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BIRDS OF THE HARVARD PERUVIAN EXPEDITION

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WITH FIVE PLATES

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.

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zone of Central and South America (extending also into southern Arizona) with subtropical zone races as well, described from Mt. Duida and the Andes of Tucumán.

These two little owls were caught alive on two consecutive days, in a bird net. The stomach contents of the female contained grasshopper heads.

GLAUCIDIUM BRASILIANUM BRASILIANUM (Gmelin)

Chosica: 1 Q. 2 July, 1939. 2,500 feet. "Eyes yellow; bill and feet olive."

This bird from the tropical zone about twenty-five miles north of Lima does not appear distinguishable from the typical race. This was also the result of Chapman's study of this bird (1929, p. 9-10) and Zimmer's (1930, p. 265-266) conclusions.

Speotyto cunicularia nanodes Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Cajamarquilla (24 km. northeast of Lima): 1 ad. \circlearrowleft , 1 juv. \circlearrowleft , 1 ad. \circlearrowleft . 25 February and 22 April, 1939. 1,500–1,200 feet.

"Eyes yellow; bill greenish brown; legs greenish brown."

Very common in the arid tropical zone, where it frequents the old Inca ruins, and the earthen walls along the roads. A pair was noted in a vacant lot in the actual city of Lima.

CICCABA ALBITARSUS OPACA Peters subsp. nov.

Maraynioc: 3 ♀. 30 April–31 May, 1939. 12,000 feet. "Eyes black; bill yellow; feet yellow."

Type. M. C. Z. No. 266577, adult female, collected at Maraynico, Department of Junín, Peru, 12,000 feet, 31 May, 1939 by J. A. Griswold, Jr.

Characters. Similar to C. a. albitarsus Bonaparte (type locality Bogotá, Colombia) but upper parts with dark markings more extensive and nearly black instead of brown; the light markings more brownish, less rufescent, and correspondingly reduced; below with a greater admixture of white, general ground color less rufescent, the brown bars darker and more sharply contrasted. Size smaller.

Measurements.

Venezuela	3 ♀		wing: 260, 265, 275
\mathbf{C} olombia	3	(not sexed)	260, 270, 273
Ecuador	1 0	(in moult)	252
Peru	3 ♀		240, 245, 253

This proposed new form fits the description of C. a. goodfellowi Chubb (type locality, north of Quito, Ecuador) in many details; in fact, were it not for Chapman's comment that even with a Mt. Pichincha specimen before him he was unable to detect the characters attributed to goodfellowi, I should be inclined to assign that name to it. However, since the type of goodfellowi is in the British Museum, where it is at present inaccessible, Chapman's action may as well be the deciding factor, and Chubb's proposed Ecuadorean race relegated to synonymy.

Ciccaba albitarsus has a more extensive range than supposed; previously recorded only from the temperate zone of the Andes of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, Griswold's birds extend the range to central Peru and Mr. Todd expects shortly to describe an additional race from northern Bolivia.

Even though four specimens of this owl were collected, I never saw one flying. They were all caught with steel traps set on high posts, commanding a good view of the countryside. One specimen, kept for several months, thrived on a diet of birds and mice.

CUCULIDAE

CROTOPHAGA SULCIROSTRIS CASASSI Lesson

Santa Eulalia (47 km. northwest of Lima): 1 \circlearrowleft , 25 February, 1939. 3,500 feet. "Bill and legs black."

Birds from the coast of Peru have slenderer bills with less arched culmens than topotypical material from Mexico; there appear to be no other constant differences. Bill measurements follow:

	Length of Bill	Height
Four males, coast of Peru	24.9	15
·	24.9	16.2
	27	16.9
	25	14.8
Three females	23.8	14.1
	25.2	15.1
	23.5	14.4
Five, both sexes, Mexico	29.6	19.5
,	27.6	17.8
	$\boldsymbol{27.2}$	18.5
	25.8	16.9
	29.8	19.6