

***Speotyto cunicularia punensis* subsp. nov.**

Char. subsps.—Most nearly related to *S. c. nanodes* Berl. & Stolz., but much paler throughout, the whitish or buffy areas of the upperparts larger particularly on the hind-head and nape which appear to be streaked rather than spotted, the underparts much less barred, the throat bar greatly reduced.

Type.—No. 123970, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂, Puna Island, Ecuador, April 6, 1913, W. B. Richardson. Wing, 166; tail, 76; tarsus, 44; culmen, 19 mm.

Remarks.—Mr. Richardson collected seven specimens of this form on Puna Island from April 3 to 12, 1913. For comparison with them I have an equal number of skins of *S. c. nanodes* in the Brewster-Sanford collection taken by Beck at and near the type locality (Lima, Peru) in January, February, and April, 1913. The Puna Island birds are in somewhat more worn plumage than those taken in Peru in January and February, but a specimen of *nanodes* collected at Chorillos, April 11, is in wholly comparable plumage

and shows that the characters attributed to the Puna Island bird in the preceding diagnosis are racial, not seasonal. The differences in the underparts are especially marked, the barring being reduced to a minimum making, in connection with the extent of the whitish areas above, *punensis* the palest known form of its group.

Speotyto cunicularia juninensis, of which the Brewster-Sanford collection contains four specimens from Lake Junin, the type locality, is a much browner, more heavily barred bird which is even larger than true *cunicularia* from Chile. The Colombian form, *S. c. tolimæ* Stone, is described as being "darker than any of the other forms of *Speotyto*" and is doubtless as unlike *punensis* as the Upper Magdalena Valley it inhabits is unlike the arid portions of the coast of Ecuador.

While a number of birds have been described from Puna Island none of them, so far as I am aware, are confined to it and it is probable therefore that the Burrowing Owl recorded from Sta. Elena on the coast of Ecuador by Salvadori and Festa (Boll. Mus. Tor., No. 368, XV, 1900, p. 34) belongs to the form here described.