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eyebrows, lores, and "cravat" under chin white; lower parts white, marked with ragged, rather longitudinal, blotches of pale brownish or rusty, finely mottled with darker.

Range.—Desert region of southwestern United States and northwestern and central Mexico; Socorro Island, Revillagigedo group, off western Mexico. (Two species.)

KEY TO THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF MICROPALLAS.

- a. General color of upper parts brownish gray or grayish brown; lighter bands on tail narrower, much paler buffy (white on inner webs); under parts with much more of white. (Micropallas whitneyi.)
 - b. Upper parts browner; under parts conspicuously blotched with cinnamon. (Southeastern California to southwestern New Mexico and Sonora.)

Micropallas whitneyi whitneyi (p. 807).

- bb. Upper parts grayer; under parts not conspicuously (often not at all) blotched with cinnamon.
 - c. Paler, especially the markings on under parts, which have relatively less of white; wing shorter (averaging 105.5 in male). (Southern Lower California.)

 Micropallas whitney sanfordi (p. 809).
 - cc. Darker, especially the markings on under parts, which have relatively more of white; wing longer (averaging 109.5 in male). (Lower Rio Grande Valley; south to east-central Mexico?)

Micropallas whitneyi idoneus (p. 810).

MICROPALLAS WHITNEYI WHITNEYI (Cooper).

ELF OWL.

Grayer phase.

Adults (sexes alike).—General color of upper parts brownish gray to gravish brown, the pileum, hindneck, back, scapulars, rump, upper tail-coverts, and lesser wing-coverts with more or less distinct small irregular spots of buff or pale tawny, these larger and deeper pale tawny or cinnamon-buff on forehead; an interrupted narrow collar of white across lower hindneck; outer webs of scapulars mostly white, margined terminally with blackish; middle and greater wingcoverts with a large, semi-ovoid spot of white on terminal or subterminal portion of outer web; secondaries crossed by about five series of semicircular spots of pale cinnamon-buff, these passing into white on outer edge; primary coverts with three series of dull cinnamonbuff spots; outer webs of primaries with about six conspicuous spots of cinnamon-buff (those on distal primaries more or less extensively white exteriorly), these not touching shafts; tail crossed by about four or five narrow, interrupted bands of pale brownish buffy or buffy and white, these not reaching shaft on either web; "eyebrow" (superciliary region) white, the feathers narrowly tipped with black; "face" (loral, suborbital, and auricular regions) cinnamon to cinnamonbuff, the last sometimes partly dull rusty whitish; a white malar or

Desert areas of southeastern California (San Bernardino County; Kern County?; Whetstone Mountains; Colorado River), Arizona (Fort Mojave; Fort Lowell; Tucsón; Rillito Creek, near Tucsón; Fuller's Ranch; Big Sandy Creek; Benson; Dragoon Mountains; Santa Cruz River, Pima County; Pinál County), southwestern New Mexico (Apache, Grant County), and Sonora (Cerro Blanco).

Athene whitneyi Cooper, Proc. Calif. Ac. Sci., ii, 1861, 118 (Ft. Mojave, Arizona; coll. Calif. Geol. Survey).—Cours, Ibis, 1866, 260, in text.

[Athenc] whitneyi GRAY, Hand-list, i, 1869, 43, no. 435.

Micrathene whitneyi Coues, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 51 (Ft. Mojave, Arizona); Check List, 1873, no. 331; Birds Northwest, 1874, 320.—Elliot, Illustr. New and Unfig. Am. Birds, i, 1868, pl. 29 and text.—Cooper, Orn. Calif., 1870, 442 (Ft. Mojave, Arizona).—Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Am. Birds, iii, 1874, 87, part; Am. Nat., viii, 1874, 239 (Rillito Creek, near Tucson, Arizona); Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, 192; Nom. N. Am. Birds, 1881, no. 411.—Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., ii, 1875, 224.—Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, viii, 1883, 27 (Camp Lowell, Arizona; descr. young, nest, and eggs, etc.).—American Ornithologists' Union, Check List, 1886, no. 381, part.—Scott, Auk, iii, 1886, 424 (Pima and Pinal counties, Arizona).

[Micrathene] whitneyi Coues, Key N. Am. Birds, 1872, 207, part.—Schater and

SALVIN, Nom. Av. Neotr., 1873, 117, part.

Micrathenel whitneyi Cours, Key N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 1884, 576, part.—Ridg-

WAY, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 267, part.

