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NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE DISTRICT
OF SOCONUSCO, CHIAPAS

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FURTHER study of a collection of birds from the District of Soconusco, Chiapas, southern Mexico, reveals several subspecies in addition to those already described in No. 369 of the *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology*. Besides my own collection I have been able to study, thanks to the great kindness of Eizi Matuda, supplementary material collected by Carlos Ordoñez and Gregorio Gómez. Among the specimens sent by Matuda are the types of two of the birds described here.

For the loan of certain tinamous I am greatly indebted to H. B. Conover, and A. J. van Rossem also obliged by sending some of these birds from the Dickey collection in Pasadena. To the authorities of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the United States National Museum, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, I express my appreciation for their co-operation in allowing me to study the materials under their care.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus soconuscensis, new subspecies

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z. No. 97651; adult male; Colonia Soconusco, Chiapas; altitude 30 meters; June 16, 1938; Carlos Ordoñez, original No. 95.

CHARACTERS.—Differs from true *cinnamomeus* from Salvador in being somewhat larger and much more deeply colored throughout; pileum blacker; hind neck deeper rufous; upper back more dusky rufous, less bright and pale; lower back and rump with blackish wavy bars much narrower, and with the interfasciate area darker brown; upper tail coverts with the light bars much deeper and more reddish ochraceous; tail also deeper rufous; light markings on wings and upper wing coverts much darker and more rufous ochraceous; superciliary stripe, sides of head, and sides of neck deeper chestnut; breast deeper cinnamon, especially laterally; entire posterior underparts, including crissum and thighs, with the light areas pale cinnamon instead of buffy.

Wing, male and female, 169; exposed culmen, male, 24.5, female, 25.5; tarsus, male, 49.5, female, 46.5; middle toe, male, 28, female, 26.5 mm.

RANGE.—Pacific lowlands of Guatemala and Chiapas.

REMARKS.—This is the darkest rufous of all the described subspecies of *cinnamomeus*. The female has a barred breast like true *cinnamomeus* but differs from that form in being darker throughout. A young half-grown female from Cruz de Piedra, Chiapas, compared with a similar-aged specimen of *cinnamomeus* from Salvador, loaned by van Rossem, is also more blackish, and the sides of the head, superciliary stripe, and forehead are deeper and duskier rufous.

In a recent paper Conover¹ has done much to elucidate the characters and ranges of the subspecies of this tinamou. In general I agree with his conclusions, but having seen more material of some of the more northern races, I am able to add to his characterization of these forms.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus mexicanus (Salvadori) is close to *inornatus* but has the chestnut of the face almost entirely replaced by olive. The belly is grayish olive, very pale. I place here birds from San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and northern Vera Cruz.

¹“The Races of the Tinamou *Crypturellus cinnamomeus*,” *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 46(1933): 113-18.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus inornatus (Nelson) I would restrict to Puebla for the present. The type male and female, taken at Metaltoyuca, are much browner and brighter above than the other races. Below they are like *mexicanus*, but with less olive wash, and the belly is very pale whitish buff. The sides of the face are marked with pale chestnut with some grayish suffusion.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus sallaei (Bonaparte) appears to be a perfectly valid race, as stated by Conover, although it is not recognized by Peters. Above it is intermediate in amount of brown between *mexicanus* and *inornatus*, but it is darker above than either of those forms. Below, the foreneck is darker gray, the breast brighter cinnamon without the grayish olive wash so characteristic of the two more northern forms. The belly is pale as in *inornatus*, and the chestnut on the sides of the face is brighter and clearer. In this form the female has bars on the breast, whereas the two more northern races are plain breasted. I include under *sallaei* birds from southern Vera Cruz and the northern (Atlantic drainage) side of Oaxaca. The specimen from Omealca² listed by Conover as representing *sallaei*, seems to me to be an intermediate between that form and *mexicanus*. I am uncertain as to the identification of a skin from Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca. It appears nearest to *sallaei*, but on geographical grounds it could hardly be that. More specimens from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec should be carefully studied.

Crypturellus cinnamomeus viciniior Conover is close to *goldmani* from Yucatán, but is easily separable by being less rufous on the hind neck and by having a more ochraceous (less whitish) belly. It ranges from Honduras north into the interior of Chiapas.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*C. c. mexicanus*: San Luis Potosí, Valles, 1 male. Tamaulipas, Alta Mira, 2 males, 1 female.

