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NEW OWLS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

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In accordance with recent trends in systematic work the following forms of the Barn Owl are described. Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil is suggested as the type locality of *Strix tuidara* J. E. Gray, based on the *tuidara* of Marcgrave. Marcgrave never visited southern Brazil.

Tyto alba zottae subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Nearest *Tyto a. tuidara* but wing averaging shorter, less than 328 mm. in both sexes.

Type.—Adult female, U. S. National Museum (number not available) Cordillera de Rio Chico, Patagonia.

Measurements of Type.—Wing, 295; tail, 138; culmen, from cere, 18.5 mm.

Range.—Temperate to Tropical Zone, Uruguay to northern Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Peru.

Tyto alba subandeanana subsp. nov.

Subspecific characters.—Nearest *Tyto alba tuidara* but upper parts averaging darker; size averaging smaller.

Type.—Adult unsexed, U. S. National Museum No. 16,574, Bogota, Colombia, collected by W. Evans.

Measurements of Type.—Total length, 388; wing, 298; tail 129; culmen, from cere, 21 mm.

Range.—Tropical Zone, Colombia and Ecuador.

Remarks.—Unlike *Tyto alba contempta* of higher altitudes in Ecuador, this form has no dark bars or cross-marks on the under parts in the dark phase. In most Barn Owls the females average darker with more deep buff in the ground color above and below. This is noticeable in *Tyto a. pratincola*, *Tyto glaucops*, *Tyto punctatissima* and to a less extent in *Tyto a. tuidara*. Of the forms herewith described, ten specimens of the first and four of the second have been examined.