Micropallas whitneyi American Ornithologists' Union Committee, Suppl. to Check List, [March] 1889, 21, part; Check List, abridged ed., 1889, and 2d ed., 1895, no. 381, part; 3d ed., 1910, 178, part.—Anthony, Auk, ix, 1892, 362 (Apache, s. w. New Mexico).—Bendire, Life Hist. N. Am. Birds, (i), 1892, 411, pl. 12, fig. 13 (egg).—Ridgway, Condor, iv, 1902, 18 (Kern Co, California, May 10, 1882).—Loomis, Auk, xix, 1902, 80 (San Bernardino Co, California, April 20, 1898).—Brown (H.), Auk, xx, 1903, 43, 44 (Colorado Valley, Arizona).—Smith (A. P.), Condor, ix, 1907, 197 (Whetstone Mts., California, up to 5,000 ft.).—Visher, Auk, xxvii, 1910, 281 (Pima Co., Arizona).

M[icropallas] whitneyi RIDGWAY, Man. N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 1896, 267, part.

[Micropallas] whitneyi Sharpe, Hand-list, i, 1899, 299, part.

MICROPALLAS WHITNEYI SANFORDI Ridgway."

SANFORD'S ELF OWL.

Similar to M. w. whitneyi, but much grayer above and (in the gray phase, at least) with much less of cinnamon-buff on face and little if any rusty brown or cinnamon on under parts; gray phase with ground color of upper parts between mouse gray and hair brown, without distinct, if any, darker vermiculations; brown phase similar in coloration to the grayer phase of M. w. whitneyi but slightly darker; wing averaging decidedly shorter, tail averaging longer.

^a New subspecies. (Type, no. 234166, adult male, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Miraflores, Lower California, June 24, 1912; W. W. Brown, jr. Presented by Dr. L. C. Sanford.)

Adult male.—Length (skins), 124-142 (133); wing, 99-109.5 (105.5); tail, 47.5-53 (50); culmen, from cere, 8-9 (8.5).

Adult female.—Length (skins), 115-139 (129); wing, 102-109.2 (104.9); tail, 45.5-52.5 (49.2); culmen, from cere, 8-9.5 (8.7). Southern Lower California (Miraflores; Victoria Mountains).

Micrathene whitneyi (not Athene whitneyi Cooper) BELDING, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v, 1883, 549 (Miraflores, s. Lower California; notes).—American Ornersologists' Union, Check List, 1886, no. 381, part.

M[icrathene] whitneyi Cours, Key N. Am. Birds, 2d ed., 1884, 576, part.—Rung-

WAY, Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, 267, part.

Micropallas whitneyi American Ornithologists' Union Committee, Suppl. to Check List, 1889, 21, part; Check List, abridged ed., 1889, and 2d ed., 1895, no. 381, part; 3d ed., 1910, 178, part.—Bryant (W. E.), Proc. Calif. Ac. Sci., ser. 2, ii, 1889, 285 (Victoria Mts. and Miraflores, s. Lower California).—Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., xli, pt. i, 1902, 99 (Miraflores, Lower California; crit.).

MICROPALLAS WHITNEYI IDONEUS Ridgway.

TEXAN ELF OWL.

Similar to *M. w. sanfordi* in grayness of upper parts and absence of distinct cinnamoneous blotches on under parts, but under parts with more white and with markings darker.

Adult male.—Length (skins), 136-139 (137.5); wing, 108.5-110.5

(109.5); tail, 49.5-50 (49.7); culmen, from cere, 8.5-9 (8.7).

Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas (Hidalgo, Hidalgo County; Brownsville, Cameron County); south to Puebla (San Salvadór el Verde; Tehuacán), Valley of Mexico, and Guanajuato, east-central Mexico? d

(?) Micrathene whitneyi (not Athene whitneyi Cooper?) FERRARI-PEREZ, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., ix, 1886, 165 (San Salvador el Verde, Puebla; Guanajuato).

Micropallas whitneyi Sennett, Auk, vi, 1889, 276 (Hidalgo, Texas, April 5, 1889).—Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, iii, 1897, 37, part (Guanajuato; Valley of Mexico; San Salvador el Verde, Puebla).

MICROPALLAS GRAYSONI (Ridgway).

SOCORRO ELF OWL.

Similar to M. whitneyi, but coloration much browner (the plumage without any gray admixture), "eyebrows" and lores cinnamon-buff (instead of white), subauricular or post-malar patch buffy (instead

a Five specimens.

^b New subspecies. (Type, no. 80966, adult male, coll. American Museum, five miles from Hidalgo, Texas, April 5, 1889; F. B. Armstrong.)

c Two specimens.

d Specimens, representing each of the above-mentioned Mexican localities, may be referable to this form. One from Puebla is somewhat darker, however, than the two Texan examples; but without a larger series of specimens the status of Mexican birds can not be determined. (Measurements are given on p. 808.)