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A NEW SPECIES OF CRESTED TINAMOU  
FROM PARAGUAY

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THE University of Michigan is in receipt of four specimens of crested tinamou which seem to represent a second species for the genus *Eudromia* (formerly *Calopezus*).

*Eudromia mira*, sp. nov.

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z., No. 96001; ♂ adult; 120 kilometers west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay; October 29, 1937; Schulze and Lopez, original number 5026.

Forehead, lores, and hind neck avellaneous with broad shaft streaks of dusky; pileum light drab with narrow dusky shaft lines and indications of dusky cross pencilings, especially on hinder portion; back, rump, and scapulars drab, each feather with a central spot of buffy (between pinkish buff and vinaceous-buff) interrupted by a prominent blackish shaft line, extending to but not encroaching upon a small buffy apical spot; the central buffy spot bordered distally by a broad black bar confluent with shaft streak; more distad three more black

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bars, prominent on median portion, becoming thin and wavy toward sides of feather; about three thin jagged dusky cross bars on each web of basal part of feather; black barring more prominent on upper back, less so on rump; upper tail coverts light drab with a blackish shaft line more or less broken by two large central spots of buffy and a small buffy apical spot, the remaining portion of the feather finely vermiculated with dusky; tail similar but with about six buffy spots along median line, alternate with dusky blotches; wing coverts like back, but with progressively less black and more buffy toward edge of wing; bastard wing dusky, tipped with pale buff and with about eight bands of the same, these distinct on outer web, tending to break down on inner web, the outermost feather edged externally with whitish buff and with only two bars, the six basal ones being represented by irregular spots of pale buffy, its inner web mottled; primaries regularly barred on outer web only with blackish and buffy (about 14-15 light bars on longer primaries), the inner webs brownish more or less regularly mottled with buffy; secondaries barred on both webs with brown and buffy, the latter color being vermiculated with dusky; tertials drab with blotches of dusky brown and sandy along shaft, and with fine dusky vermiculations and pale buffy marbling on remainder of feather; a white band from behind eye down sides of neck; below this a dusky-streaked avellaneous band from eye, passing through auriculars, to sides of neck and covering most of the latter region; a second white line from corner of mouth to half-way down sides of neck; malar patch avellaneous broadly streaked with blackish; chin, throat, and narrow line on median portion of upper foreneck white; lower foreneck avellaneous streaked with dusky, like sides of neck; upper breast marked like upper back, but more delicately; lower breast, sides, and flanks pale buffy with squamate dusky marks; abdomen pale buffy, becoming almost white on center of belly; crissum pale buffy, barred nearly across with dusky, the light interspaces more than twice as broad as the dark bars; maxilla (in dried specimen) dark brown; mandible

buffy with dusky tip; legs and feet pale bluish gray; claws horn color.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—

	Wing (flat)	Exposed Culmen	Tarsus	Middle Toe	Occipital Crest
♂ (type) . . . .	216	31.5	53	32.5	59.0
♂ . . . . .	209	...	52	35.0	48.5
♀ . . . . .	212	32.5	48	30.0	53.0
♀ . . . . .	211	...	49	28.5	49.0

RANGE.—Northern Chaco of Paraguay. The second male listed in the table of measurements is from 195 to 200 kilometers west of Puerto Casado. The other three birds, including the type, are from 120 kilometers west of Puerto Pinasco.

REMARKS.—This new species differs at a glance from the races of *Eudromia elegans* of Argentina. The main points of difference are as follows: the back is barred and mottled, instead of being covered with buffy dots; the upper tail coverts and tail are marked on the same general plan as the back, instead of being barred across; the markings of the upper breast give a sagittate, instead of streaked, appearance; the primaries are barred only on the outer web, instead of all the way across the feathers; the feet are pale bluish gray, instead of yellow; the occipital crest is shorter and less curved. The bird itself is about the size of *Eudromia elegans elegans*; its wing is about an inch shorter than that of the form nearest geographically, *Eudromia elegans formosa*. I cannot detect any difference between the sexes, although there is a slight sexual dimorphism in the Argentine species.

These differences are qualitative rather than quantitative and, coupled with the fact that there is a gap of some five hundred miles between the home of the new bird and the nearest outpost of *Eudromia elegans*, seem to call for specific rather than subspecific rank.

The bird from west of Puerto Casado, taken in June, is much more buffy on the belly, sides, and crissum than are the three from back of Puerto Pinasco. As the latter were all collected in October, the difference is probably seasonal.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. J. T. Zimmer for lending material of three of the races of *Eudromia elegans* from the American Museum of Natural History.