A NEW SUBSPECIES OF TROGON CITREOLUS.

BY PIERCE BRODKORB.

_Trogon citreolus_ Gould is divisible into a northern and a southern subspecies, differentiated on size and the extent of white tipping of the rectrices. Gould’s name was based on two birds of unknown origin. Cory\(^1\) restricted the type locality to Colima. Van Rossem (Ms.) examined Gould’s types and found them to resemble birds from Sinaloa. Their measurements are as follows: wing, $\sigma$ 132, $\varphi$ 129; culmen, $\sigma$ 18.5, $\varphi$ 19; white tip of inner web of outer rectrix, measured along shaft, $\sigma$ 42, $\varphi$ 27 mm.

_Trogon lucidus_ is a manuscript name of Lichtenstein’s first quoted by Cabanis and Heine\(^2\) in the synonymy of _Aganus [Trogon] citreolus_. It is therefore to be treated exactly as a nomen nudum quoted in synonymy, i. e., as a new name for _citreolus_. The fact that the only specimens examined by Cabanis and Heine were from Tequistlán and Tehuantepec and are at least in part not of the same race as Gould’s types has no bearing on the nomenclature of the case.

_Trogon capistratum_ Lesson, which Ridgway quoted with a query under the synonymy of _citreolus_, is now conceded to be a synonym of _Trogon melanochepalus_.

For the southern race I propose

_Trogon citreolus sumichrasti_, subsp. nov.

_Type._—Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. No. 102334; $\sigma$ adult; Arriaga, Chiapas altitude 56 meters; May 24, 1939; P. Brodkorb, orig. no. 14674.

_Charaetrs._—Diffsers from _Trogon citreolus citreolus_ by being larger and by having larger white tips to the lateral rectrices.

Wing (7c$\sigma$), 141–150 (147.0); culmen, 21–23 (21.9); white tip of inner web of outer rectrices, 44.5–57.5 (50.4). Wing (5 $\varphi$), 141–144 (143.0); culmen, 20.5–21.5 (20.9); white tip, 33.5–52 (38.1).

_Trogon citreolus citreolus_ has the following measurements: wing (9 $\sigma$),

---


\(^{2}\) Mus. Hein., 4, Heft 1, 1863, p. 197, note.
133–141 (137.6); culmen, 18.5–21.5 (20.1); white tip, 35.5–42 (40.9).
Wing (7♀), 134–138 (135.7); culmen, 19–20 (19.4); white tip, 25.5–33.5 (29.3).

Range.—Pacific coastal plain of Mexico, from central Oaxaca (Santa Cruz Bay) to central Chiapas (Pijijiapan).
Remarks.—Birds from Acapulco, Guerrero, and from Santa Cruz Bay, Oaxaca, are intermediate, those from Acapulco being nearer *citreolus* and those from the latter place nearer *sumichrasti*. Three males from Acapulco have the wing 132–138; culmen, 20.5; white tip, 43–50.5. A male from Santa Cruz Bay measures 140, 20.5, and 52.5, respectively. Two females from Acapulco measure 133–139, 17.5–20.5, and 26–31. Two females from Santa Cruz Bay measure 140–142, 20.5–21, and 35.5–43.

I am greatly indebted to A. J. van Rossem and James L. Peters for various courtesies. Thanks for the use of material are due the authorities of Field Museum of Natural History and the U. S. National Museum, including the Fish and Wildlife Survey collection. Acknowledgment is also made to the Board of Governors of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies of the University of Michigan for a grant from the Faculty Research Fund.

Material examined.—*Trogon citreolus citreolus*: Sinaloa (Mazatlán, 4; Escuinapa, 1), Nayarit (Santiago, 1; San Blas, 1), Michoacan (La Salada, 1), Colima (Colima, 4; Río de la Armería, 1; Sierra Madre, 1), Guerrero (Acapulco, 5).

*Trogon citreolus sumichrasti*: Oaxaca (Santa Cruz Bay, 3; Tehuantepec, 1; Huilotepec, 2; Chihuitán, 2; Santa Efigenia, 1), Chiapas (Arriaga, 1; Tonalá, 2; Pijijiapan, 3).