

NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS DESCRIBED FROM 1938 TO 1941

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W. MEISE prepared for the Eighth International Ornithological Congress at Oxford, 1934, a list of the new genera and species described between 1920 and 1934 (Proc. Eighth Int. Orn. Congr., Oxford: 90–189, 1938). He followed this four years later at the Ninth Congress at Rouen with a supplementary list of new species described since 1934. These lists have proven so useful that a similar list for the four-year period, 1938–1941, appears justifiable, even though there is no International Congress to be held this year. J. T. Zimmer is responsible for the discussion of the New World species and E. Mayr for the Old World forms. With one exception, a bird described in 1937 but omitted by Meise from his second list, the species here discussed were described between January 1, 1938, and December 31, 1941. Acknowledgements are made to Messrs. H. G. Diegnan, Rodolphe M. de Schauensee, Dillon Ripley, James P. Chapin, and Jean Delacour for information of service in the preparation of the report.

During this period, no less than 29 Old World and 24 New World species were described. It has been possible to examine only a very small number of the types, but the original descriptions, published plates, and sometimes additional information from the describers have served as the bases for the study. Doubt remains in some cases which can be dispelled only by examination of more adequate material, especially where the supposed new species were based on single specimens (possibly immature or aberrant) or where the taxonomy of the respective genera is still obscure.

Nevertheless, when all certain synonyms and subspecies are removed from the list, there remain some 13 Old World forms and 11 New World ones that are apparently valid species, an average of six per year. During the period of 1920 to 1934, about 150 good species were described, making about ten per year. The present figure is just over half the previous one but is higher than some more recent estimates (cf. Mayr, Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, 45–46: 19–23). The fact that most of the new birds come from islands, high mountains, or other isolated habitats, makes any new forecast difficult, but it is safe to say that practically all the widespread species of the birds of the world have been discovered, whether they be rare or common. There still remain a number of tropical islands, mountain ranges, or isolated peaks on which additional new species will undoubtedly be discovered.

In the following list, it may be noted that four of the valid new species come from Africa, 8 from the Indo-Australian Islands, 2 from Mexico, and 9 from South America.

NEW WORLD SPECIES

TINAMIDAE:

Eudromia mira Brodkorb, Occ. Pap Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., No. 382: 1, 1938.—
120 kil. west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay
= *Eudromia mira*

This appears to be a good species with a restricted range, isolated from its congeners. Alignment with *E. elegans* is not impossible but there is considerable distinction and broad terrain to be crossed, over which there is as yet no indication of passage.

Nothura schreineri Miranda-Ribeiro, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 23: 700, 702, pl. 2, 1938.—
"Minas and (Matto Grosso?) São Paulo?"
? = *N. maculosa* subsp. ? or *N. boraquira*

The type of this form, presumably in the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, has not been examined and it is difficult to place the bird with assurance from the description and figure. Hellmayr and Conover (Field Museum Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 1, No. 1: 95, 1942) think it is *boraquira*, but the photograph and description agree fairly closely with members of the *maculosa* group. The author's account of "*darwini*" in the same paper seems to have been compiled from other sources, not from specimens, and his remarks concerning comparison with that bird are thus unreliable, since his "*darwini*" may be something quite different. The lack of a definite locality for *schreineri* further complicates the problem. While *boraquira* is not known to occur in Minas Geraës, São Paulo, or Matto Grosso, the three suggested localities, some form of *maculosa* occurs in each of these states. There is grave doubt as to the existence of *schreineri* as a separate species.

ANATIDAE:

Amazonetta vittata Derscheid, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 58: 60, 1938.—Argentine Republic, south of Buenos Aires
= *Anas brasiliensis*

The characters of this supposed form appear in birds from many parts of the range of *brasiliensis*, although we have not examined specimens from south of Buenos Aires. Mr. Jean Delacour informs us that Mr. Derscheid sent him a pair of his "*vittata*" which proved to be only examples of the dark extreme of *brasiliensis*, thus confirming our observations. Even if the characters should prove to be con-

stant in the birds from extreme southern parts of South America, a doubtful circumstance, the differences are not of specific value.

