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**O kilku rzadkich lub mało znanych gatunkach  
ptaków południowo-brazylijskich.**

**On some rare or little known Species of South-  
Brazilian Birds.**

Owing to the unexpected outbreak of the war, which put a stop to all ornithological work, I was unable to continue my researches commenced towards the close of 1913 in the South-Brazilian state of Paraná, as I was compelled to leave that country.

As it is actually my intention to return once more to that country which has a special interest for me, I intend to publish now only short-notes referring to the most interesting species, I met with during this voyage, and of which I am most anxious to speak. I am reserving my notes on the other species together with a general summary of my investigations in Paraná until after my return home from the new journey, which will, I hope, enable me to found my observations upon a wider basis.

A short account of the localities, where my collections have been made, I think however, may be useful to scientific workers, as they are not indicated even in the most recent maps.

1. Affonso Penna is situated on the south side of the river Iguassu at a distance of about 12 klm. south-east of Curityba, the capital of the state of Paraná. Elevation about 900 mtr. above sea-level. This place is almost open country, only both shores of the Rio Iguassu being borde-

red by scanty woods, and now and then a few stunted „pinheiros“ are to be seen. A good road connects this place with Curityba.

2. São Lourenço: a small village some 18 km. south-west of Rio-Negro city, thus being located already in the so called „tereno contestado“ reclaimed by both the states of Santa Catharina and Paraná, and finally conceded to Santa-Catharina.

3. Antonio Olyntho lies on the right bank of the Rio Negro, which runs in the Rio Iguassu, about 15 km. above their confluence, at an elevation of about 800 mtr. above sea-level. This large settlement is connected by a good road with the South-Brasilian Railway (Estrada do ferro São Paulo—Rio Grande), the nearest station being Bugre, which, however, is situated on the opposite bank of the Rio Negro. The country is characterised on the south by thick forests, which are mostly cleared in the midst, while in the vicinity of the Rio Negro there are large swampy lowlands, the shores of the river being covered by a belt of scanty woods.

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1. *Xanthomyias virescens* (Temminck) 1824.

- № 260. Antonio Olyntho, 10 V 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris ardoise, la base blanchâtre, avec la pointe foncée; pattes noirâtres. Contenu de l'estomac: baies. Long. tot. 132“.
- № 299. Antonio Olyntho, 3 VI 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, mandibule inférieure gris très pâle, pattes gris-noirâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes. Long. tot. 135“.
- № 303. Antonio Olyntho, 5 VI 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun-grisâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre, pattes gris plombé. Long. tot. 132“.
- № 360. Antonio Olyntho, 18 VII 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris blanchâtre avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-noirâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: baies et insectes. Long. tot. 129“.
- № 390. Antonio Olyntho, 25 IX 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre,

bec brun noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris-blanchâtre avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-noirâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: baies et insectes. Long. tot. 127“.

- № 391. Antonio Olyntho, 25 IX 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris-blanchâtre avec la pointe foncée; pattes gris-noirâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: baies, semences et insectes. Long. tot. 131“.

These birds are numerous at Antonio Olyntho, they appear to have much the same habits as *Phylloscartes ventralis*, and differ in this respect from other groups of Tyrant-birds such as *Copurus colonus*, *Muscipipra vetula* etc. The birds are seen chiefly in pairs or small flocks frequenting the higher trees on the more open parts of the woods or amongst the high bushes in the undergrowth of the forests. I have never seen them in open nor in the gloomy forests. They are lively and restless birds keeping up incessant chattering, and by no means shy. I have not seen them darting off in pursuit of insects as do most South-American Flycatchers.

## 2. *Siptornis obsoleta* (Reichenbach) 1852.

- № 77. Affonso Penna, 22 I 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure gris rosâtre pâle. Long. tot. 142“.
- № 114. Affonso Penna, 11 II 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noire, pattes gris-olivâtre. Long. tot. 148“.
- № 121. Affonso Penna, 14 II 1914: ♀ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris-rosâtre pâle, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 147“.
- № 139. Affonso Penna, 20 II 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure rosâtre pâle, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 140“.
- № 143. Affonso Penna, 22 II 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec corné-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure rosâtre pâle, avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 142“.
- № 295. Antonio Olyntho, 1 VI 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec corné noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris-rosâtre pâle avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris-oli-

vâtre foncé. Long. tot. 145. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes“.

