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ADDITIONAL RACES OF AMERICAN OWLS

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In Revue et Magazin de Zoologie, 1849, pp. 22–26, Pucheran described under the specific name *melanota* an owl similar to *Pulsatrix perspicillata* (Latham) but which had only three thin white tail bars and these much more distinct. The description was since not believed to represent a separable form, and moreover the name was considered as preoccupied by *Noctua melanota* Tschudi.

Examination of specimens from Pernambuco to Sao Paulo, Brazil and Paraguay convinces me that there is a separable race here and I propose for it *Pulsatrix perspicillata pintoi*, new name, in regard for the well-known ornithologist. In addition to thin tail bands similar to those of *Pulsatrix melanonota* (Tschudi), an inconstant character, the race is distinguished by the crown being nearly as pale as the back; back and scapulars paler grayish brown; posterior under parts paler creamy buff; and size larger (wing averaging 347.5 mm. in 4 females). The type is in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is suggested as the type locality. Larger specimens have been confused with *Pulsatrix pulsatrix* (Wied), which, in addition to several color characters, is distinguished by the much stiffer feathers of the facial rim and the larger right ear opening (17.5 mm. in greatest diameter). Also, *P. pulsatrix* is known to range west to Peru thus geographically overlapping the new race.

*Speotyto cunicularia boliviana*, subsp. nov.

Bolivian Burrowing Owl

*Type.*—Adult male, Warnes, Sta. Cruz, Bolivia, alt. 400 m., November 10, 1938, collected by Francisco Steinbach, No. 5409; in writer’s coll.
Subspecific characters.—Similar to S. c. juninensis but wing shorter, 192 mm. in male; toes more sparsely bristled or almost bare; differing from S. c. cunicularia by longer wing and more sparsely feathered toes; back of tarsus not hidden by feathers.

Range.—Arid Tropical Zone, Bolivia and northern Argentina.

Remarks.—Four specimens from Mendoza, Argentina are somewhat intermediate to this race and cunicularia. A juvenal specimen from the type locality likewise has the toes nearly bare. Six specimens of the new form have been examined.