

stripes are mere hair-lines. As in *duida*, the back in *tucumanum* is unmarked, but so great is the variation in this group it by no means follows that an immaculate back is a constant characteristic of either of these two races.

***Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalæ*, new subspecies**

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS (red phase, 11 specimens. No gray phase?).—Upperparts bright argus brown, crown uniform with back, shaft-streaks barely evident or wholly absent; nuchal collar with more or less black; tail somewhat brighter than back, bars poorly developed or almost wanting; darker markings below of about the same color as the back, as heavily developed as in *G. b. duidæ*. 3 ♂: wing, 98–106, tail, 59–62. 5 ♀: wing, 99–106; tail, 58–65 mm.

(Brown phase, 2 specimens).—Less rufescent than red phase, Brussels brown rather than argus brown; shaft-stripes present as hair-lines; tail like back, the black bars faint but complete, markings below the same color as back, and of same extent as in red phase. Averaging slightly larger than *brasilianum*.

TYPE.—No. 237,712, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, Peru; April 19, 1927; Olalla Bros.

RANGE.—Eastern base of eastern Andes from southeastern Colombia to Peru.

Glaucidium brasilianum is a bird of open, scattered growth rather than of heavy forests. We have a large series from the arid Tropical Zone in western Ecuador, but have yet to take a single specimen in eastern Ecuador. From the banks of the Marañon and Ucayali the Olallas have recently sent us a series of a strongly marked form which in its rich, saturated colors appears to express the influences of the humid region in which it lives. Here, also, obviously belongs a specimen from southeastern Colombia, the rich color of which has long excited my interest.

The range of this race is evidently bounded on the west by the extent of the humid Tropical Zone, for as soon as we reach the arid tropics at the Rio Chinchipe in the lower Marañon Valley, we find a bird I am unable to separate from true *brasilianum*. This race is apparently, therefore, segregated in western Ecuador and western Peru from the main area it occupies. In tracing its range southwest in western Peru I have encountered the question of its relationships to *Glaucidium nanum*. Hence, the following notes.

Compared with *Glaucidium b. brasilianum*, the characters of *Glaucidium nanum nanum* (King) and *G. n. vafrum* Wetmore, as shown by 20 specimens, are greater extent of the dark markings below (in this respect resembling *duida*), and heavy spotting on the sides of the breast (present in *jardini* but not (?) in *duida* and only rarely in *brasilianum*);