² This is the correct spelling of this locality. According to Sumichrast ("Enumeración de las aves observadas in el territorio de la Republica Mexicana," *La Naturaleza*, 5[1882]: 228) Omealca is an hacienda located twelve leagues from Orizaba, in Vera Cruz.

Northern Vera Cruz, Rivera, 1; south of Tampico, 1 male. *C. c. inornatus*: Puebla, Metaltoyuca, 1 male (type), 1 female. *C. c. sallaei*: Vera Cruz, Mirador, 1; Catemaco, 4 males, 2 females; Omealca, 1 female (intermediate to *mexicanus*). Northern Oaxaca, Tuxtepec, 1 male. *C. c. goldmani*: Yucatán, Chichen Itzá, 5 males (including type), 7 females; La Vega, 2 females; Puerto Morelos, 1 female. Guatemala, Uaxactún, Petén, 2 females. *C. c. vicinior*: Chiapas, Canjob, 1 male, 1 female. "Guatemala," 2. Honduras, Hatillo, 1 male; La Flor, 1 female (marked paratype). *C. c. cinnamomeus*: Salvador, Río San Miguel, 1 male; Volcán Conchagua, 1 male; Lake Olomega, 1 juvenile female; not further specified, 1 (female). *C. c. soconuscensis*: Chiapas, Colonia Soconusco, 1 male (type); Cruz de Piedra, 1 juvenile female. Guatemala, Naranjo, 1 female. Undetermined, Oaxaca, Santa Efigenia, 1.

Odontophorus guttatus matudae, new subspecies

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z. No. 97665; adult male; Mount Madre Vieja, Chiapas; altitude 750 meters; June 23, 1938; Carlos Ordoñez, original No. 102.

CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Odontophorus guttatus guttatus* (Gould), but upperparts much darker, the ground color cold dusky brown with little of the warm buffy tinge of typical *guttatus*; pale gray in secondaries and tertiaries of *guttatus* replaced by buffy ochraceous; orange patch in crest of male on the average paler; below darker grayish brown, especially on the belly; white streaks on throat much broader; white spots on breast long and tear-shaped instead of nearly round; size averaging a little greater.

Wing, male, 157, female, 149; tail, male, 73, female, 67; culmen, male, 19, female, 18.5; tarsus, male, 47, female 44 mm.

REMARKS.—*Odontophorus veraguensis* Gould is, as stated by Peters, simply an erythrism of *guttatus*. It extends north to Potrero, Vera Cruz, and so throughout the range of the species, although much more common in the south.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*O. g. matudae*: 1 male, 1 female from the type locality. *O. g. guttatus*: Vera Cruz, Buena Vista, 1 male; Potrero near Cordoba, 1 female; Hacienda Mirador near Huatusco, 1 female (type of *consobrinus* Ridgway). Guatemala, Uaxactún, Petén, 8 males; Uspantán, El Quiche, 1 male; not further specified, 1 female. Honduras, 1 female. Costa Rica, Dota 1 male; Santa Maria de Dota 1 male, 1 female; Sarchi, 1 male; Copey, 1 female; Estrella, 2 males, 1 female; Irazu, 1 male; Las Cruces de Candelaria, 1 male. Chiriqui, El Banco, 1 male; Boquete, 2 males, 1 female.

Oreopyra viridipallens ovandensis, new subspecies

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z. No. 94109; Mount Ovando, Chiapas; altitude 2100 meters; August 25, 1937; P. Brodtkorb, original No. 13696.

CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Oreopyra viridipallens viridipallens* (Bourcier and Mulsant) of Guatemala and northern Chiapas, but back and pileum purer green (less brassy), and in males extending farther toward rump; below purer white, less buffy; bill slightly longer, the exposed culmen measuring 20, 20.5 mm. in males; 22, 22.5, 23 mm. in females.

