A Collection of Birds from Chile.

By

Nagamichi Kuroda, D. Sc.

The following list with notes on the Chilean birds is based on a fine series of skins sent to me by the Hon. Yasusaburō Mori, the Japanese Minister resident in Chile, for whose kindness I must express my deepest thanks. The specimens referred are consisting from 60 species and subspecies, including the several valuable ones for the study on birds of the country.

The most of specimens in the collection were collected at S. Bornonol Perquenco, Chile, while two skins were secured in the Argentine Republic. The species or subspecies with an asterisk is the new addition to my own collection. The local names of their species and subspecies are shown with the quotation marks.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

* 1. Carduelis barbatus (Molina).


Black-chinned Siskin. "Jilguero."

1 ♂ ad. & 1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (nos. 13903, 13904).

This species much resembles to our common Siskin in the coloration of the male, except the flanks which is uniform instead of streaked with black, while the female of barbatus is very different in the striation on the upper surface of body.

* 2. Sicalis arvensis arvensis (Kittlitz).


Misto Yellow Finch. "Chirigue."

1 ♂ ? ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13905).
*3. Brachyptiza (?) capensis chilensis (Meyen).

Fringilla chilensis Meyen, Nov. Act. Leopold, xvi, Suppl., p. 88
(1834–Santiago).

Chilean Song-Sparrow. "Chincol."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13906).
Possibly a subspecies of capensis.

*4. Phrygilus gayi (Eydoux & Gervais).

Fringilla gayi Eydoux & Gervais, Mag. de Zool., 1834, Cl. ii,
Aves, pl. 23 (Chili).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13907).

5. Diuca diuca (Molina).

(1782–Chili).

Diuca Finch. "Diuca."

1♂ ad. & 1♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, August, 1931 (nos. 13908,
13909).

Family ICTERIDÆ.

*6. Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis (Gmelin).


Argentine Cowbird. "Mirlo" or "Tordo Argentino."

1♂ ad. & 1♀ ad., Argentina, date unknown (nos. 13910, 13911).

The male is a uniform shining purplish black and the female is a
dark ashy brown above and paler below. The both specimens measured
as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Exposed culmen</th>
<th>Entire culmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.5 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>18.5 mm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* 7. **Molothrus** (? aeneus) subsp. ?

“Tordo.”

1 ♂ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Chile, June, 1931 (no. 13912).

It measures as follows: wing 111; tail 76; tarsus 28; exposed culmen 17.5; entire culmen 20 mm.

* 8. **Trupialis militaris** (Linnaeus).


Patagonian Marsh-Starling. “Loica.”

1 ♂ ad. & 1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, August, 1931 (nos. 13913, 13914).

Family TURDIDÆ.

* 9. **Turdus magellanicus** King.


Magellanic Thrush. “Sorzal.”

1 ♂ ? ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, vi. 1931 (no. 13915).

It resembles to *falklandicus*, but the present species has a dull slaty grey rump instead of russet-brown as in the former. Possibly *magellanicus* is a subspecies of *falklandicus* (1824) or *rufiventer* (1818) of Brazil, or *migratorius* (1766) of N. America.

Family MIMIDÆ.

* 10. **Mimus thenca** (Molina).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, vii. 1931 (no. 13916).

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

* 11. **Troglodytes musculus hornensis** Lesson.

*Troglodytes hornensis* Lesson, Inst., 1834, p. 316 (“Sudest Cap Horn”).

Pale House-Wren. “Chercan.”
I consider this to be a subspecies of musculus (1823) of E. Brazil, the latter has much darker under side than this form, which has more isabelline below.

Family HYLACTIDÆ.
(Syn. Pteroptochidae.)


Red-breasted Babbler. "Chucao."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Jan., 1931 (no. 13917).

This is a distinct species of the genus Pteroptochus and it resembles very much to some members of the family Timaliidae. Wings short and rounded; tarsi long and toes robust. It measures as follows:—Wing in natural curve 74; tail 65; tarsus 36.5; exposed culmen 15.5; entire culmen 18.5 mm.

