

## BIOLOGICAL LEAFLET No. 13

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### ADDITIONAL RACES OF AMERICAN OWLS

BY LEON KELSO

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#### *Otus choliba surutus*, subsp. nov.

*Type*.—Adult male, Rio Surutu, alt. 400 m., Buenavista, Dept. of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, July 25, 1938.

*Subspecific characters*.—Nearest *O. c. choliba* but differing markedly in having the ground color of the upper parts, orbital region, sides of neck and chest deeply suffused with ochraceous buff to ochraceous-tawny, particularly on the greater primary coverts; bars on chest and breast feathers reduced to thin, interrupted vermiculations running zigzag instead of straight across the feather, most of the feathers with not more than 3 complete bars.

*Range*.—Subtropical Zone, in central Bolivia and perhaps northward.

#### *Bubo virginianus andicolus*, subsp. nov.

*Type*.—Adult male, Ollantaytambo, Peru.

*Subspecific characters*.—Darker in general coloration than *B. v. nacurutu*; ground color deeper buff; vermiculations and mottlings coarser.

*Range*.—Temperate and Puna Zones of Peru.

### THAT LIGAMENTOUS BRIDGE

For a long time much emphasis has been placed on the ligamentous bridge, or transverse ligament, of the outer ear as a character for distinguishing the strigine group of owls from the bubonine. It was therefore a surprise to find that it is not present in living or recently killed examples of *Strix varia varia*. If this is true in other American species of *Strix* there is a fair basis for their generic separation from those of the Old World.