

Mr. L. M. Terrill of Montreal states (*in litt.*) "it is undoubtedly a rather scarce bird in the district. When a boy I first saw this woodpecker in a clump of trees near Dominion station (Lachine District) and found its nest there."

In 1907 and 1909, Terrill saw it between Iroquois and Morrisburg, "where it appeared to be fairly well distributed." At different times he has seen it at St. Andrews East, St. Rose, Nominingue (his most northerly record), Longueuil, Dorval Island, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Senneville and Chambly Canton.

Terrill states the Bird Society has records of the nesting of this species in 1936 and 1937, for Mount Royal, on Outremont Mountain in 1942, and for a pair for several years on Dorval Island.

Mr. Hoyes Lloyd published (Can. Field-Nat., 58 (5), 1944) a record for the species in the Ottawa district, saying, "During the summer of 1922 . . . while others were seen by me at Rivermead, five miles west of Hull (Quebec)." He gives me the following dates for occurrence in the Quebec portion of the Ottawa district—Rivermead Golf Club: July 16, 1922, one; August 5, 1922, one or two; August 26, 1922, two.

I am indebted to Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Mr. L. McI. Terrill, and the Librarian, Redpath Library, McGill University, for assistance in compiling this information.—GEOFFREY G. OMMANNEY, P. O. Box 14, Hudson Heights, Province of Quebec, Canada.

A New Woodhewer, *Xiphocolaptes*, from Peru.—A critical study of the Peruvian forms of the family Dendrocolaptidae represented in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has resulted in the detection of a new race of the widespread species *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*, for which I propose the name:

***Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus solivagus*, new subspecies**

TYPE: Adult male, A. N. S. P. no. 92,543, collected March 16, 1930, at Eneñas, Pichis Trail, Department of Junín, Perú, by M. A. Carriker, Jr.

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS: Nearest to *X. p. obsoletus* Todd, but smaller; under parts paler, more grayish brown (about as in *sanctae-martae* Hellmayr), with but a slight rufescent tinge, chiefly on the abdomen; upper parts less rufous, the mantle inclining to olive-brown; streaks on pileum paler, whitish rather than buffy. In comparison with *berlepschi* Sneath and *orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert, *solivagus* is much less rufous both above and below, and the bill is much smaller (slenderer) and is darker (in life "dusky horn, paler below").

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE: Wing (maximum) 133.5 mm.; tail, 108; bill (exposed culmen) 46.5; and tarsus, 34.5 mm. A female measures: wing, 130.5 mm.; tail, 100; bill (exposed culmen) 44.5; and tarsus, 33 mm.

RANGE: Eastern slope of the Eastern Cordillera in the Department of Junín, Perú (Chanchamayo region), probably ranging north to the Department of Huánuco (Pozuzo).

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL EXAMINED: *X. p. obsoletus*.—BOLIVIA: Río Japacani, 1 male,* 1 female* (type); Cerro Hosáne, 1 male,* 1 female* (Dept. Santa Cruz); Palmar, 1 male (Dept. Cochabamba); Teoponte (Río Kaka), 1 male; Santa Ana (Río Coroico), 3 females, 1 (sex ?) (Dept. La Paz). PERU: Río Távара, 1 male** (Dept. Puno).

X. p. solivagus.—PERU: Eneñas, 1 male (type); San Juan, 1 female (Dept. Junín).

X. p. orenocensis.—VENEZUELA: El Meréy (left bank of Río Cassiquiare), 1 male,** Munduapo (Río Orinoco), 1 female,** 1 (sex ?).** ECUADOR: Below San José de Sumarco, 1 male.** PERU: Sarayacu (lower Río Ucayali), 1 male.**

X. p. berlepschi.—BRAZIL: Rosarinho (Río Madeira), 4 males.**

X. p. lineatocephalus.—BOLIVIA: Samaipata, 2 males (Dept. Santa Cruz); San Cristobal, 1 female, 1 (sex ?); Incachaca, 2 males, 1 (sex ?) (Dept. Cochabamba); "Yungas de La Paz," 1 (sex ?); Sandillani, 2 males, 1 female (Dept. La Paz).

X. p. phaeopygus.—PERU: Huacapistana, 1 male, 1 female (Dept. Junín).

X. p. compressirostris.—PERU: Leimebamba, 1 male, 3 females; Llui, 1 male, 1 female (Dept. Amazonas).

X. p. ignotus.—ECUADOR: Misagualli (Oriente), 1 male.

X. p. promeropirhynchus, *X. p. virgatus*, *X. p. sanctae-martae*.—COLOMBIA (series).

* Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

** Specimens in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

REMARKS: This race is known from a male from Eneñas (4000 ft.) and a female from San Juan de Perené (4000 ft.), both specimens in the collection of this Academy. In addition, a female from La Gloria, also in the Chanchamayo region, is presumably referable to *solivagus*, as is a male from Pozuzo (Dept. Huánuco). The latter skins were examined and identified as *berlepschi* by Hellmayr who stated, however, that they "have shorter bills and much less rusty suffusion beneath" than those from Brazil (Cat. Birds Amer., 4: 285, footnote b, 1925).

A male from Sarayacu, lower Ucayali, Perú, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History is obviously referable to *orenocensis*. A male (wing, 142.5 mm.) from the Río Távara, southeastern Perú (Amer. Mus. no. 147,727) is clearly intermediate between *solivagus* and *obsoletus*, but is better assigned to the latter subspecies. It is more rufescent both above and below than *solivagus*, has a pale upper mandible, and differs from any specimen of *obsoletus* now before me in having the mantle slightly less rufous (more olivaceous), and the lower throat and fore-neck grayer.

X. p. solivagus belongs to the *orenocensis* complex and does not require comparison with the very distinct *phaeopygus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, of which the Academy has two specimens from Huacapistana (6000 ft.), a locality also in the Chanchamayo region of the Department of Junín. The latter form is confined to higher elevations.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History for his courtesy in allowing me to examine material in the collections of that institution, and to Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, who loaned me his specimens of *X. p. obsoletus*, including the type of this Bolivian form.—JAMES BOND. *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.

Sousa's Shrike in Tanganyika Territory.—It is only within the past two years⁵ that R. E. Moreau (Ibis, 1947: 222) has announced the finding of this bird at Mpanda and Busondo, 30 miles south of the Central Railway in western Tanganyika Territory. However, this may possibly have been the shrike which Richard Böhm recorded from Gonda (or Ugunda) in the same region under the name *Corvinella* in the *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1885: 58.

That the actual range of the species extends some 220 miles farther north in Tanganyika Territory is shown by two specimens in the Rothschild Collection. These were collected by Rudolf Grauer in 1907, but were mistakenly labeled at Tring as *Lanius mackinnoni* and thus long escaped notice. The reason for the error is plain; these two specimens have very little rufous on back or wings. But, the wings and tail are not black as in *mackinnoni*. The two birds clearly represent an undescribed northeastern race of *L. souzae*, which I propose to name:

Lanius souzae burigi new subspecies

TYPE: Adult male, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 660750, collected between Usuvi,