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1914.
bb. Pilum streaked (not spotted) in adults.
c. Smaller (wing 86, tail 57, in female); under parts streaked with blackish brown or brownish black; general color much darker (pilum deep grayish brown, back, etc., deep warm-sepia brown). (Eastern Mexico, in State of Puebla.)
   Glaucidium fisheri (p. 797).
cc. Larger (wing averaging more than 97, tail averaging more than 62, in female);
   under parts streaked with light brown to cinnamon-rufous; general color
   much paler (pilum and back light grayish brown to cinnamon-rufous).
   (Glaucidium brasiliense.)
d. Averaging deeper in color, especially the rufous phase. (Brazil and other
   parts of South America.)
   Glaucidium brasiliense brasiliense (extralimital).^a

dd. Averaging paler, especially the rufous phase. (Panama to southwestern
   border of United States.) .... Glaucidium brasiliense ridgwayi (p. 798).

aa. Nostrils opening in anterior edge of cere; sides and flanks transversely spotted.
   (—— ?) (Glaucidium siju.)
b. Smaller (wing averaging 91.4 in male, 99.6 in female; tail averaging 56.4 in male,
   63.4 in female); coloration browner, less conspicuously barred. (Cuba.)
   Glaucidium siju siju (p. 804).

bb. Larger (wing 94.5 in male, averaging 105 in female; tail 61.5 in male, averaging
   70.5 in female); coloration grayer, more conspicuously barred. (Isle of Pines.)
   Glaucidium siju vittatum (p. 805).

Glaucidium Jardini (Bonaparte).

Jardine's Pygmy Owl.

Brown phase.

Adults (sexes alike).—General color of upper parts deep brown (deep bone brown to deep mummy brown or deep vandyke brown), deepest

Footnote—Continued.

^a Strix] brasiliense Gmelin, Syst. Nat., i, pt. 1, 1788, 289 (Brazil; based on Asio
brasiliensis Brisson, Orn., 145, this based on Cabure ou Caboure Willughby, Orn., 107,
etc.; see Berlepsch, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, xii, 1901, 8, 9).—Glaucidium brasiliense
Vielliot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., vii, 1817, 22 (Paraguay; based on Cabure Azara,
Apunt. Parag., i, 225).—Noctua ferox D'Orbigny, Voy. Amer. Mérid., Ois., 127.—
200.—Strix passerinoides Temminck, Planch. Col., ii, livr. 58, May, 1825, pl. 344, and text
(Brazil; coll. Paris Mus.).—Noctua passerinoides Lesson, Man. d'Orn., i, 1828, 112.—
Athene passerinoides Gray, Gen. Birds, i, 1845, 35.—Glaucium passerinoides Burmeister,
Syst. Ueb. Th. Bras., ii, 1856, 143.—Strix imfusa Temminck, Man. d'Orn.,
ed. 2, pt. i, 1821, 97, in text (Brazil; based on Caboure Azara).—[Athene] imfusa
Bonaparte, Conspl. Av., i, 1850, 37; Strickland, Orn. Syn., 1855, 153.—Glaucium
imfuscatum Kaup, Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1852, 103.—[Phaenopsis] imfuscatum Bonaparte,
Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1854, 544.—Glaucium imfuscatum, var. imfuscatum
Pays-Bas., Striges, 1862, 31.—Strix ferruginea Maximilian, Reise Bras., i, 1820, 105,
footnote (Cabo Trio to Villa de Sao Salvador, Brazil; types now in coll. Am. Mus. N. H.).
Similar to the grayish brown phase but the general color of upper parts much browner (natal brown to deep dull verona brown), and more uniform, the back and inner scapulars often plain brown or with the transverse spots or bars mostly concealed, the markings on pileum and nape much less distinct, pale cinnamon, usually more streak-like, the throat-collar, sides of breast, and spots on sides, etc., more rufescent (sometimes clear sayal brown).

**Adult male.**—Length (skins), 142–168 (151); wing, 87–92.5 (91.4); tail, 54–60 (56.4); culmen (from cere), 10–12 (10.9).\(^a\)

**Adult female.**—Length (skins), 158–184 (172); wing, 97–104 (99.6); tail, 59.5–67 (63.4); culmen (from cere), 11.5–13 (12.1).\(^a\)

Island of Cuba (Baracoa; Cabañas; El Guama; Guama; Mariel; Guantánamo Bay; Consolación del Sur; Fermina; Remédios).


*Aethene siju* Gray, Gen. Birds, i, 1845, 35.


*Nyctale siju* Strickland, Orn. Syn., i, 1855, 177.


*Glaucidium havanense* Kaup, Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1852, 104 (Cuba; ex Strix havanensis Lichtenstein, manuscript; coll. Berlin Mus.).

*Scops asio* (not *Strix asio* Linneus) Gundlach, Journ. für Orn., 1861, 403 (Cuba).

**Glaucidium siju** Vittatum Ridgway.\(^b\)

**ISLE OF PINES PYGMY OWL.**

Similar to *G. s. siju* but larger; general color of upper parts decidedly grayer and much more generally and conspicuously barred,

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\(^a\) Seven specimens.

\(^b\) New subspecies. (Type no. 172762, coll. U. S. Nat. Mua., Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, June 30, 1900; Palmer and Riley.)
the interscapular region, as well as scapulars, sometimes crossed with broad and regular bars of dull brownish white, and spots on under parts relatively larger, darker, and less rufescent or cinnamomeous.

**Adult male.**—Length (skins), 171; wing, 94.5; tail, 61.5; culmen (from cere), 11.5.a

**Adult female.**—Length (skins), 182–189 (185); wing, 101.5–109.5 (105); tail, 68.5–73 (70.5); culmen (from cere), 12–12.5 (12.2).b

Isle of Pines, Cuba (Nueva Gerona).


**Genus MICROPALLAS Coues.**


*Micropallas Coues*, Auk, vi, Jan., 1889, 71, in text. (New name to replace *Micrathene* Coues, preoccupied.)

Very small, c lightly built, Bubonidae (wing 101.6–112), with the small circular nostril opening near center of the inflated (semibulbous) cere, head without ear-tufts, tail less than half as long as wing and composed of only ten rectrices, and with the tarsus scantily haired or bristled (not feathered).

Bill relatively small and weak, rather compressed; top of cere less than half as long as chord of culmen, very broad, arched anteriorly. Nostril very small, circular, opening near center of the inflated (semibulbous) cere. External ear-openings small, ovate, or pyriform, simple, symmetrical. Wing rather long, with longest primaries exceeding distal secondaries by nearly one-third the total length of wing; seventh and eighth, or sixth, seventh, and eighth, d primaries longest, the tenth (apparent outermost) slightly shorter than second; e four outer primaries with inner webs sinuated (but sinuation very distinct only on two outermost); secondaries thirteen. Tail short (less than half as long as wing), truncate or very slightly rounded, consisting of only ten rectrices. Tarsus about as long as middle toe with claw, scantily covered (all round) with short hairs or bristles (clothed with short feathers on extreme upper portion), the toes sparsely bristled.

**Coloration.**—Above grayish or brownish, finely mottled with darker, and indistinctly speckled with pale rusty; an interrupted whitish collar across hindneck; outer webs of outermost scapulars white; wings spotted with whitish and pale rusty; tail brownish, crossed by 5–6 narrow, usually interrupted, bands of pale brownish or rusty;

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a One specimen.
b Three specimens.
c The smallest of known Strigines.
d Third and fourth, or third, fourth, and fifth, from outside.
e Ninth from outside.