*13. Hylactes (?) castaneus (Philippi & Landb.).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13919).

Looks like a Megapode and the size large, feet robust and claws long and sharp. It measures as follows:—Wing in natural curve 101.5; tail 85.5; tarsus 43.5; hind claw (longest) 18.5; exposed culmen 19; entire culmen 20.5 mm.

This species is said to be distinct between ones from tarnii and from the strait of Magellan by the throat and fore neck being chesnect, instead of dark brown (Cat. B. Brit. Mus., xv, p. 348), while my specimen has the underparts chestnut-red and its throat is only dark cinereous, not chestnut. I have no more specimens to compare for determining this remarkable fact, whether this is to be a different form or only a colour variant.
Another species found in the Central and North Chile has the throat and sides of neck white (H. megapodius).

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

*14. **Upucerthia dumetoria tamucoensis** Chubb.


Tamuco Earth-Creeper. "Bandurilla."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13220).

I have referred this to *tamucoensis* rather than to *saturator* of Central Chile. For the present skin has distinct whitish neck striations and the upper surface dark olive-brown as Chubb's description instead of "supra chocolatino-brunnea, regione parotica cervino nec albido striolata" as in Scott (B. O. C., x, p. lxiii, 1900). The comparative measurements of the two forms are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Exposed culmen</th>
<th>Culmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>U. d. tamucoensis</em></td>
<td>4.1=104</td>
<td>2.9=73.5</td>
<td>0.95=23.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.1=27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>U. d. saturator</em></td>
<td>3.8=67</td>
<td>3.0=76</td>
<td>1.0=25.5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1.25=31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tamucoensis ?)</td>
<td>3.95=100</td>
<td>3.05=77.5</td>
<td>1.0=25.5</td>
<td>1.1=27.5</td>
<td>1.25=31.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*15. **Cinclodes patagonicus rupestris** (Kittlitz).

*Opetiorhynchus rupestris* Kittlitz, Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb. (Sav. étrang.), i, p. 188, pl. viii (1831—Valparaiso, Chile).

*Cinclodes molitor* Scott, B. O. C., x, p. lxii (1900—Chili).

Scott's Cinclodes. "Churetta."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, April, 1931 (no. 13921).

Wing 101.5; tail 89; tarsus 22; exposed culmen 21; entire culmen 23.5 mm.

In Chile, we have three forms of *patagonicus* (1789), and my specimen belongs no doubt to *rupestris.*
*16. **Cinclodes fuscus rivularis** (Cabanis).

*Cillurus rivularis* Cabanis, J. f. O., 1873, p. 319 (Maraynioc, Central Peru).

*Cillurus minor* Cabanis, Mus. Hein., ii, p. 24 (Chili).

Western Dusky Cinclodes. "Remolinero."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13922).

This is the lightest form of *fuscus* of Patagonia and the size is much smaller, wing 92 mm. instead of 102 mm. as in *fuscus*.

*17. **Aphrastura spinicauda** (Gmelin).

*Motacilla spinicauda* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., i, p. 978 (1759—"Habitat in terra del Fuego ").

Thorn-tailed Creeper. "Rayadito," "Comecebo chico."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13923).

Measurements: Wing 57.5; tail (to tip of longest shaft) 59.5; tarsus 20; exposed culmen 11; entire culmen 14.5 mm.

This specimen has the central rectrices mostly black and the tip of inner web and the basal half of inner web are pale rufous, but not entirely pale rufous as described by Sclater. But it seems probable that my skin has lost the centralmost pair of rectrices. The size is decidedly smaller than in that of *masafuerae* from Mañafuera Island, Chile, and may be different from *fulva* from Ancud in Chile.

*18. **Sylviorhynchus desmursi** Gay.

Faun. Chil., Aves, p. 316, pl. 7 (1849—Prov. Valdivia, Chile).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Dec., 1931 (no. 13924).
This is the only species of the single genus and one of the most curious birds with extraordinarily lengthened tail and with very narrow decomposed barbs. Number of rectrices is only 6 (my specimen has lost one shorter pair). Wing 50; longest rectrices 148.2; tarsus 23; exposed culmen 13.5; entire culmen 18 mm. In the distribution, it is known only from Southern Chile and Patagonia.