- № 403. Antonio Olyntho, 4 X 1914: „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec corné-noirâtre, pattes gris-olivâtre foncé. Long. tot. 141“.

This species is by no means uncommon in the Paraná. It may be observed in thick forests as well as on solitary trees in open places, but most particularly frequents the small scattered woods bordering the river-shores. In the last named places they may be observed together with *Heliobletus contaminatus*, *Sitta-somus sylviellus*, *Parula pitiayumi* and occasionally also *Poospiza cabanisi*, making a hunting party in common moving quickly along the banks of the river. I have observed them also singly or in pairs in the „pinheiro“-trees. In the pursuit of insects these birds creep along the branches in the manner of *Philydor rufus*, uttering at intervals a soft call-note. On a few occasions I saw this species in the undergrowth.

### 3. *Leptasthenura setaria* (Temminck) 1824.

- № 112. Affonso Penna, 10 II 1915: ♀ „Iris grisâtre, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre, avec le tiers apical brunâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 173“.
- № 135. Affonso Penna, 19 II 1914: ♀ „Iris gris-cendré, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec le tiers apical brunâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre foncé. Long. tot. 180. Contenu de l'estomac: petits coléoptères“.
- № 137. Affonso Penna, 20 II 1914: ♂ „Iris gris-cendré, bec brun-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec le tiers apical brunâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre foncé. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 177“.
- № 165. São Lourenço, 15 III 1914: ♀ „Iris grisâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 182“.
- № 221. Antonio Olyntho, 26 IV 1914: ♀ „Iris grisâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe corné-noirâtre. Pattes gris-verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long tot. 183“.

- № 226. Antonio Olyntho, 27 IV 1914: ♀ „Iris gris-brunâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe corné-noirâtre. Pattes gris-verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 183“.
- № 249, Antonio Olyntho, 6 V 1914: ♀ „Iris gris-brunâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noirâtre. Pattes gris-verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 200“.
- № 294. Antonio Olyntho, 1 VI 1914: *gen. inc.* „Iris gris-brunâtre, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 190“.
- № 336. Antonio Olyntho, 26 VI 1914: ♀ „Iris grisâtre, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris-verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 187“.
- № 374. Antonio Olyntho, 7 VIII 1914: ♂ „Iris gris-acier, bec noir, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 187“.

These pretty little birds frequent exclusively the topmost branches of the big „pinheiro“-trees (*Araucaria brasiliensis* Lamb.), and prove very active and social in their habits. In the early hours of the morning and late in the evening their sweet cheerful chattering, not unlike the syllables „tzi-tzi-tzi-tzirr“ fill the air on the borders of large gloomy forests. Owing to the great elevation of their hunting-ground, they are by no means easy to secure, although they are extremely tame, showing absolutely no fear of man. The repeated discharging of a gun produces no other effect, but to make the bird bend his beautiful head for a moment to look for the origin of the noise. Immediately afterwards it resumes its search over the tree.

#### 4. *Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides* (Pelzeln) 1859.

- № 265. Antonio Olyntho, 17 V 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné-noirâtre avec la pointe claire, mandibule inférieure blanche avec des stries foncées, pattes gris-

- verdâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes et semences. Long. tot. 220“.
- № 285. Antonio Olyntho, 26 V 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre, pattes gris-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères. Long. tot. 225“.
- № 312. Antonio Olyntho, 9 VI 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec des stries foncées le long de tomias et la pointe foncée, pattes gris-olivatre. Long tot. 220. Contenu de l'estomac: coléoptères“.
- № 351, Antonio Olyntho, 9 VII 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné-brunâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre, pattes gris-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes. Long. tot. 220“.
- № 421. Antonio Olyntho, 24 X 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre avec la pointe couleur de la maxille, pattes gris-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: araignées. Long tot. 225“.
- № 432. Antonio Olyntho, 17 XI 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné-brunâtre foncé, mandibule inférieure blanchâtre, pattes brun-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes. Long. tot. 214 mm.“

