Rio Negro, Perijá Dist., Zulia, Venezuela). Three specimens of this Guan were taken at Hiroca and La Africa (above Villa Nueva), Sierra Perijá, in April and June, 1942. This race of *P. argyrotis* replaces the nominate form in the Sierra Perijá.

Cypseloides fumigatus (Streubel).

Hemiprocne fumigata Streubel, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 366 ex Natterer MS.) Distribution uncertain. Known from east Panamá, E. Ecuador, W. Peru and Brazil.

A fine adult male was taken at Quebrada Salvajín, Rio Esmeralda, Dept. Córdoba, on May 19, 1949. It was flying alone over a path near the river. No others seen. (Specimen in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Coeligena bonapartei consita Wetmore and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 65, Aug. 1952, p. 135 (Sierra Perijá on boundary between Colombia and Venezuela. This species was described from four females, three of which were from the Phelps collection taken on the Venezuelan side of the Perijá, the fourth was collected by the author at the base of the southern Teta, above Hiroca, on May 4, 1942. Apparently no type was designated. (This Hiroca skin is in the U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Coeligena coeligena zuliana Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

Two males and two females of this new form were collected by the author at Tierra Nueva (above Fonseca) and Monte Elías in July, 1941 and La Africa (above Villa Nueva) in June, 1942, all in the Sierra Perijá. (Skins in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Heliangelus amethysticollis violiceps Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. of Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. Of Venezuela).

A large series of this beautiful Hummingbird was taken in the Sierra Perijá at Hiroca and Camp Perijá (above Hiroca) in April and at Laguna de Juncos in June and July, 1942, (Cerro Pintado). (Skins in U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Phacellodomus rufifrons inornata Ridway.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 10 "1887", p. 152, 1888 (Caracas, Venezuela).

Range on north coast of Venezuela from Bermudez to Lara, south to San Fernando de Apure.

On April 23, 1917 I took a male of this species at its nest in a fringe of woodland bordering the Rio Casanare, a few miles below the base of the foothills, near Palmar. This record not only adds a new species to the Colombian ornith, but a new genus of the Furnariidae. (Skin in Carnegie Museum).

Synallaxis unirufa munoztebari Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

A series of 11 specimens of this new form was collected by the author in Sierra Perijá at Camp Perijá in May and Laguna de Juncos in July, 1942. It proved to be probably the most abundant of the Furnariidae in the higher altitudes of the Sierra.

Synallaxis gularis brunneidorsalis Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

The first specimen, a male, of this rare species was taken at Camp Perijá at about 7,000 feet, in April, 1942. In July of the same year a pair was taken at Laguna de Juncos and two more males on the Cerro Pintado at about 9,000 feet. It is a rare bird and very difficult to collect, frequenting the most impenetrable cover, usually near the ground.

Scytalopus femoralis nigricans Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1943, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

A large series of this species was taken in the Sierra Perijá at Camp Perijá (April-May, 1942); La Africa (June); Laguna de Juncos and Cerro Pintado (June 22 to July 13, 1942).

Ochthodieta fumigata olivacea Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

A single male was secured at Camp Perijá, April, 1942, and later three more males at Laguna de Juncos (June 22 to July 20). This is a rare bird everywhere, usually perches near the tops of the forest trees, is unobtrusive and probably often overlooked.

Alopochelidon fucata (Temminck).

Hirundo fucata, Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr 27, pl. 161, fig. 1, 1822 ("au Brésil"). Range: Argentina to Venezuela (Mts. near Cumaná, Sucre).

Three males and one female of this southern Swallow were taken at La Colorado, on the Río Casanare (in the foothills), on April 28, 1917. There is an open question as to whether or not this species is a resident as far north as Venezuela and Colombia, since it may reach these regions only during its winter migrations from the south.

April 28th would coincide more or less, with the time of their arrival from the south, providing the migratory hypothesis is correct. This is the first, and only known record of the species for Colombia.

Turdus fumigatus obsoletus Lawrence.

Turdus obsoletus Lawrence, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 470, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá R. R.). Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Panama east to Darien.

In January, 1951 I collected a male and three females of this Central American Thrush at Acandí (Depto. Choco), near the Panamá frontier. Its range possibly extends further southeast along the base of the Darien Mts., although it was not seen at Unguía.

Turdus fuscater clarus Phelps and Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, 1953, pp. 1-12 (Perijá Mts. of Venezuela).

A series of twelve skins of this new Thrush was taken in the Sierra Perijá at Camp Perijá (late April, 1942); La Africa (June); Laguna de Juncos (July) and Cerro Pintado on July 6th.

The birds was very abundant on top of the Cerro Pintado (10,000 feet) where they were apparently feeding almost entirely on the abundant land snails, due to the limestone formation of the entire upper portion of the mountain.

Passerina cyanea (Linné).

Tanagra cyanea Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed., 1, p. 315, 1766 (South Carolina).

An immature male of this North American migrant was taken at Sautatá, near the mouth of the Río Atrato on Feb. 1, 1918. This is the first record for this species, not only in Colombia, but on the South American continent. Subsequently (January, 1947) a female was secured at El Difícil, Dept. Magdalena. The first specimen is in the Carnegie Museum.