CRACIDAE:

Pauxi unicornis Bond and de Schauensee, Not. Nat., No. 29: 1, 1939.—Hills above Bolívar, near Palmar, Cochabamba, Bolivia
= *Pauxi pauxi unicornis*

It was, at first, a little doubtful whether *unicornis* were not a subspecies of *P. pauxi* of Venezuela, to which it undoubtedly has close affinity, but there remained a certain amount of distinction that needed to be overcome before formal specific union could be proposed. Material has since been examined that makes it evident that *unicornis* is of no more than subspecific rank.

TROGONIDAE:

Trogon rossi Lowe, Ibis, ser. 14, 3: 73, 1939.—patr. ign.
= *Trogon violacea*

The characters of “*rossi*” are amply covered by individual variants of *violaceus* from the northern part of South America.

PSITTACIDAE:

Pyrrhura chapmani Bond and de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 92, 156, 1940.—La Plata, Huila, Colombia
= *Pyrrhura melanura chapmani*

The specific affinity of *chapmani* to the *melanura* group was suggested by the original authors who did not, however, make the formal assignment. There appears to be no doubt of the close relationship although the ranges of the different forms are not completely understood at present.

RAMPHASTIDAE:

Pteroglossus olallae Gyldenstolpe, Ark. Zool., 33 B, No. 12: 8, 1941.—João Pessoa, Rio Juruá, Brazil
= *Pteroglossus bitorquatus sturmi* × *P. flavirostris mariae*

The type is a curious bird with features belonging to both of the species mentioned, although in unique combination, and with occasional characters exactly intermediate, like the pectoral bar which is neither the black of *mariae* nor the red of *sturmi* but a dark maroon. The shape of the bill and its pattern show factors resembling first one and then the other. Count Gyldenstolpe records *mariae* from near the type locality of “*olallae*” while *sturmi* occurs at Teffé, on the upper Amazon, not far from the mouth of the Rio Juruá. The two species thus may easily meet on the Juruá and it is almost certain that “*olallae*” is the product of their hybridization.

TROCHILIDAE:

- Thalurania taczanowskii* Dunajewski, Acta Ornith. Mus. Zool. Polonici, 2, No. 15: 322, 1938.—Achamal, Huambo Valley, Perú
= *Thalurania furcata taczanowskii*

This is a recognizable subspecies of *furcata* with a rather limited range as has been indicated also by Berlioz (Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, 11: 287, 290, 1939).

- Saucerotia florenceae* van Rossem and Hachisuka, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, No. 31: 408, 1938.—Rancho Santa Barbara, 20 mi. e. of Guiracoba, s.e. Sonora, Mexico
? = *Saucerotia (ocai) florenceae*

The original description of this bird, from a single female example, places it near the *sumichrasti-ocai* group but does not specify the characters that distinguish it from one or the other of those forms. In comparing the descriptions, however, a few differences appear, probably only subspecific. Until more is known of *florenceae*, it is impossible to place it in its proper niche.

APODIDAE: [MICROPODIDAE of the A. O. U. Check-List, 4th edition]:

- Chaetura nubicola* Brodkorb, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., No. 369: 1, 1938.—Mt. Ovando, Chiapas, Mexico
= *Chaetura rutila brunnitorques*

The description of this bird agrees so exactly in characters of size and coloration with the sooty extremes of *brunnitorques*, the most pronounced examples of which have no trace of rufous coloration, that identity is certain. Mr. Brodkorb has since written confirming this. *Brunnitorques* is a known inhabitant of the highlands of southern Mexico as it is over a wide range to the southward.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE:

- Dendrocincla taunayi* Pinto, Bol. Biologico, n. s., 4: 190, 1939.—Tapera, Pernambuco, Brazil
= *Dendrocincla turdina taunayi*

From description and figure, *taunayi* appears to be a member of the *turdina* group, probably subspecifically distinct from the other known forms of the species.

FURNARIIDAE:

- Cranioleuca solimonensis* Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 23: 577, 1938.—Manacapurú, Amazonas, Brazil
= *Cranioleuca vulpina alopecias*

Described from a unique female, not certainly adult. The account agrees in detail with *alopecias* of which specimens are available from the same general area.

FORMICARIIDAE:

Pithys castanea Berlioz, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 58: 90, 1938.—Lower Pastaza, eastern Ecuador
= *Pithys castanea*

A very puzzling bird. In some respects its description suggests an abnormal individual of *P. albifrons brevibarba*, reported (as *albifrons*) by Berlioz from the same region, but there is too much disagreement in certain particulars to make this at all convincing. More knowledge of this bird is urgently needed.