These birds are generally to be found in the vicinity of fresh-water courses, their favourite hunting-ground being the borders of the stream. Just before sunrise one can hear their early morning strain, composed of a rapid succession of rather chirping notes like the syllables: „tra, ta, ta, traa“ in great variety of ton and expression, resounding from the midst of the dense bushes by the small river. Soon afterwards they descend to the open ground and may be seen in small flocks walking about in the pursuit of insects with great rapidity. On one occasion I observed this species creeping on the top of my „rancho“. The daylight hours they spend concealed in the dense undergrowth of the forests, feeding on the ground among the dead leaves and uttering at intervals their harsh call-note. They are rather shy and it is necessary to shot them at sight without waiting, as the slightest rustle frightens them away.

5. *Stelgidostomus maxillosus* (Cabanis) 1851.

- № 192. Antonio Olyntho, 8 IV 1914: *gen. inc.* „Iris brunâtre, bec jaune avec le culmen noir, mandibule inférieure jaune-grisâtre, pattes noir-fuligineux. Contenu de l'estomac: grains. Long. tot. 220“.
- № 211. Antonio Olyntho, 18 IV 1914: ♀ „Iris brun foncé, bec noir avec une large tache jaunâtre auprès des narines, pattes gris-plombé. Contenu de l'estomac: fruits. Long. tot. 205“.
- № 262. Antonio Olyntho, 11 V 1914: „Iris brunâtre, bec brun-fuligineux avec des taches jaunes, pattes brun-fuligineux. Long. tot. 227“.
- № 302. Antonio Olyntho, 5 VI 1914: ♂ „Iris brun-foncé, bec brun-fuligineux, pattes gris-plombé. Contenu de l'estomac: fruits. Long. tot. 215“.
- № 356. Antonio Olyntho, 14 VII 1914: *gen. inc.* „Iris brunâtre, bec brun-noirâtre, pattes gris-fuligineux. Contenu de l'estomac: boutons verts et feuilles. Long. tot. 220“.
- № 418. Antonio Olyntho, 18 X 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec brun fuligineux, strié de jaunâtre le long des tomas, pattes brunâtres avec la nuance gris-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: boutons verts et feuilles. Long tot. 226“.
- № 446. Antonio Olyntho, 24 11 1914: ♂ „Iris brunâtre, bec noir, avec des stries jaunes à partir des narines jusqu'aux tomas, pattes brun-olivâtre, doigts foncés Contenu de l'estomac: semences vertes“.

This species frequents the upper branches of bushes and small trees in the open woodlands. It is very shy of man and wary; if their suspicion is aroused in any way they at once fly off, uttering shrill cries, like the „*tss—tss*“. It appears that their food is exclusively vegetable as the stomachs of several contained only berries, green buds or seeds of some plants. Frequent during the spring and summer they decrease greatly in number about the beginning of June, owing, I suppose, to the scarcity of their food in these mountainous regions. They occasionally descend to the ground to feed, but this is comparatively rare; usually they remain amidst the density of the low vegetation,

6. *Picumnus jheringi* Berlepsch, 1884.

- № 164. São Lourenço, 15 III 1914: ♀ „Iris brun-rougeâtre, bec corné foncé, mandibule inférieure claire avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-plombé. Long. tot. 106“.
- № 293. Antonio Olyntho, 1 VI 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné foncé, mandibule inférieure corné clair avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 102“.
- № 338. Antonio Olyntho, 1 VI 1914: ♀ „Iris brunâtre, bec corné foncé, mandibule inférieure claire avec la pointe foncée, pattes gris-verdâtre. Long. tot. 105“.
- № 339. Antonio Olyntho, 28 VI 1914: ♀ „Long. tot. 104“.
- № 401. Antonio Olyntho, 4 X 1914: ♂ Iris brunâtre, bec corné foncé, avec la moitié terminale corné-noirâtre, mandibule inférieure gris-cendré pâle, avec le tiers apical corné noirâtre, pattes gris-cendré-olivâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: petits coléoptères. Long. tot. 107“.

