

replacing the russet bar lying between them; bars on tibiae of the same color as those on abdomen; tail, upper tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts without trace of ochraceous or cinnamon-rufous.

TYPE.—No. 166,708, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; Sabanilla, alt. 5700 ft., Rio Zamora, Prov. Loja, Ecuador; November 9, 1920; George K. Cherrie.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Rupornis magnirostris zamoræ.—ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 1 (the type); Zamora, 2. COLOMBIA: La Palma, 5700 ft., Huila, 1.

Rupornis magnirostris magnirostris.—SURINAM: Vicinity of Paramaribo, 9; Wannaweg, 1. VENEZUELA: Sacupana, Lower Orinoco, 1; La Union, Maripa, Lower Orinoco, 1; R. Caura, 2; Cumanacoa, Bermudez, 1. COLOMBIA: Barrigon, 2; Villavicencio, 3; Honda, 3; Chicoral, 2; Sta. Elena, 1; Barro Blanco, 1; Atrato River, 1; Puerto Valdivia, 1; Dabeiba, 1; Bonda, Sta. Marta, 3¹; Sta. Marta, 1.¹

The form here described exhibits the distinguishing characters which one would expect to find in a bird inhabiting the humid forests of the Amazonia slope of the Ecuadorian Andes. Its occurrence at La Palma, near the head of the Magdalena Valley, further emphasizes the Amazonian affinities of the avifauna of that locality, where we have already found *Piaya cayana mesura* and *Tangara cyaneicollis caeruleocephala*.²

Ciccaba squatorialis, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Resembling *Ciccaba albigularis* but throat not white, crown barred instead of spotted, an evident buffy nuchal collar, outer webs of scapulars buffy, primaries barred on inner webs; abdominal region whiter.

TYPE.—No. 35,591, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; "Ambato" (probably East Andean slope below Los Baños), Ecuador; M. A. Vascomez.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Ciccaba squatorialis.—ECUADOR: the type.

Ciccaba albigularis.—COLOMBIA: Choachí (proposed type-locality, see Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, 1917, p. 254); 4; Bogotá, 1; Sta. Elena, Antioquia, 1 ♀; Medellín, 1. VENEZUELA: Escorial, near Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Culata, near Mérida, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: no locality, 2.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—General color above dark cinnamon-brown with buffy and ochraceous markings; band from the base of bill to back of eye white slightly stained with ochraceous; whole top of head finely barred with ochraceous-tawny; a narrow nuchal band largely ochraceous-buff; auriculars ochraceous-tawny barred with black; postauricular region ochraceous-buff barred with blackish; back slightly lighter than crown, the ochraceous-tawny bars wider; outer web of most of the scapulars white tinged with buff, and terminally margined with blackish; tail brownish fuscous barred and, laterally and terminally, marbled with ochraceous-buff or ochraceous-tawny; wing-quills like the tail, their outer webs with broadly con-

¹ *Rupornis magnirostris insidiatrix* Bangs and Penard.
² 1917, See Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, pp. 321, 598.

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-barred 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; Río Blanco, 1 ♂; Tofó, 60 m. north of Coquimbo, 1 ♀. PERU: Moquegua,¹ 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.