Grallaria nattereri Pinto, Bol. Biologico, n. s., 3: 7, 1937.—Alto da Serra, São Paulo, Brazil
= *Grallaria nattereri*

There is a certain amount of resemblance to *G. ochroleuca* of Bahia and Ceará, but the differences seem to be of good specific value.

Grallaria auricularis Gyldenstolpe, Ark. Zool., 33 B, No. 13: 7, 1941.—Victoria, confluence of the Beni and Madre de Dios, Bolivia
= *Grallaria macularia auricularis*

The type of *auricularis*, examined, is distinguishable from *G. m. diversa* of the Amazon by characters of only subspecific value.

TYRANNIDAE:

Euscarthmornis aenigma Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1066: 14, 1940.—Caxi-ricatuba, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil
= *Euscarthmornis aenigma*

We have not yet been able to connect this form with any other specific group.

Aechmolophus mexicanus Zimmer, Auk, 55: 664, 1938.—Cuernavaca, Mexico
= *Aechmolophus mexicanus*

No evidence is yet available showing association with other species. It was described from a single specimen but has since been augmented by an additional example as recorded subsequently (Zimmer, Auk, 56: 189, 1939).

Phylloscartes chapmani Gilliard, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 1071: 8, 1940.—Arapupú, Roraima, Venezuela
= *Phylloscartes chapmani*

Apparently a good species.

TROGLODYTIDAE:

Odontorchilus olallae Pinto, Bol. Biologico São Paulo, No. 5: 5, 1937.—Lago Grande, alto Rio Juruá, Amazonas, Brazil
= *Thryothorus griseus*

Obviously the same as *T. griseus* from the Rio Purus which has considerable resemblance to the genus *Odontorchilus* as pointed out

by Mr. Todd in the description of *griseus*. Subspecific distinction is possible although not very probable and only to be determined by a direct comparison of the two birds.

COMPSOTHYLPIDAE:

Basileuterus zimmeri Phelps and Gilliard, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1153: 11, 1941.
—Queniquea, Táchira, Venezuela
= *Basileuterus zimmeri*

Although this form bears some resemblance to the *luteoviridis* group, the principal characters are rather abruptly defined and the range is divided by that of *luteoviridis*.

Dendroica potomac Haller, Cardinal, 5: 50, 1940.—Berkeley County, West Virginia
? = *Dendroica dominica* × *Compsothlypis americana*

This case is still subject to debate and more material must be available before certain conclusions can be reached. Much of the evidence, however, strongly points to a hybrid parentage, as indicated above.

COEREBIDAE:

Xenodacnis petersi Bond and de Schauensee, Not. Nat., 40: 1, 1939.—Yánac, Ancash, Perú
= *Xenodacnis petersi*

This form, together with its more recently described conspecific, *X. p. bella*, is not certainly conspecific with *X. parina* although of undoubtedly very close relationship. The difference in size is, however, the most pronounced feature, not suggested in the individual variations of *parina*. Perhaps when the wide extent of territory now standing between the respective ranges is exhaustively known, intermediacy may be found, but at present *petersi* may be considered as specifically distinct.

FAMILY ?:

Rhynchothraupis mesoleuca Berlioz, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59: 102, 1939.—Juruena, Matto Grosso, Brazil
= *Rhynchothraupis mesoleuca*

Until the type of this form can be examined or additional material obtained, its status must remain problematical. We can find nothing to approach its described characters. The bill stout and conical, with the culmen nearly straight and produced on the forehead into a somewhat flattened mesorhinum, certainly suggests a troupial and not a tanager, and the long upper and under tail-coverts are not infrequent in the Icteridae. The small size (wing, 70 mm.; tail, 60) furnishes an argument against this assignment as does the white area of the breast and belly, although the glossy black upper parts might be Icterine. For the present, no definite assignment can be made.

ICTERIDAE:

Oreopsar bolivianus Sclater, Ibis, ser. 14, 3: 144, 1939.—Sucre, Bolivia
= *Oreopsar bolivianus*

An excellent species whose emergence from anonymity was surprisingly delayed since it is present in collections made many years ago.