REMARKS.—The exposed culmen of Guatemala specimens of typical *viridipallens* measures 19, 19.5, 19.5 mm. in males; 19.5, 20, 20.5, 21.5 mm. in females. In the National Museum there is a bird (No. 24552) labeled "Mexico, Dr. Heerman," which has the characteristic "make" of Vera Paz, Guatemala, trade skins, and I believe that the locality on the label is erroneous. It agrees well with Guatemalan birds. Typical *viridipallens* ranges into the Atlantic drainage of Chiapas, however, since there are two specimens of the race in the Biological Survey collection from Tumbalá, Chiapas, collected by Nelson and Goldman. I have not seen the two races from Salvador described by Dickey and van Rossem,³ but to judge

³"The Races of *Lampornis viridipallens*," *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 42(1929): 209-12.

from their descriptions, the Mount Ovando form is little related to the Salvador races.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*O. v. ovandensis*: 5 from type locality (altitude 1700–2100 meters). *O. v. viridipallens*: Chiapas, Tumbalá, 2. “Mexico” 1. Guatemala: Coban 2; Guatemala City, 3; not further specified, 2.

Pteroglossus torquatus esperanzae, new subspecies

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z. No. 94162; adult male; Finca Esperanza, Chiapas; altitude 145 meters; July 18, 1937; P. Brodkorb, original No. 13421.

CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus* (Gmelin), but back much greener, less bluish; black band on belly averaging decidedly narrower; black line along culmen narrower and usually shorter; light area of maxilla whiter, less yellowish, and usually not extending so far forward; whitish basal lamina of bill averaging narrower; size averaging larger.

Wing, male, 147–158 (152.8), female, 148.5–154 (152.3); culmen, male, 105.5–113 (109.3), female, 96.5–105.5 (100.1 mm.).

Differs from *Pteroglossus torquatus erythrozonus* Ridgway, of the Yucatán Peninsula, in much larger size; average greener back; the presence of a large black spot on the breast and a complete black band on the belly; in having much less red on the underparts; and in bill markings as from *torquatus*.

REMARKS.—Both *Ramphastos torquatus* Gmelin and *Pteroglossus regalis* Gould were described as coming simply from “Mexico.” Since it is now known that three races inhabit various parts of the country, it becomes desirable to restrict the type locality. The descriptions of Gmelin and Gould fit what is currently passing as typical *torquatus*, and I accordingly fix the type locality of both of these names as Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz.

Typical *torquatus* has the following measurements: wing, male, 141–151 (146.7), female, 145–151 (148.7); culmen, male, 92.5–110.5 (101.8), female, 90–98.5 (95.5 mm.).

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*P. t. esperanzae*: Chiapas, Huehuetán, 4; Finca Esperanza, 3; Salto de Agua, 2; Mount Madre Vieja, 1. *P. t. erythrozonus*: Yucatán, Chichen Itzá, 2. Guatemala, Uaxactún, Petén, 4. British Honduras, near Cayo, 2; Belize, 1. *P. t. torquatus*: Vera Cruz, Buena Vista, 2; Motzorongo, 1; Orizaba, 1. Oaxaca, mountains near Santo Domingo, 1. Honduras, Lancetilla, 1. Panamá, Barro Colorado, 8; Garachiné, 1; Port Obaldia, 2.

Oncostoma cinereigulare pacifica, new subspecies

TYPE.—U.M.M.Z. No. 94311; adult male; Finca Esperanza, Chiapas; altitude 200 meters; July 26, 1937; P. Brodtkorb, original No. 13485.

CHARACTERS.—Similar to *Oncostoma cinereigulare cinereigulare* (Sclater) of eastern Mexico and Central America (Atlantic slope), but with a longer and wider bill; pileum much greener. Agrees with *Oncostoma cinereigulare olivaceum* (Lawrence) of Panamá and northern Columbia in large bill and green crown, but differs from that form in having the throat and chest ashy gray instead of pale olive yellow.

Culmen from base, male, 12.5, 13, 13.2; female, 12.3, 13 mm. Width of bill at posterior end of nostrils, male, 4.8, 5, 5; female, 4.5, 4.8 mm.

RANGE.—Pacific lowlands from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Costa Rica.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*O. c. pacifica*: Oaxaca, Santa Efigenia, 1. Chiapas, Finca Esperanza, 1; Finca Jalapa, 1; Huehuetán, 1. Costa Rica, Miravalles, 1. *O. c. cinereigulare*: Vera Cruz, Santa Lucrecia, 1. Tabasco, Frontera, 3. Chiapas, Tuxtla Gutierrez, 1; Palenque, 1. Yucatán, Chichen Itzá, 7. "Guatemala," 1. *O. c. olivaceum*: Panamá, Barro Colorado, 2.