Atlapetes rufinucha nigrifrons Phelps & Gaillard.

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novitates N° 1100, 1940, p. 7 (La Sabana, Perijá Mts., Venezuela).

A large series of this Finch was taken at various localities in the Sierra Perijá between March 20th and June 20th, 1942 (Camp Perijá, Hiroca and La Africa), and at Monte Elias in July, 1941.

Atlapetes torquatus perijanus Phelps & Gaillard.

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novitates N° 1100, 1940, p. 6. (La Sabana, Perijá Mts. Venezuela).

A large series of this species was taken in various localities of the Colombian Sierra Perijá. In 1941 at Tierra Nueva and Monte Elias (July) and in 1942 at Hiroca and Cerro Pintado. (April and July).

Atlapetes schistaceus fumidus Wetmore & Phelps.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 66, p. 13-14, 1953 (High portions of Perijá Mts. Venezuela and Colombia).

Ten specimens of this finch were taken on the Colombian side of the Sierra Perijá at Laguna de Juncos and Cerro Pintado, in June and July, 1942 (7,000 to 9,000 ft.).

NOTE.—The specimens on which these new records are based are either in the Carnegie Museum or the U. S. National Museum, those taken prior to 1941 being in the former and the remainder in the latter.

The following additions to the Colombian avifauna were first published by Dr. Alexander Wetmore in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 122, N° 8, December 17, 1953.

Ortalis ruficrissa lamprophonia Wetmore.

Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 122, N° 8, Dec. 17, 1953, p. 1. (Serranía de Macuira, Guajira, Colombia, collected May 5, 1941 by A. Wetmore and M. A. Carriger, Jr. (2 males, 2 females).

Range: The Serranía de Macuïre, at the eastern end of the Guajira Peninsula, Colombia.

Coeligena orina Wetmore.

Smithsonian Miscel. Coll., 122, Nº 8, Dec. 17, 1953, p. 4 (Páramo de Frontino, at 10,500 feet, Antioquia, Colombia, August 27, 1951 by M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Range: Known only from the Paramo de Frontino, at 10,500 feet, above Urrao, Antioquia, Colombia. The single male seen appears closer to *Coeligena bonapartei*, than to others of the genus, and is apparently a representative of that group in the western Andes. It is so different however that I have no doubt as to its being a distinct species.

This is one of the handsomest of the novelties obtained during the present ornithological exploration of Colombia. Carriker noted on the label that it was taken in forest below the open paramo.

Myiarchus ferox audens Wetmore.

Smithsonian Miscel. Coll., 122, Nº 8, Dec. 17, 1953, p. 5 (Nuquí, Chocó, Colombia, collected on March 5, 1951, by M. A. Carriker, Jr.

Range: Known only from near Nuquí, Dept. of Chocó, northwestern Colombia. It is probable that the new race ranges immediately back of the beaches along the coast.

Myiarchus ferox australis Hellmayr.

Birds of the Americas, 1927, Part V, Footnote, p. 177 (Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraes, Brazil).

Under the description of the previous species Dr. Wetmore says:

"It is pertinent to add here that *Myiarchus ferox australis* Hellmayr is also to be included in the list of birds to be found in Colombia, as shown by a male in the U. S. Nat. Museum taken at Villavicencio, Meta, by Hermano Nicéforo María in December, 1939. Zimmer (Am. Mus. Novit. Nº 994, June 2, 1938, pp. 12, 15) records four specimens from this locality intermediate between *M. f. ferox* and *australis*, but nearer *australis*. In a later paper by Zimmer and Phelps (Am. Mus. Nov. Nº 1312, March 12, 1946, p. 11), describing *M.f.brunnescens*, these four skins from Villavicencio were, through some error in printing, included under *brunnescens* instead of *australis* in their list of specimens examined. It was this, apparently, that caused de Schauensee to include Villavicencio under the range he assigns to *brunnescens*, and to omit *australis* from his list".

Crax daubentoni Gray.

G. R. Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus., pt. 5, Gallinae, 1867, p. 15 (Venezuela).

"M. A. Carriker, Jr., found these birds fairly common in the forested foothills of the Sierra Negra where he collected specimens near Monte Elías, Magdalena, August 13 and at El Bosque, Guajira, above Carraipia, August 13, in the Montes de Oca, June 10 and 14, 1941. The occurrence is to be expected since the species has been taken on the Rio Negro on the Venezuela side of the Sierra de Perijá".

Chaetura chapmani viridipennis Cherrie.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 35, May 20, 1916, p. 183 (Doze Octobre = Doze de Outubro, Matto Grosso, Brasil).

"A female taken at El Real, on the Rio Neehi, March 10, and a pair from Tarazá, shot April 28, 1948, constitute the second record of this race since its description from specimens taken in Matto Grosso. Both of the colombian localities are in Antioquia".

Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis Lawrence.

Myiarchus venezuelensis Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1865, p. 38 (Venezuela) "A female taken near Nazaret, Guajira, in the foothills of the Sierra Macuire, on May 13, 1941 (by Wetmore and Carriker) is a well marked example of this race".