OLD WORLD SPECIES

PHASIANIDAE:

Gennaeus moffitti Hachisuka, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 58: 91, 1938.—[imported from]
"Calcutta"
= *Gennaeus leucomelanos moffitti*

This is, according to kind information from M. Delacour, a very distinct subspecies of *Gennaeus leucomelanos*, closest to *melanotus*. It is surprising that this distinct bird should have escaped the attention of the British sportsmen and naturalists. The true home of this race is still unknown, since it is only known from aviary specimens of unknown origin.

Houppifer hoogerwerfi Chasen, Treubia, 17: 184, 1939.—Atjeh, north Sumatra
= *H. inornatus hoogerwerfi* Chasen

A well marked North Sumatran representative of the south and central Sumatran *H. i. inornatus*. There is no evidence that *inornatus* and *hoogerwerfi* co-exist anywhere, nor are the differences sufficiently striking to be considered of specific value. The adult male of *hoogerwerfi* is still unknown.

COLUMBIDAE:

Treron pemaensis Pakenham, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 60: 94, 1940.—Pemba Island
= *T. australis pemaensis*

No character is given in the original description which would militate against considering this form a race of *Treron australis*.

TYTONIDAE:

Tyto nigrobrunnea Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59: 89, 1939.—Taliaboe, Sula Islands
= *Tyto nigrobrunnea*, ? near *inexpectata* (Schlegel) (Celebes)

The classification of the barn owls of the *novaehollandiae* assemblage is still confused. Until more material is collected of this form (only a single female is known) and of other equally rare forms, it will be best to consider *nigrobrunnea* a separate species.

MOTACILLIDAE:

Anthus hoeschi Stresemann, Orn. Monatsber., 46: 151, 1938.—Erongo-Plateau, southwest Africa
= *Anthus hoeschi*

Size, emargination of wing, and color of tail indicate that this species is not conspecific with either *Anthus similis* or *richardi*, but nearer the latter. Known from two females. See also Hoesch and Niethammer (Jour. Ornith., 88 Sonderh.: 236, 1940).

TURDIDAE:

Alethe lowei Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 61: 61, 1941.—
Njombe, southern Tanganyika Territory
= *Cossypha anomala lowei*

The taxonomy of these thrushes is still unsettled in regard to the validity of genera as well as species. A complete revision is needed, based on more material than is available at present. *Alethe lowei* is undoubtedly not a full species, but whether *Cossypha anomala lowei* is the correct nomenclature, remains to be seen. Insular mountain range; known from a single female.

Sheppardia bensoni Kinnear, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 58: 138, 1938.—Chinteché District, western Nyasaland
= *Sheppardia gunningi bensoni*

Apparently a geographical representative of *gunningi*, together with *sokokensis* (see Macdonald, Ibis, ser. 14, 4: 663–671, 1940).

Turdus (Geokichla) mendeni Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59: 47, 1939.—
Peling Is., Celebes group
= *Geokichla erythronota mendeni*

This is a melanistic race of *erythronota* (Celebes), in which the white marks on wings and under parts have disappeared.

TIMALIIDAE:

Artisornis winifredae Moreau, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 58: 139, 1938.—Uluguru Mts.,
Tanganyika Territory
= *Mixornis* (?) *winifredae*

Apparently a good species, but known only from a single immature bird. It is not an *Artisornis*, but it seems premature to erect a new genus (*Scepomycter*) on such an insufficiently known form. Dr. Chapin tells us that the bird reminds him superficially of the genus *Mixornis*.

Crocias langbianis Gyldenstolpe, Ark. Zool., 31B, No. 3: 2, 1939.—Dalat, Langbian Plateau, S. Annam
= *Crocias langbianis*

A good species, related to *C. guttatus* (Java). A colored plate was published in L'Oiseau, 10: 75, 1940.