*19. *Leptasthenura aegithaloides* aegithaloides (Kittlitz).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13925).

It looks somewhat like a Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos*) in appearance; but the central tail-feathers are pointed and the outer webs are very narrow. Wing 55; tail 81; tarsus 16.5; exposed culmen 8; entire culmen 10 mm.

*20. *Siptornis anthoides* anthoides (King).


King’s Black-tailed Spine-tail. "Caminanta."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13926). Wing 64; tail 70.5; tarsus 20; exposed culmen 13; entire culmen 15 mm.


_Dendrocolaptes albigularis_ King, P. Z. S., 1830–31, p. 30 (Strait of Magellan).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 18927).

It is a well characterized only as one species in the genus _Pygarrhicus_, which has straight, much compressed bill, with the gonys strongly ascending, and the short tail. Feet robust, hind toe very long and the central rectrices with stiff and producing shafts. In the appearance, it is much resembling to the genus _Sitta_. Wing 79.5; tail (to tip of shaft) 55.5; tarsus 19; hind toe without claw 13.5; exposed culmen 20; entire culmen 23.5 mm.
Family PHYTOTOMIDÆ.

22. Phytotoma rara Molina.


Chilian Plant-Cutter. “Rara.”

1 ♂ ad. & 1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, March, 1931 (nos. 13928, 13929).

Wing 89, 84; tail 74, 68; tarsus 23, 24; entire culmen 15, 16.5 mm. Male is apparently larger than female in size.

Family TYRANNIDÆ.

* 23. Agriornis livida (Kittlitz).


Kittlitz’s Ground-Tyrant. “Sorzal mero.”

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, August, 1931 (no. 13930).

This is one of the giant Tyrant-flycatchers in the Neotropical Region, and the endemic species found in Chile. Wing 135.5; tail 116; tarsus 37.5; explored culmen 23.5; entire culmen 32.5 mm.

* 24. Tænioptera pyrope (Kittlitz).

Muscicapa pyrope Kittlitz, Mém. prés. Acad. Pétersb., i, p. 191, pl. 10 (1831–“Tomé in der Bay von Concepcion”).

Chilian Ground-Tyrant. “Urco,” “Diucon.”

1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13931).

This is a median and plain coloured Tyrant with the outer primaries not acuminated in the female, and with pale cinnamon axillaries (not cinnamon under wing-coverts as stated by Sclater, the latter is dark cinereous).

* 25. Muscisaxicola macloviana (Garnot).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13932).
Smaller than the preceding species with the cap brown and the chin-spot is also brown.

* 26. **Serpophaga parvirostris** (Gould).


  Small-billed Tyrant. "Viudita."

  1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, September, 1931 (no. 13933).

  Small species with distinct two rufous bands on wing-coverts.

* 27. **Anæretes parulus** (Kittlitz).

  *Muscicapa parulus* Kittlitz, *Mém. prés. Acad. Pétersb., i, p. 190, pl. 9 (1831–"la Concepcion ")).


  1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13934).

  Looks very much like a member of crested tits with the rather slender bill and fairly distinct rictal bristles. Wing 48; tail 50.5; tarsus 20; exposed culmen 8.5; entire culmen 11; crest 25 mm.

Family TROCHILIDÆ.

* 28. **Eustephanus galeritus** (Molina).


  Chilian Fire-crown. "Pica flor."

  1 ♂ ad. & 1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (nos. 13935, 13936). Wing ♂ 62, ♀ 57.5; tail ♂ 40.5, ♀ 34; exposed culmen ♂ 16, ♀ 17.5 mm.

Family PICIDÆ.

* 29. **Colaptes pitius** (Molina).


  Chilian Flicker. "Pitique."

  1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Sept., 1931 (no. 13937).
*30. **Dryobates lignarius** (Molina).


Red-naped Woodpecker. "Carpintero castellano."

