

tween the avifauna of the Caquetá and Napo regions leave little doubt that our series of ten specimens from La Murelia and Florencia should be referred to *L. r. dubusi*. It is true that after an examination of Bonaparte's type Salvadori (Cat. B. M., XXI, p. 552) refers it to *L. rufaxilla* but this conclusion is obviously due to the lack of proper material, the series at my command showing beyond question, that the form from the western margin of Amazonia is quite unlike the Guiana bird.

Specimens examined.—La Murelia, 9; Florencia, 1; Foot of Mt. Duida, 1.

Measurements of Males.

	Locality	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
<i>L. r. rufaxilla</i>	Paramaribo	141	95	29.5	15
" " "	Potaro R., Brit. Guiana	143.5	103.5	30	15
" " "	"	140	100	30	15
<i>L. r. hellmayri</i>	Trinidad	140	100	29	16.5
" " "	"	136.5	98	29	15.5
" " "	"	141	97.5	29	16.5
" " "	Cristobal Colon, Venez.	143	97	29.5	16
" " "	" " "	140	93	29.5	16
<i>L. r. dubusi</i>	La Murelia, Col.	137	95	29	16
" " "	" "	131	95	29	16
<i>L. r. pallidipectus</i>	Buena Vista, "	135	96	29	15

Measurements of Females.

	Locality	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Culmen
<i>L. r. rufaxilla</i>	Paramaribo	140	97	29	16
" " "	"	138	92	28	15
" " "	"	139	95	29.5	16
" " "	Potaro R., Brit. Guiana	144	97	32	16
<i>L. r. hellmayri</i>	Trinidad	141.5	99	30	16
" " "	"	138	99	30.5	16
" " "	"	140	96	30	16
<i>L. r. dubusi</i>	La Murelia, Col.	131	91	29	15
" " "	" "	131	92	29.5	16
" " "	" "	134	93	30	16
<i>L. r. pallidipectus</i>	Villavicencio, Col.	131	93	29	15
" " "	" "	134	94	28.5	15.5

***Asio flammeus bogotensis* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsp.—Similar to *A. f. flammeus* but ochraceous markings above much more restricted or, in places, obsolete, the upperparts, therefore, much darker; tarsi and toes less heavily feathered, the feathered area on the latter less extended toward the nail; size averaging smaller; bill somewhat heavier and wholly black.

Type.—No. 121,454, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♀ ad., Savanna of Bogotá, Col., Feb. 19, 1913; F. M. Chapman. Wing, 304; tail, 137; tarsus, 54; culmen, 32 mm.

Range.—Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia.

Remarks.—Only the type of this interesting and well-marked race was secured by our expedition. While comparison with a large series of *A. f. flammeus* indicated its distinctness, it was deemed inadvisable to describe it without additional specimens. Our good friend Hermano Apolinar Maria, Director of the Instituto de la Salle of Bogotá, who has rendered us such valuable assistance on similar occasions, was therefore appealed to and he promptly sent two more females both collected on the Bogotá Savanna.

These two birds agree with the type and thus confirm the validity of the characters on which the proposed new race is based.

Other than the marked changes in appearance caused by the diminution of the ochraceous markings on the feathers of the upperparts, I observe no difference in pattern of coloration between *bogotensis* and true *flammeus*. Both have the markings of the wing-quills under wing-coverts, and underparts essentially the same, and beyond a slight difference in size are therefore to be distinguished only by the much darker color above and less heavily feathered feet of *bogotensis*.

In the restriction of the ochraceous markings above, *bogotensis* is nearer to *portoricensis* than to *flammeus*. Our two specimens of *portoricensis* are not so dark above, the wing-quills have more brown basally, and the under wing-coverts, as stated by Ridgway in his original diagnosis (Bull. U. S. N. M., IV, 1881, p. 366), are "nearly immaculate ochraceous."

In the darkness of its upperparts *bogotensis* bears some resemblance to *galapagoensis*, a fact to which Sharpe (Cat. B. M. Bds., II, 1875, p. 239) called attention many years ago. The latter, however, is smaller, has more ochraceous in the upperparts, has the flanks barred, and tarsi marked with fuscous.

The limited number of specimens of this widely distributed owl which I have seen from Argentina appear to be referable to true *flammeus* (though the under wing-coverts have fewer marks). This form occurs at sea-level, therefore, both in the North Temperate and South Temperate Zones, while *bogotensis* occupies that little Temperate Zone island which is formed by the Savanna of Bogotá in the Eastern Andes of Colombia.