

it. It is evidently closely allied to *Oreopeleia leucometopius* Chapman from Santo Domingo and apparently was a Porto Rican representative of the *Oreopeleia caniceps-leucometopius* group of species. The only other species with which *larva* might be confused is *Oreopeleia martinica* from the Lesser Antilles, a species that on the average has a distinctly shorter tarsus according to Mr. Ridgway<sup>1</sup> (from 29.5 to 36.5 mm. irrespective of sex). Exceptional individuals of *martinica* have the tarsus nearly as long as in *O. larva*. These, however, may be readily distinguished from *larva* by the more slender shaft of the metatarsus, a character in which *martinica* agrees with the smaller *Oreopeleia montana*. At least ten or a dozen individuals of *larva* are represented in the material at hand so that it would appear that at one time this Quail-Dove had been a common species.

*Tyto cavatica*, sp. nov.

*Characters*.—Metatarsus similar to that of *Tyto glaucops* (Kaup) from Santo Domingo, but with internal head of talon larger and much longer, the lower margin more elongated; tubercle for insertion of tibialis anticus tendon heavier.

*Description*.—Type, Cat. No. 4924, Dept. Vert. Pal., American Museum Nat. Hist., proximal three-fourths of a left metatarsus from cave on the property of Don Gervacio Torafio, near Utuado, Porto Rico, collected July 2, 1916, by H. E. Anthony.

Metatarsus with base supporting inner head of talon long, sloping gradually below and truncate in front (crest of talon missing in type); posterior semi-lunar groove deep and narrow; anterior semi-lunar groove shallow; inner glenoid facet moderately impressed and concave; outer glenoid facet smooth without marked depression; entire posterior face of bone deeply grooved; ridge bearing inner head of talon swung over slightly toward center from inner margin, with a marked depression on inner face of the crest; outer side of metatarsus flattened, with angular margins, becoming narrower in a curving line toward head of bone, and expanding again slightly to support outer glenoid surface; anterior surface of bone excavated proximally in an elongate, roughly triangular groove; tubercle for insertion of tibialis anticus long and strong, extending well toward head of bone; lower end of bone with a distinct forward flexure; no osseous loop for extensor digitorum communis tendon.

*Measurements*.—(Of type.) Lateral diameter of head across articular surface 10 mm.; lateral diameter of shaft near center 4 mm.; length of base of inner head of talon 8.7 mm.

*Range*.—Known only from cave on property of Don Gervacio Torafio, near Utuado, Porto Rico. (Extinct.)

*Remarks*.—This species is known from the proximal ends of right and left metatarsi and parts of two tibio-tarsi all taken in one cave. Apparently two individuals are represented as otherwise the range in pro-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. 50, U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 7, 1916, p. 477.

portions in the different bones is without explanation. *Tyto cavatica* is a small barn owl of the group of species containing *Tyto glaucops*, *insularis* and *bargei* and like these is distinct specifically from *Tyto perlata* of the North American continent, Cuba and the Bahamas.

*Corvus pumilis*, sp. nov.

*Characters*.—Ulna similar to that of *Corvus palmarum* Württemberg, but distinctly longer, olecranon relatively longer, heavier and broader at tip; external margin bounding carpal articulation more produced; and shaft compressed to form an angular margin on inner side directly above carpal articulation.

*Description*.—Type, Cat. No. 4925, Dept. Vert. Pal., American Museum Nat. Hist., right ulna, from Cueva San Miguel, near Morovis, Porto Rico, collected in July, 1916, by H. E. Anthony.

Ulna with olecranon produced and strong, tip broad and blunt on the end, where it is impressed by an indistinct shallow pit; internal glenoid surface broadly elliptical, placed obliquely to the axis of the bone and with a shallow raised margin; external glenoid surface produced as a thin flattened plate, with outer margin slightly rounded and postero-external edge produced to form a right angle; insertion of external portion of triceps marked by an angular ridge; a distinct external ridge with an acute margin on shaft immediately below head; shaft with a slight external convexity; nutrient foramen on inner surface, 25 millimeters from extremity of olecranon; paillae for attachment of secondaries fairly prominent; external margin of carpal head produced, extending slightly beyond margin of shaft.

*Measurements*.—(Of type.) Total length 68 mm., diameter of shaft on external surface 4 mm.

*Range*.—Known only from Cueva San Miguel near Morovis, Porto Rico. (Extinct.)

*Remarks*.—This species is represented by a single ulna from Cueva San Miguel near Morovis. From *Corvus leucognaphalus*, known as a living bird in Porto Rico, the present species is distinguished readily by its smaller size. In study skins of four females of *C. leucognaphalus* that I collected during 1912 on the eastern slopes of El Yunque de Luquillo in Porto Rico, the ulna measures 75 mm. in length in three specimens, and 76 mm. in the fourth. As the female in *leucognaphalus* is distinctly smaller than the male it will be seen at once that the ulna from Morovis, with a total length of 68 mm., lies well outside the range of variation in *leucognaphalus*. In a skeleton of *C. palmarum*, the small crow from Santo Domingo, the ulna measures 62 mm. The species described here is intermediate in size between *palmarum* and *leucognaphalus* and thus is larger also than *C. minutus* from Cuba, or the peculiar slaty colored *C. jamaicensis* from Jamaica.

In former years, therefore, there were two types of the genus *Corvus* on Porto Rico as there are today on Cuba and on Santo Domingo.