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STUDIES FROM THE DWIGHT COLLECTION OF GUATEMALA BIRDS. III

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This is the third¹ and final paper containing descriptions of new forms in the Dwight Collection, or revisions of Central American birds based primarily on material in The American Museum of Natural History. I have been, however, greatly aided throughout the progress of my work on this collection, by having the free use of the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

I am greatly indebted also to Messrs. Dickey and Van Rossem for the loan of material and notes from their Salvador collection which is unique. With unexceeded generosity they have urged me to publish and use information which they themselves have discovered, and which was undoubtedly in manuscript form in their final report. I have never had a more interesting or more profitable correspondence. In one case beyond, I describe a Salvador oriole based on specimens received by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in exchange. With the warm approval of the Bird Department, the type has been returned to Mr. Dickey's collection, and is consequently cited by his original catalogue number, and as being in his collection.

As usual, all measurements are in millimeters, and technical color-terms follow Ridgway's nomenclature. The identification of the specimens in the Dwight Collection is now completed, and by the time this paper is published, it will be available in New York.

Cryptoglaux rostrata, new species

TYPE.—Dwight Collection, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ "slightly immature"; Sacapulas, Rio Negro Valley, Central Guatemala; March 5, 1928; A. W. Anthony.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Toes bare for last joint; wings and tail unspotted with white, as in *C. ridgwayi* Alfaro of Costa Rica; forehead white as in *acadica* (Gmelin) of North America, but without the border of vertical white streaks; the rim of the facial disk also devoid of the white streaks, present in *acadica*; bill twice as large as in the other two species (all dimensions considered), the length of exposed culmen, 20 mm.

¹Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 379, 1929, and No. 414, 1930.

This very interesting find of Mr. Anthony's raises some absorbing questions. In the first place, it dispels our illusion that saw-whet owls in Central America are boreal birds found only in high mountains. The type of *rostrata* was taken in the Arid Tropical Zone at 4500 ft. In the next place, the suspicion is aroused that *Cryptoglaux* and *Gisella* are scarcely separable genera (see Ridgway, Bull. 50, U. S. Nat. Mus., part 6, 1914, p. 619, footnote), and that tropical saw-whet owls never acquire the so-called adult plumage. It will be recalled that Salvin found a *Cryptoglaux* in 1873, in a museum in Guatemala, which was also in the "immature" plumage.

The comparative characters of the three saw-whet owls are best shown in tabular form as follows.

	<i>acadica</i>	<i>rostrata</i>	<i>ridgwayi</i>
Toes	Fully Feathered	Partly bare	Naked, except base of outer
Wing	Longer and more pointed	Shorter and rounded	Shorter and rounded
Bill	Small and delicate	Large and heavy	Small and delicate
Culmen	Maximum, 14 mm.	20 mm.	13 mm.
Wings	Spotted with white	No white	No white
Tail	Barred with white	No white	No white
Forehead	White	White	Buffy brown
Suborbital Region	Sooty black	Dark brown	Buffy brown
Under Wing-coverts	White	Wood brown	Wood brown

Cardellina rubrifrons bella, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 60472, Dwight Collection; ♂ ad.; Chichicastenango, Guatemala; January 27, 1925; A. W. Anthony.

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to typical *Cardellina rubrifrons* (Giraud) of southern Arizona and Mexico, but general coloration darker and clearer; red areas slightly darker, approaching crimson, most conspicuous on forehead; gray of upperparts darker and slatier; underparts grayer, less white, the chest, sides, and flanks more extensively washed with gray of a darker shade and less tinged with pink.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Cardellina rubrifrons rubrifrons.—Large series from Mexico and southern Arizona.

Cardellina rubrifrons bella.—Guatemala: Chichicastenango, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

The slightly darker coloration is quite obvious in the Guatemalan birds, and is sufficient to characterize a southern subspecies.