1 ♂ ad. & 1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonorol Perquenco, July, 1931 (nos. 13938, 13939).

*31. **Ipocrantor magellanicus** (King).


Magellanic Woodpecker. "Carpintero grande."

1 ♂ ad., S. Bornonorol Perquenco, Jan., 1930 (no. 13940).
1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonorol Lautaro, Jan., 1930 (no. 13941).

The remarkable large black species with the red head in male and black in female. The both sexes have a curled crest of long and thin plumes. This is the only species in the genus *Ipocrantor* of Chile, Straits of Magellan and Patagonia. Measurements are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Entire culmen</th>
<th>Length of crest-feathers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>150.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family **PSITTACIDÆ**.

*32. **Enicognathus leptorhynchus** (King).


Slender-billed Parrot. "Choroy".

1 ad., S. Bornonorol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13942).

Upper mandible abnormally lengthened and pointed as in *Liometis*. Wing 211; tail 160.5; tarsus 20.5; bill from cere 32.5 mm. This is an endemic and single Chilian species in the genus.
* 33. Microsttace ferruginea (P. L. S. Müller).

_Prairius ferrugineus_ Müller, Syst. Nat. Suppl., p. 75, 6 g (1776—
"Straits of Magellan").

Chillian Parrot, Emerald Parrot. "Cachaña."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13943).

This is also a single species in the genus and distributes in Chile and
the Straits of Magellan. The coloration is much resembling to the
preceding species, but the bill is small and short as usual. Wing 176;
tail 154; tarsus 17.5; bill from cere 22 mm.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

34. *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan).

_Strix flammea_ Pontoppidan, Danske Atlas, i, p. 617, pl. xxv
(1763—Denmark).

Short-eared Owl. "Nouco del Sur."

1 ad. (dark phase), S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13944).

Wing 316; tail 115 (moulting); tarsus 49; culmen from cere 17.5;
entire culmen from base 32 mm.

It is a very interesting fact that *Asio flammeus* from the Old World
and New World are identical in size and coloration. This single skin
from Chile in July is also very similar to the dark phase of the Old World
specimens before me; but very much darker than most of the Japanese
skins. It may has some relations to the Hawaiian form, which is the
darkest.

* 35. *Glaucidium nanum* (King).


_Strix chilensis_ Lichtenstein MS. in Mus. Berol. et Nomencl. Av.,
p. 8 (nom. nud.),

Patagonian Pygmy Owl. "Chuncho."

1 ♂ subad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13945).

Wing 90; tail 65; tarsus 21; culmen from cere 11.5 mm.
*36. Speotyto cunicularia cunicularia (Molina).


Chilian Burrowing-Owl. "Peguen".

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, March, 1931 (no. 13946).

This is the typical and well known Burrowing-Owl found in Chile. Wing 195; tail 87.5; tarsus 49; culmen from cere 18 mm.

*37. Strix ruflpes King.


Red-footed Owl. "Concon".

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13947).

This fine barred Owl is the only representative of the genus Strix in the Neotropical Region and it is found in Patagonia and Chile. Wing 261; tail 160 tarsus 48; culmen from cere 18 mm.

*38. Tyto alba tuidara (Gray).


Brazilian Barn-Owl. "Lechuza pintada" (dark phase), "Lechuza blanca" (pale phase).

1 ad. (dark phase) & 1 ad. (pale phase), S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (noy. 13948, 13949).

These two specimens differ from pratincola of North America and Mexico, in having the number of dark bands on rectrices: 5 in pratincola and 4 in tuidara. The pale phase of the latter form before me has the under side silky white, very sparcely spotted with minute dusky brown, and the ground colour of rectrices and remiges is greyish white, very faintly washed with pale cinnamon. They also differ from contempta (syn. stictica) from Venezuela.

Measurements:
Lord Brabourne and Chubb in their "The Birds of South America," vol. I, Dec. 1912, p. 78, have given the distribution of "perlata" (=tuidara) as: South Brazil and East Peru. Dr. Hartert (Nov. Zool., xxxv, 1929, p. 101) has given it "From Argentina throughout Brazil," while Sharpe (Cat. Bird Brit. Mus., ii, p. 302, 1875) has already mentioned this form from Santiago in Chili.

