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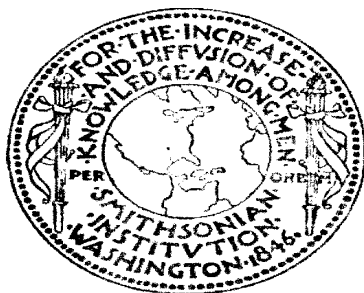
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is found in the same places as the very small and darker colored *O. cassini*, the former extending across the range of *O. hastatus*, or at least apparently separating the ranges of the two forms of that species in Oaxaca, though the range of *O. hastatus* may prove to be not interrupted, but continuous from Sinaloa to Yucatan. Likewise, in northern and central Mexico, we have in the same or closely contiguous localities, *O. trichopsis*, *O. pinosus*, *O. vinaceus*, and a form of *O. asio*, representing the bristly-toed group.

It should be emphasized that very much more material from different parts of Mexico and Central America is needed before a really correct understanding of the status and relationships of the several forms can be obtained.

KEY TO THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF OTUS.^a

- a. General color of upper parts mottled or vermiculated grayish or brownish.
- b. Toes bristled.
 - c. Basal portion of toes feathered or densely bristled, the feathering of lower portion of tarsus not ending abruptly.
 - d. Outer webs of exterior row of scapulars mostly white, not broken by mottling, vermiculations, or bars; whitish spots on proximal half of longer primaries nearly to quite as broad as (sometimes broader than) the darker interspaces; legs, if not immaculate, coarsely mottled or barred.
 - e. Middle toe, measured from angle between middle and outer toes, not less than 15 mm.; bristly tips to feathers of face slightly developed; coloration of occiput and lower hindneck practically uniform with that of crown and back; black streaks on upper and under parts relatively narrower. (*Otus asio*)
 - f. Eastern forms, conspicuously dichromatic (a grayish and a clear cinnamon-rufous phase).
 - g. Darker, with under parts more thickly penciled.
 - h. Smaller (wing averaging less than 145 in male, less than 152 in female). (Lower Austral Zone, west to northeastern Texas.)
Otus asio asio (p. 687).
 - hh. Larger (wing averaging more than 160 in male, more than 165 in female).
 - i. Paler and smaller (wing averaging 160.2 in male); under parts less heavily penciled. (Upper Austral and Transition zones, east of the Great Plains.).....*Otus asio naevius* (p. 690).
 - ii. Darker and larger (wing averaging 164.2 in male); under parts more heavily penciled. (Northeast-central Texas.)
Otus asio hasbroucki (p. 694).
 - gg. Paler, with under parts more openly penciled. (Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and northeastern Mexico.)
Otus asio mcallii (p. 693).
 - ff. Western forms, not conspicuously, if at all, dichromatic (no rufous phase).
 - g. Larger (wing averaging 160 or more in male, more than 166 in female); vermiculations coarser and less dense, both above and below.
 - h. Wing averaging less than 162 in males, less than 172 in females.

^a One species, *O. pinosus* Nelson, is not included in the key, the only known specimen being a young bird.

Scops asio, var. *maccalli* RIDGWAY, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Am. Birds, iii, 1874, 52, part (in synonymy only).—MERRILL, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, 151 (Ft. Brown, Texas; descr. eggs).

[*Scops asio*.] Var. *maccallii* COUES, Key N. Am. Birds, 1872, 203.

[*Scops asio*] c. *maccallii* COUES, Birds Northwest, 1874, 303 (excl. syn. *Ephialtes choliba* Lawrence).

[*Scops asio*] β. *maccalli* RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, Aug. 15, 1878, 106, 109, part α (monogr.).

Scops asio maccalli COUES and SENNETT, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., iv, no. 1, 1878, 39 (Hidalgo, Texas).—RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, 7, 191; Nom. N. Am. Birds, 1881, no. 402b.—BREWSTER, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, vii, 1882, 33, part (lower Rio Grande Valley).—NEHRLING, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, vii, 1882, 192 (Houston, Texas).^b

[*Scops*] α[*asio*] *maccalli* COUES, Key N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 1884, 506.

Megascops asio maccalli STEJNEGER, Auk, ii, April, 1885, 184.

Scops asio . . . var. *maccallii* COUES, Check List, 1873, no. 318b.

Scops enano (not *Scops asio*, var. *enano* Lawrence) BREWER, Ibis, 1878, 488 (Ft. Brown, Texas).

Scops asio enano COUES and SENNETT, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., v, 1879, 417 (Lomita Ranch, Texas).

Megascops asio trichopsis (not *Scops trichopsis* Wagler) AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, Check List, 2d ed., 1895, no. 373b, part.

[*Megascops*] *asio trichopsis* RIDGWAY, Man. N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 1896, 261, part.

OTUS ASIO HASBROUCKI Ridgway.^c

HASBROUCK'S SCREECH OWL.

Similar in pattern of coloration to *O. a. maccallii* but decidedly larger, darker, and much less buffy gray above, and under parts much more heavily penciled, the transverse bars, especially, being much broader, as well as more numerous; mottling of legs much darker brown; rufescent phase similar to that of *O. a. naxius*.

Adult male.—Length (skins), 211–220 (215.5); wing, 165.5–166.5 (166); tail, 80.5–82 (81.2); culmen, from cere, 14–14.5 (14.2).^d

North-central Texas, in Palo Pinto and Dallas counties; Gainesville, Cook County?; McLennan County?; Eastland County?; Lampasas County?

Megascops asio maccallii (not *Scops maccallii* Cassin) HASBROUCK, Auk, vi, 1889, 237 (Eastland Co., Texas); x, 1893, 254, part (geogr. range; Gainesville, Cook Co., Texas).

Megascops asio trichopsis (not *Scops trichopsis* Wagler) HASBROUCK, Auk, x, 1893, 257, part (Palo Pinto and Lampasas counties, Texas).

^a All the specimens enumerated in table on p. 111 belong to *O. trichopsis*!

^b Possibly *O. a. asio*.

^c New subspecies. (Type, no. 153359, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Palo Pinto County, Texas, Sept. 9, 1888; E. M. Hasbrouck.)

^d Two specimens from Palo Pinto County, Texas.

Two adults (sex not determined) from Dallas, Dallas County, one of them in rufous phase, measure as follows: Length (skins), 213–215 (214); wing, 161–164 (162.5); tail, 77–82 (79.5); culmen, from cere, 14–16 (15).