

A HAWK OF THE GENUS *LEUCOPTERNIS* NEW TO SCIENCE.BY HERBERT FRIEDMANN.<sup>1</sup>

Of all the species of the rather heterogeneous composite known as *Leucopternis*, perhaps the rarest one, at least in collections, and apparently also in life, is *L. princeps* Sclater. This Hawk, described from Costa Rica, is known only from Costa Rica, western Panama, and Ecuador. The chances are that it may occur in Colombia as well, but in spite of all the intensive collecting that has been done there, it has not yet been found in that country.

I have recently examined all the available material of this species in the collections of the U. S. National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Carnegie Museum, and the Field Museum, a total of 4 males and 3 females, and 1 unsexed; in addition to these, Count Gyldenstolpe has very kindly sent me the measurements of a pair from Ecuador in the Royal Natural History Museum in Stockholm. The working data, then, are based on 5 males and 4 females, a small enough series it is true, but the largest one yet studied, considering the extreme rarity of the bird. I find that the Ecuadorean examples are consistently smaller than the typical Costa Rican ones. For the former I propose the name

***Leucopternis princeps zimmeri* subsp. nov.**

*Type:* American Museum Nat. Hist., no. 178948, adult male, collected at San José de Sumaco, Ecuador.

*Subspecific Characters:* Similar to *L. p. princeps*, but smaller, as follows: males: wing 350–352 (351.5) as against 364–367 (365.3); tail 191 as against 210–223 (218); culmen from cere 29–30 (29.5) as against 29.5–31 (30.1) mm. in typical *princeps*; females: wing 351–358 (354.5) as against 380–388 (384); tail 201 as against 225; culmen from cere 30.5–33 (31.8) as against 32 mm. in typical *princeps*.

*Range:* Known only from Ecuador (Rio Cayapas; El Chiral; Guala; San José de Sumaco).

The range of typical *princeps* is thus restricted to Costa Rica (Tucurriqui, La Hondura, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí) and western Panama (Boquete Trail and Cebaco Island), in mountain forests at altitudes of 4000–5000 feet.

*Material examined:* *L. p. princeps*: Costa Rica, 2 males, 1 female; Panamá; 1 male, 1 female, 1 unsexed.

*L. p. zimmeri*: Ecuador, 2 males, 2 females.

The new form is named in honor of Mr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History to whom all students of Neotropical ornithology are indebted for his careful revisions of Peruvian birds.

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