**Family FALCONIDÆ.**


Bull. B. O. C., xxxviii, p. 43 (1918–Palal, near Temuco, Chile).

Chilian Chimango. "Tiugue."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, August, 1931 (no. 13950).

This is one of the Caracaras in South America, with small sized and brownish colouration of body. It looks very different from the ordinary hawks in shape of bill and feet. Wing 285, tail 180; tarsus 53.5; culmen from cere 19.5 mm.

**40. Circus cinereus** Vieillot.


Cinereous Harrier. "Peuco perdiguero" (ad.), "Gavilan" (ad.), "Peuco varilchico" (juv.).

1 ♂ juv. & 1 ♂ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Feb., 1930 and March, 1931 (nos. 13951, 13952).

Measurements: Wing ♂ j. 320, ♂ ad. 327 mm.

Young bird is distinguished from that of *cyaneus* by the length of wing, the latter has it over 335 mm., while the former has it under 325 mm.

**41. Accipiter chilensis** Philippi & Landb.

Archiv für Naturg., 1864, p. 43 (Chili).
Chilian Sparrow-Hawk. "Peuguito".

1♂ juv., S. Bornonol Perquenco, March, 1931 (no. 13953).
Wing 213, tail 186; tarsus 58; culmen from cere 13 mm.


Patagonian Buzzard. "Aguilucho mulato."

1 juv., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13954).
Wing 307; tail 182; tarsus 60; culmen from cere 19.5, entire culmen 30 mm.

Upper parts sepia brown, scapulars and wing-coverts browner and paler; quills black, inner webs white with dark brown bars; a large white patch on nape; upper tail-coverts brown, outer ones with concealed white bands; tail greyish brown, slightly tipped with white and crossed with 9–11 dark bands, subterminal one broad and obsolete; a distinct loral white spot; lores and under eye blackish; ear-coverts dark brownish black with whitish streaks; ear-coverts, sides of neck and hind neck rusty, streaked with black; throat and fore neck nearly pure white and unstriped; sides of chest with a dark brown patch; flanks rufous, mottled with brown; chest to under tail-coverts white faintly washed with pale buff, especially so on under tail-coverts; narrow shaft-lines on chest and abdomen and broader long-ovate shaft spots on sides of chest and lower breast; nearly unspotted on under tail-coverts; thighs buff, thickly banded with rufous. Axillaries brown, irregularly banded with rufous white and tipped with deep rufous; under wing-coverts white with shaft lines and arrow head spots of rufous; under pimary-coverts white, banded with arrow head black spots; edge of wing white. No central tubercle in ovate nasals.

Bill black, base bluish; cere dark yellowish; feet dusky yellow (in skin).

I have provisionally referred it to _ventralis_ with much hesitation, for Swann gave the wings of 2♀, 363, 375 mm. instead of 307 mm. of my skin. If my identification be correct my specimen seems to be a young male.
* 43. **Elanus leucurus leucurus** (Vieillot).


Southern White-tailed Kite. "Peuco bailarin."

1 ad. & 1 juv., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Feb., 1931 (nos. 13955, 13956).

Resembles to *E. caerualeus* group of the Oriental Region, but the under wing-coverts with a large blackish patch and the size is rather larger, wing 313 (ad.) and 298 mm. (juv.) respectively in length.

* 44. **Falco cinnamominus cinnamominus** Swainson.


Cinnamon Kestrel. "Cernicalo."

1 ♂ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13957).

This handsome Kestrel with two other subspecies are found in the Neotropical Region only. Wing 182.5; tail 117; tarsus 36; culmen from cere 11 mm.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

* 45. **Nycticorax cyanocephalus cyanocephalus** (Molina).


Dusky Night-Heron. "Huairavo."

1 juv., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13958).

Much larger than our Night-Heron and more largely spotted. Wing 340; tail 146.5; tarsus 86.5; exposed culmen 75 mm.