Elocincla aenigma Riley, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 29: 39, 1939.—Klumpang Bay, southeastern Borneo
= ? *Malacocincla perspicillata*

The measurements published with the original description are misleading. The correct measurements are, according to information kindly given by Mr. Dillon Ripley: wing, type, 74 mm.; ♂ ad., 76.5; 2 ♀ ♀, 67, 72.5; tail, type, ♂, 38.5; ♀ 34.5; culmen, type, 16; ♂, 16; 2 ♀ ♀, 16, 16. The tail is, thus, longer than the tarsus and no reason whatsoever exists for a new genus. In fact, the specimens are extremely similar to *rufiventris*, differing merely as follows: "The crown is darker, more blackish, making a distinct contrast with the rest of the upper parts. The color of the upper tail-coverts is more rich and reddish. There is an indistinct loreal stripe running up over the eyes. It is more grayish than in *rufiventris*. Below, the throat is white, the breast rather buffy brown with indistinct gray streaks running down from the lower throat onto the breast. The rest of the under parts are bright as in *rufiventris*" (Ripley *in litt.*). On the other hand the description of *aenigma* agrees exceedingly well with that of *M. perspicillata* Bonaparte, a species not represented in any American collection. The small discrepancies (lores not white, breast not plumbeous) are likely to be due to inaccuracies in the original description of *perspicillata*. *M. "aenigma"* seems fairly widely distributed in southeastern Borneo. The U. S. National Museum possesses specimens from the Kapuas River, Klumpang Bay, and Sungei Ritan (upper Belayan). The type of *perspicillata* was collected by Schwaner, probably on the Karau River, a tributary of the Barito River.

Malacocincla vanderbilti de Schauensee and Ripley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 91: 351, Pl. 20, 1939.—Atjeh, north Sumatra
= ? *Malacocincla vanderbilti*

Quite similar to *Malacocincla sepiaria tardinata* which occurs at the same locality at a lower altitude. Status undecided; either a montane species or an altitudinal subspecies. Known from only a single specimen.

Stachyris rodolphei Deignan, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 24: 110, 1939.—
Doi Chiengdao, northwestern Siam
= *Stachyris ruficeps rodolphei*

The babblers of the *ruficeps-davidi* group are still insufficiently understood and this is the reason why *rodolphei* was described as a full species. There are apparently two species involved, the ranges of which overlap in Indochina and on the Burma-Yunnan frontier, a situation comparable to that of *Alcippe nipalensis* and *morrisoniana*. It seems as if *praecognita*, *bhamoensis*, *bangsi*, *goodsoni* and *davidi*

belong to the species *davidi*, and all the other forms, including *rodolphei*, to *ruficeps*.

SYLVIIDAE:

Apalis argentea Moreau, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 61: 47, 1941.—Kungwe Mts., west. Tanganyika Territory
= *Apalis argentea*

A good species, with no close relatives. Known from a single male. Insular mountain range.

Sylvia ticehursti Meinertzhagen, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59: 69, 1939.—Ouarzazate District, Moroccan Sahara
= ? immature *Sylvia deserticola*

The existence of a previously undiscovered localized species of *Sylvia* in the western Sahara is extremely unlikely. Only a single female known. Additional material will decide whether it is really a good species, or an aberrant immature of *deserticola*, or a race of *nana*, or if it belongs to another genus.

Tribura idonea Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 53: 48, 1940.—Dalat, South Annam, Indochina
= *Bradypterus luteoventris idoneus*

M. Delacour has shown (Ibis, 85: 35, 1943) that this is a race of *Bradypterus luteoventris*.

MUSCICAPIDAE:

Batis kathleenae White, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 61: 48, 1941.—Mwinilunga, N. Rhodesia
= *Batis margaritae* Boulton

Apparently synonymous with *B. margaritae* Boulton (1934) (Angola), which is not mentioned in the description of *kathleenae*.

Petroica archboldi Rand, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072: 5, 1940.—Mt. Wilhelmina, 4100 m., Snow Mts., Dutch New Guinea
= *Petroica archboldi*

A very isolated species. It is perhaps remotely related to *P. rosea* and *rhodinogaster* from Australia. A series is available.

STURNIDAE:

Rhinopsar brunneicapillus Danis, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, 10: 46, 1938.—Buin, Bougainville, Solomon Is.
= *Rhinopsar brunneicapillus*

A very distinct species. The validity of the genus *Rhinopsar* needs to be re-examined in connection with a study of bill shape in the genus *Aplonis*.

CORVIDAE:

Zavattariornis stresemanni Moltoni, Orn. Monatsber., 46: 80, 1938.—Javello, Borana, southern Ethiopia
= *Zavattariornis stresemanni*

A very isolated species and genus, apparently without close relatives.

