

spicuous ochraceous-buff bars which, on the secondaries, have dusky centers; inner webs of all the quills with rather poorly defined but evident ochraceous-buff bars; wing-coverts like the back barred and mottled with ochraceous-buff and ochraceous-tawny; throat and chest ochraceous-tawny finely barred with black; breast and flanks whitish with blackish shaft-streaks, mottlings, fine broken bars and ochraceous-buff bases; lower tail-coverts and tibiae ochraceous-buff, the center of the abdomen paler. Wing, 197; tail, 98; tarsus, 24; culmen, 21 mm.

The single specimen on which this species is based has remained unidentified for years in the Museum collection in the hope of the receipt of additional material. My work on the birds of Ecuador necessitating the determination of its status, the conclusions reached are presented herewith.

In the pattern of coloration of the scapulars this species resembles *Otus nudipes*, but the resemblance ends there, the tarsus in *aequatorialis* being feathered as in *Ciccaba*, while the upperparts are finely barred instead of spotted with ochraceous-tawny; nor can I detect ear-tufts in the Ecuador bird.

The specimen on which this species is based was part of a collection containing examples of *Osculatia sapphirina*, *Pionites melanocephalus pallidus*, and other species characteristic of the eastern slope of the Andes, from which region the collection doubtless reached Ambato through Los Baños.

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling the black and white-barréd tail phase of *Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum* but upperparts, wings and streaks below fuscous with (in one specimen) a barely perceptible tinge of brown; the crown with small, inconspicuous whitish spots or shaft-streaks; broken nuchal band, white; back with practically no white markings. ♂; Wing, 90; tail, 65; tarsus, 16 mm. ♀: Wing, 95; tail, 65; tarsus, 16 mm.

TYPE.—No. 140,625, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂; Rosario de Lerma, 4800 ft.; Prov. Salta, Argentina; January 10, 1916; Miller and Boyle.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum.—ARGENTINA: Rosario de Lerma, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Glaucidium nanum.—CHILE: Tierra del Fuego, 1 ♂; Punta Arenas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Temuco, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Valparaíso, 1; Rio Blanco, 1 ♂; Tofo, 60 m. north of Coquimbo, 1 ♀. PERU: Moquegua, Prov. of Moquegua, 1 ♀.

Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum.—ARGENTINA: La Valle, Santiago del Estero, 1 ♂, gray phase, 1 ♂, int. phase, 1 ♀, int. phase; Suncho Corral, Santiago

¹This specimen considerably extends the known range of this species. It is in the grayish brown phase of color with a blackish tail barred with ochraceous-tawny. The tail, however, is tipped with white and the intervening blackish areas are twice as wide as the tawny bars. The spots on the crown are larger and more numerous than in our other specimens, and the bird may represent a northern form of *nanum*. It measures: Wing, 196; tail, 78 mm.

del Estero, 1 ♂, gray phase. BRAZIL: Urucum near Corumbá, 1 ♂, rufous phase, 2 ♀, gray phase; Descalvaldos, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂, rufous phase; Chapada, Matto Grosso, 1 ♀, rufous phase, 1 ♀, int. phase, 3 ♀, gray phase; eastern Brazil, 3 rufous phase (including two types of *ferruginea* Wied); Ceará, 1 gray phase, 1 rufous phase; Boa Vista, Maranhão, 1 ♀, gray phase. PERU: Ollantaytambo, Urubamba Valley, 1 ♂, gray phase; Pacific coast region, 15, both sexes and phases. WESTERN ECUADOR: 25, both sexes and phases.

Glaucidium brasilianum phalaenoides.—TRINIDAD and Caribbean coast region of VENEZUELA and COLOMBIA, 24, both sexes and phases.

While I have no doubt of the distinctness of the form here described, I do not know whether it should be accorded specific or subspecific rank. The three specimens on which it is based are as nearly alike in color and markings as three specimens of this group can well be and are not to be matched in the large series of other forms examined. The type has a tinge of cinnamon on some of the white areas of the central tail-feathers and the crown markings are minute spots rather than shaft-streaks. All the specimens were taken on January 10 and are in full molt; the incoming plumage resembles in color that which it is replacing.

The four specimens from Santiago del Estero are apparently typical of *brasilianum*, though I have not enough eastern Brazilian material to determine this point satisfactorily. Two of these birds are in gray plumage with thickly spotted crowns and more or less white in the back and bear no close resemblance to the form here described. Five "gray" birds from Chapada and Urucum, Matto Grosso, on the other hand, agree with the Rosario de Lerma specimen in the restriction of the crown markings and lack of white on the back, but they are very much browner above than the sooty-fuscous *tucumanum*. Possibly the absence of crown-markings may be attributed to immaturity, since at least two of these Matto Grosso birds are not fully adult.

With *Glaucidium nanum* also recorded from the Tucuman¹ region, it is clear that much work remains to be done before we have a thorough knowledge of the distribution and relationships of the forms of this genus occurring in northwestern Argentina.

Grallaricula flavirostris ochraceiventris, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Grallaricula flavirostris costaricensis* Lawr., but wing longer, bill stouter and averaging longer; ochraceous of underparts more extensive, wholly, or in part covering the abdomen. Differing from *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* Scl. in its more olive upperparts, more intense color of the

¹See Dabbene, 1910, Ann. Mus. Nat. Buenos Aires, III, part 11, p. 255.