A very rare bird in the localities visited during my excursion. In order to secure a male, which is much more difficult to be found than the female, I was obliged to walk five times from my „rancho“ at Antonio Olyntho to the belt of the woods bordering the banks of the Rio Negro, the only place, where these birds occurred, each time covering over 20 klm. In their habits these birds differ essentially from their nearest allied in Paraná — *Picumnus temmincki*. *Picumnus jheringi* is never to be found in the low bushes and high reeds, as is invariably its allied, but frequents the tops of tall trees growing on the river-shores, where owing to its small size it easily escapes discovery. As in the case of *Scapanus robustus* they produce a characteristic continuous „tr-r-r-r“ — like sound, by striking their beak against the branch with great rapidity. I have always seen them singly and they appear to have no cry or note of any kind.

By the rediscovery of this remarkable species at Antonio Olyntho it is proved that the habitat of *Picumnus jheringi* extends from the Taquara do Mundo Novo in the state of Rio Grande do Sul to the Rio Negro in the state of Paraná.



7. *Nonnula hellmayri* spec. nov.

*Nonnula rubecula* (Spix), Chrostowski, 1912: Comptes Rendus de la Société Scientifique de Varsovie, Vol. V, pp. 475, 496.

*Nonnula N. rubeculae* (Spix) *simillima differt gula colloque brunnaceis nec rufescenti-ochraceis, corpore supra obscuriore minus rufescenti, necnon alis paulo brevioribus.*

*Typus in Museo Polonico Historiae Naturalis in Varsovia:*  
♀ ad. Vera Guarany, Paraná, Brazil 7 VIII 1911. T. Chrostowski leg. № 482.

*Al.* 63, *caud.* 62, *culm. nud.* 17½ mm.

№ 447 Terra Vermelha (in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the rivers: Rio Iguassu and Rio Negro): ♂ 2 XII 1914 „Iris brunâtre, bec noirâtre, mandibule inférieure corné-foncé avec la pointe noirâtre, pattes gris-brunâtre. Contenu de l'estomac: insectes. Long. tot. 188, al. 65, caud. 61, rostr. 17“.

As both specimens secured in the Paraná show on comparison with toptotypical specimens of *Nonnula rubecula* from Bahia the same characters as indicated in the preceding diagnosis, I am considering them worthy of distinction. Moreover, the white on the abdomen is much more restricted and the dark crissum in strong contrast with the whitish under tail-coverts.

This is probably the southern representative of *Nonnula rubecula*, but is at once to be distinguished. Perhaps, it is of no more than subspecific value, but as long as we are not acquainted with intermediate specimens, *Nonnula hellmayri* may stand as a species.

I have met with this rare species only in the scattered woods bordering the shores of the Rio Iguassu. They were sitting motionless upon a low branch of a small tree and peering round with curiosity. My approach produced no effect on this apparently silent and mournful bird. I have heard no sound uttered.

It is curious to note, that I have met no specimens of this species during the whole period of my stay at Antonio Olyntho, although the character presented by the banks of the Rio Negro is essentially the same, as that offered by the banks of Rio Iguassu at the Terra Vermelha or Vera Guarany.

I have the pleasure of naming this apparently well marked species after Mr C. E. Hellmayr in Munich, the greatest authority on South-American birds.

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#### STRESZCZENIE.

Autor podczas swej podróży w r. 1914 do Ameryki Południowej zebrał całe serie pewnych gatunków, opisanych już bardzo dawno, lecz przeważnie znanych dotychczas jedynie z pojedynczych egzemplarzy w niektórych muzeach europejskich. Uważał więc za właściwe podać dane, w szczególności biologiczne, odnoszące się do 6-u gatunków, oraz do nieznanego, jak sądzi, gatunku brodacza (*Bucconidae*), którego opisuje pod nazwą: *Nonnula hellmayri*.

*Dr Antoni Wagner.*

Warszawa, we wrześniu 1921.

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