PARADISAEIDAE:

Astrapia mayeri Stonor, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59: 57, 1939.—Mt. Champion, central New Guinea
= ? *Astrapia feminina* Neumann

Known only from the male. Since all *Astrapias* are geographical representatives, it is probable that this equals *Astrapia feminina* Neumann, which is known only from the female. Schraderberg, the type locality of *feminina*, is merely about 60 miles from the known range of "*mayeri*." The fact that the base of the tail is without white in females of *feminina* can not be considered a decisive objection against this interpretation since "*mayeri*" is intermediate between *splendidissima* and *stephaniae* in many respects, and it is quite possible that the females of "*mayeri*" are more similar to *stephaniae* than the males. The case can not be decided until the female of *mayeri* or the male of *feminina* is collected at its respective type locality.

Taeniapardisea macnicolli Kinghorn, Austr. Zool., 9: 295, 1939 (Dec.).—Highlands of central New Guinea, Hagen-Sepik district
= ? *Astrapia feminina* Neumann (1915)

See remarks under *Astrapia mayeri*.

PTILONORHYNCHIDAE:

Archboldia papuensis Rand, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072: 9, 1940.—Bele River, 2200 m., Oranje Mts., New Guinea
= *Archboldia papuensis*

Good genus and species with no close relatives. Insular range; known from several specimens.

NECTARINIIDAE:

Cinnyris picta Hachisuka, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 54: 52, 1941.—Atong-atong plantation, N. W. Basilan, Philippine Islands
= Freak or hybrid *C. j. jugularis* × *C. sp. juliae*

The circumstances of discovery make it very probable that *picta* is based on an aberrant specimen. The 'new species' is based on a single skin collected many years ago in a lowland coconut plantation on the well-collected island of Basilan. The combination of characters indicates a hybrid.

MELIPHAGIDAE:

Philemon brassi Rand, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072: 13, 1940.—Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea
= *Philemon brassi*

An isolated species without close relatives. Known from a series from a single locality, but the range in the Mamberano basin is probably more extensive.

ZOSTEROPIDAE:

Zosterops chyuluensis van Someren, Jour. East Afr. Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., 14: 114, 1939.—Chyulu Hills, Kenya, east Africa
= *Zosterops virens chyuluensis*

The African species of *Zosterops* are badly in need of revision. *Z. chyuluensis* is certainly not a separate species, but whether or not *virens* is the oldest name of the polytypic species to which it belongs, can not yet be decided.

Zosterops dehaani van Bemmell, Treubia, 17: 125, 1939.—Morotai, northern Moluccas
= *Zosterops atriceps dehaani*

Unquestionably a subspecies of *atriceps*. All the differences which van Bemmell lists between *dehaani* and *atriceps* are known to occur in the geographical variations of other species of *Zosterops*.

PLOCEIDAE:

Lonchura montana Junge, Nova Guinea, n. s., 3: 67, 1939.—Oranje Mts., Dutch New Guinea
= *Lonchura montana*, but superspecies *monticola*

Apparently a central New Guinea representative of *L. monticola* (southeast New Guinea), but the differences are so striking that specific rank is fully justified. Known from a good series.

Lonchura teerinki Rand, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072: 14, 1940.—Bele River, Oranje Mts., Dutch New Guinea
= *Lonchura teerinki*

A good species, possibly related to *L. castaneothorax*. Known from a good series, but from only a single highland valley.

SUMMARY

The following 25 forms are recognized as good species or to be considered so in default of more exact information:

NEW WORLD.—

Aechmolophus mexicanus
Basileuterus zimmeri
Eudromia mira

Euscarthmornis aenigma
Grallaria nattereri
Oreopsar bolivianus
Phylloscartes chapmani
Pithys castanea
Rhynchothraupis mesoleuca (possibly belongs to Icteridae)
Saucerotia florenceae (? near *ocai*)
Xenodacnis petersi

OLD WORLD.—

Anthus hoeschi
Apalis argentea
Archboldia papuensis
Artisornis winifredae (*Mixornis*)
Crocius langbianis
Lonchura montana (superspecies *monticola*)
Lonchura teerinki
Malacocincla vanderbilti (? possibly altitudinal subspecies of *sepiaria*)
Petroica archboldi
Philemon brassi
Rhinopsar brunneicapillus
Tyto nigrobrunnea (near *inexpectata*)
Zavattariornis stresemanni