Family ANATIDÆ.

46. **Querquedula flavirostris flavirostris** (Vieillot).


Yellow-billed Teal. "Pato jergon chico."

1 ♀ ? (ad.), Chile, Feb., 1931 (no. 13959).

Wing 180, tail 74, tarsus 32, exposed culmen 34 mm.
47. *Dafila spinicauda* (Vieillot).


Chilian or Brown Pintail. "Pato jergon grande."

1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13960).

Wing 236, tail 120.5, tarsus 41.5, exposed culmen 45 mm.

I have an adult ♀ from Santiago, Chile (July, 1926) (ex. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santiago, Chile).

**Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.**

*48. Phalacrocorax vigua vigua* (Vieillot).


Brazilian Cormorant. "Cuerbo," "Yeco."

1 juv., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13961).

This is the typical form of the Mexican Cormorant (*P. vigua mexicanus*) in the Southern parts of United States of America and Mexico, and the former is slightly larger. Tail especially longer in *vigua*, 155.5 mm. (juv.), reaching to 183 (ad.), while in *mexicanus*, it is not over 162 mm. in length. Exposed culmen, 51.5 (juv.), is also longer than that of *mexicanus*.

**Family PODICIPIDÆ.**

*49. Aechmophorus major* (Boddaert).


Great Grebe. "Huala grande de Villarrica."

1 ad. (breeding plumage), Villarrica, June, 1930 (no. 13962).

A fine skin of full breeding plumage. It represents an only distinct species of the genus found in the Neotropical Region and the other species, *occidentalis*, is known from North America and Mexico, the latter has a white fore neck even in the breeding season instead of chestnut as in *major* in adult plumage. Wing 192, tarsus 73, exposed culmen 71 mm.
50. **Podilymbus podiceps** (Linnaeus)

*Columbus podiceps* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, p. 136 (1758—“Habitat in America septentrionali”).


1 subad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, June, 1931 (no. 13963).

It is found in North and South America, and belongs to a remarkable genus, with strongly curved upper mandible and the feathers of forehead are distinctly bristly. Wing 126.5, tarsus 39.5, exposed culmen 28.5 mm.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

51. **Columba araucana** Lesson.


Chilian Pigeon. “Torcaza.”

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13964).

This chestnut-vinous large pigeon is an endemic species in Chile. Wing 219, tail 131, tarsus 33, exposed culmen 16.5 mm. I have another ♀ from Curacavi in Chile (Aug., 1925) (ex. Mus. Nacional Santiago, Chile).

*52. Zenaida auriculata* (Des Murs).

*Peristera auriculata* Des Murs, in Gray’s Hist. de Chile, i, p. 381, pl. 6 (1847—Chile).

Violet-eared Dove. “Tortola Comun.”

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, March, 1931 (no. 13965).

Wing 150, tail 91, tarsus 23, exposed culmen 14 mm.

Family THINOCORYTHIDÆ.

*53. Thinocorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz.


Common Seed-Snipe. “Cojon.”

1 ♀ ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Aug., 1931 (no. 13966).

This very interesting species looks much like a lark. This specimen is entirely lacking a hind toe to the left foot! But the right foot has a small hind toe as usual. Wing 115, tail 56, tarsus 18, exposed culmen 12, entire culmen 13.5 mm.
Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

* 54. Oreophilus ruficollis (Wagler).

Charadrius ruficollis Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 653 (Patagonia—
Brabourne & Chubb, 1912).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13967).

It is one of the most interesting members of the family and represents
the only species in the genus. It has the slender bill, much longer than
all toes with claws. Wing 159.5; tail 72, tarsus 50, middle toe & claw 23;
exposed culmen 30.5 mm.

55. Belonopterus cayennensis chilensis (Molina).

Parra chilensis Molina, Saggio Stor. Chili, p. 239 (1782—Chili).

Chilian Lapwing. "Treigle," "Queltewe."

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, April, 1931 (no. 13968).

Wing 245; spur on bend of wing 15.5; tail 112; tarsus 69.5; exposed
culmen 28.5 mm.

