

seems to be restricted to, roughly, southern Pennsylvania, and the lower Hudson and Connecticut valleys south at least to central Virginia.

***Thryothorus ludovicianus oberholseri* Lowery**

The writer has examined only seven specimens from the range postulated for this recently described race. Of these, two juvenal females are useless for comparison. A badly worn and faded adult from Junction is still dark on the rump and a somewhat less worn bird from Kerrville is too dark and dull to be referred to *alamoensis*. Two specimens from Langtry, however, and another in fresh plumage from the mouth of the Devils River are strikingly of dark, dull coloration, thus differing from all other specimens from other parts of Texas seen by me. Withal, *T. l. oberholseri* is apparently completely cut off from geographical contact with *ludovicianus*, which it most closely resembles, by the much paler and more rufescent *T. l. alamoensis*, just as the latter is cut off from *T. l. carolinianus* in Ohio and Kentucky by intervention of the darker *T. l. ludovicianus*.

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Cleveland, Ohio

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF WEDGE-BILL FROM COLOMBIA

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER

AMONG specimens submitted to me by Brother Nicéforo Maria of the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia, were two examples of the Wedge-bill, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*, that could not be assigned to any of the forms known at present. Both birds are from northeastern Colombia, although not from the same restricted locality, and, although not exactly alike, they agree in the particulars that distinguish them from the other forms. A "Bogotá" trade-skin is a close match for one of them. Since a name is needed for this form, it is described below.

I am indebted to Brother Nicéforo Maria for his kindness in presenting the type to the American Museum of Natural History and for other generosities.

Names of colors in the following account are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus*, new subspecies**

Type.—From Puerto Boyacá, Territorio Vasquez, Colombia. No. 748,392, American Museum of Natural History. Adult of uncertain sex, presumably a male, collected in October, 1938, by Nicéforo Maria.

Diagnosis.—Very similar to *G. s. albigularis* of southeastern Perú and northwestern Bolivia, but with the pale sagittate markings of the breast broader; belly and forehead more obviously streaked with whitish; bright area on inner webs of remiges more deeply colored; wing and tail averaging longer.

Compared to *G. s. ruficularis* of southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil and southeastern Colombia, the cap is duller brown; back lighter and less rufescent brown; throat and pectoral spots whitish or buffy instead of strongly rufescent.

Differs from *G. s. sublestus* of central and western Colombia by generally lighter and duller coloration, with more whitish throat and pectoral spots and with margins of pectoral and gular feathers lighter and less sharply contrasted.

Range.—Northeastern Colombia in the middle Magdalena Valley and the region of Cúcuta.

Description of type.—Top of head Olive Brown × Buffy Brown, with noticeable pale shaft-markings on the forehead; mantle dark Sudan Brown; rump near Sanford's Brown; upper tail-coverts near Burnt Sienna. Loes whitish; a pronounced white superciliary stripe; malar and auricular regions with broad whitish shaft-stripes and brownish margins; chin and throat whitish, with only a slight tinge of a warmer tone and with fine dusky tips; breast with broad sagittate central spots, bordered by Dresden Brown × Saccardo's Umber; belly Saccardo's Umber × Buffy Brown, with fine whitish shaft-streaks; flanks more uniform; under tail-coverts about like rump. Remiges dusky brown; outer margins of primaries and secondaries near Saccardo's Umber, warmer on inner secondaries; tertials largely dark Hazel; a broad sub-basal area of Light Pinkish Cinnamon on inner webs of all but the outer two primaries, becoming obsolete on the tertials; a smaller, less conspicuous patch of bright color near the tips of the inner margins of the secondaries. Under wing-coverts largely white, with a dark patch near the bend of the wing. Tail light Chestnut, with brighter shafts. Bill (in dried skin) with maxilla blackish-brown; mandible and feet paler brown. Wing, 75 mm.; tail, 71; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 16.

Remarks.—A Bogotá trade-skin is a good match for the type, with wing, 75 mm. and tail, 67. A female from 40 kilometers north of

Cúcuta is smaller (wing, 69; tail, 61) and differs further from the other two birds by having the chin and upper throat a little more strongly buff (about the same range of variation as in *albigularis*) but not as strongly colored as in *rufigularis* or *sublestus*.

It is admitted that the characters of the new form are not pronounced in comparison with those of the southeast Peruvian subspecies, but they appear to be constant, and the wide terrain lying between the ranges of these two populations does not favor their amalgamation, especially since two other subspecies, *rufigularis* and *castelnaudi*, occupy the intervening country. On the other hand, *integratus* is not an intermediate between *rufigularis* and *sublestus* except in distribution.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

G. s. integratus.—

Colombia:

Puerto Boyacá, 1 [? ♂]

north of Cúcuta, 1 ♀¹

"Bogotá," 1 [? ♂]

For additional material used in comparison, see Zimmer, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 757: 6-7, 1934.

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TWO NEW GRAY SEED-EATERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

BY E. THOMAS GILLIARD

WHILE engaged in identifying recently acquired Colombian material, I had occasion to study large series of the supposedly monotypic species *Spermophila intermedia* from Trinidad, Venezuela and Colombia. During the course of this work the following conclusions were reached.

Trinidad birds represent an undescribed form. Specimens from Venezuela and eastern Colombia (to the base of the Eastern Andes) are true *intermedia*. An undescribed race inhabits the Central Andes of Colombia.

S. intermedia Cabanis was long known as *Loxia grisea* Gmelin [Syst. Nat., 1 (2): 857, 1789] but that name has now been discarded by both Chubb (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 41: 35, 1920) and Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 13, pt. 11: 176, 1938).

¹ Specimen in Cúcuta Museum, Colombia.