The following 15 forms are recognizably distinct but are of only subspecific rank:

NEW WORLD.—

<i>Dendrocincla taunayi</i> ,	a subspecies of <i>D. turdina</i>
<i>Grallaria auricularis</i> ,	<i>G. macularia</i>
<i>Pauxi unicornis</i> ,	<i>P. pauxi</i>
<i>Pyrrhura chapmani</i> ,	<i>P. melanura</i>
<i>Thalurania taczanowskii</i> ,	<i>T. furcata</i>

OLD WORLD.—

<i>Alethe lowei</i> ,	a subspecies of <i>Cossypha anomala</i>
<i>Gennaëus moffitti</i> ,	<i>G. leucomelanos</i>
<i>Houppifer hoogerwerfi</i> ,	<i>H. inornatus</i>
<i>Sheppardia bensoni</i> ,	<i>S. gunningi</i>
<i>Stachyris rodolphei</i> ,	<i>S. ruficeps</i>
<i>Treron pambaensis</i> ,	<i>T. australis</i>
<i>Tribura idonea</i> ,	<i>Bradypterus luteoventris</i>
<i>Turdus mendeni</i> ,	<i>Geokichla erythronota</i>
<i>Zosterops chyuluensis</i> ,	<i>Z. virens</i>
<i>Zosterops dehaani</i> ,	<i>Z. atriceps</i>

The following 11 forms are certain or almost certain synonyms:

NEW WORLD.—

<i>Amazonetta vittata</i>	= <i>Anas brasiliensis</i>
<i>Chaetura nubicola</i>	= <i>C. rutila brunnitorques</i>

<i>Cranioleuca solimonensis</i>	= <i>C. vulpina alopecias</i>
<i>Nothura schreineri</i>	= ? <i>N. maculosa</i> (? <i>boraquira</i>)
<i>Odontorchilus olallae</i>	= <i>Thryothorus griseus</i>
<i>Trogon rossi</i>	= <i>T. violacea</i>

OLD WORLD.—

<i>Astrapia mayeri</i>	= <i>A. feminina</i>
<i>Batis kathleenae</i>	= <i>B. margaritae</i>
<i>Elocincla aenigma</i>	= <i>Malacocincla perspicillata</i>
<i>Sylvia ticehursti</i>	= ? <i>S. deserticola</i> (immature)
<i>Taeniaparadisea mcnicolli</i>	= <i>Astrapia feminina</i>

These three birds are probably hybrids:

NEW WORLD.—

<i>Dendroica potomac</i>	= ? <i>D. dominica albilora</i> × <i>Compsothlypis americana</i>
<i>Pteroglossus olallae</i>	= <i>P. bitorquatus sturmii</i> × <i>P. flavirostris mariae</i>

OLD WORLD.—

<i>Cinnyris picta</i>	= <i>C. j. jugularis</i> × <i>C. sperata juliae</i> (?may be a freak)
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American Museum of Natural History
New York City

A NEW HORNED LARK FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

BY STANLEY G. JEWETT

Otocoris alpestris alpina new subsp., ST. HELENS HORNED LARK

Type.—Adult male, No. 364,874, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey collection; Arctic-Alpine Zone of Mt. St. Helens, Skamania County, Washington, June 10, 1941; Stanley G. Jewett, original number 1,016.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Otocoris alpestris arctica* Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24 (No. 1): 816, 1902) but smaller and more grayish (less brownish); dark centers of dorsal feathers appear darker and more blackish in contrast to the more grayish edgings; hind-neck, upper tail-coverts, and lesser wing-coverts brighter and more pinkish (less cinnamonaceous), contrasting more sharply with the color of the back.

Measurements.—Male (seven breeding specimens from Mt. St. Helens, Washington): wing, 107–112 mm. (average, 109.7); tail, 66.5–72 (68.4); exposed culmen, 9.5–10.5 (10.2); tarsus, 22–23.3 (22.8); middle toe without claw, 12–13 (12.7). Female (seven breeding specimens from Mt. St. Helens, Washington): wing, 95.5–105 (100); tail, 57–66 (62.2);