I have another ♂ from Angol, Chile (July, 1924) (ex. Museo Nacional
de Historia Natural de Santiago, Chile).

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

* 56. Capella ? gallinago paraguaiae (Vieillot).

(1816—Paraguay).

Scolopax magellanicus King, Zool. Journ., iv, p. 93 (1833—Straits
of Magellan).

496 (1888—Chile).


1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, May, 1931 (no. 13969).

This is a very interesting snipe, as it has the outer secondaries not
longer than the primary-coverts. The rectrices 16 in number and the
outermost one much narrower, 4 mm. in breadth instead of 8 mm. in
breadth as in North American *delicata*, which is considered as a subspecies of *gallinago* by Hartert. I am now inclined to think that *paraguaiae* and *brasiliensis* (=*frenata*) are also subspecies of *gallinago* rather than that of each species. Wing 129.5; tail 55.5; tarsus 32; exposed culmen 71 mm.

Family RALLIDÆ.

*57. Pardirallus rytirhynchus ? vigilantis (Sharpe).*


Magellanic Rail. "Piden".

1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Sept., 1931 (no. 13970).

It is a very interesting to note that this specimen is not referrable to any of the known forms from Chile. My specimen agrees perfectly with the description and coloured plate of Sharpe, excepting the bill and feet, the former having a pale pinkish horn spot at base of both mandibles in the dry skin and the latter being brown with pale yellowish patches clearly seen on tarsi and toes in the dry state. Sharpe has noted these parts: ♂ "bill dark green; legs and feet red; iris red"; ♀ "bill with greenish lustre; legs red; iris dark red" (Dr. Coppinger).

If the Chilian birds be all having these pale patches on bill and feet, they may be a distinct local race of *vigilantis* (= a subspecies of *rytirhynchus*); but I have no more specimen for determination, so I provisionally retain Sharpe's name, in the limit that dimensions are identical.

Measurements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Tail</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
<th>Middle two and claw</th>
<th>Culmen</th>
<th>Measured by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂ ad. (St. of Magellan)</td>
<td>5.3 = 135</td>
<td>3 = 76</td>
<td>1.85 = 46.5</td>
<td>2.2 = 55.5</td>
<td>2.55 = 64.5</td>
<td>Sharpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♂ ad. (&quot;&quot;&quot;)</td>
<td>5.9 = 150</td>
<td>3.2 = 81</td>
<td>1.9 = 48</td>
<td>2.25 = 57</td>
<td>2.55 = 64.5</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad (Chile)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>Kuroda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three other known forms, *rytirhynchus, sanguinolentus*, and *nigricans* from Chile and other countries of the Neotropical Region, are all having the wings shorter, under 135 mm.
* 58. **Porphyriops melanops** (Vieillot).
   
   
   Little Water-hen. "Pipoya," "Taguita."
   
   1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Sept., 1931 (no. 13971).
   
   This small-sized Water-hen is the only species of the genus and has white ovate spots on flanks. Wing 134; tail 60; tarsus 45; middle toe and claw 61.5; culmen with minute shield 29 mm.

* 59. **Fulica americana leucoptera** Vieillot.
   
   
   
   1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, Aug., 1931 (no. 13972).
   
   Probably a subspecies of *american* rather than that of distinct form. Wing 189; tail 60; tarsus 58.5; middle toe & claw 86.5; culmen with shield 51 mm.

**Family TINAMIDÆ.**

* 60. **Nothoprocta perdicaria perdicaria** (Kittlitz).
   
   
   Chilian Tinamou. "Perdiz."
   
   1 ad., S. Bornonol Perquenco, July, 1931 (no. 13973).
   
   Looks much like a partridge in shape and colouration. It inhabits in the North and Central Chile, while in South Chile, it is replaced by a clear greyer form, *coquimbica*, which seems to be a subspecies of *perdicaria*. Measurements of *perdicaria*: Wing 162; tail rudimentary; tarsus 37; exposed culmen 23.5; entire culmen 29 mm.