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CELEUS TORQUATUS PIETEROYENSI, A NEW SUBSPECIES OF RINGED WOODPECKER (AVES, PICIDAE) FROM EASTERN PARÁ AND WESTERN MARANHÃO, BRAZIL

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RESUMO – Uma nova subespécie de Pica-pau-de-coleira é descrita de Belém, Pará, Brasil. Sua distribuição inclui o Pará ao sul do rio Amazonas e ao leste do rio Tocantins, inclusive as partes florestadas da ilha do Marajó e o oeste do Estado do Maranhão. A nova forma difere de *Celeus torquatus torquatus* por possuir a coleira incompleta e de *C. t. occidentalis* e *C. t. tinnunculus* por possuir a barriga e as costas sem marcas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Aves, Pica-paus, *Celeus torquatus*, Taxonomia, Aves, Brasil, Amazônia.

ABSTRACT – A new subspecies of Ringed Woodpecker is described from Belém, Pará, Brazil. The subspecies' distribution includes Pará State south of the Amazon River and east of the Tocantins River, including the forested districts of Marajó Island, and western Maranhão State. It differs from *Celeus torquatus torquatus* by an incomplete neck-ring, and from *C. t. occidentalis* and *C. t. tinnunculus* by clear (rather than marked) belly and back.

KEY WORDS: Birds, Woodpeckers, *Celeus torquatus*, Taxonomy-birds, Brazil, Amazonia.

INTRODUCTION

Short (1982), in the most recent comprehensive treatment of the avian family Picidae (woodpeckers), recognizes three subspecies of the Ringed Woodpecker, *Celeus torquatus* (Boddaert 1789): the nominate form described from Cayenne and distributed in "eastern Venezuela, the Guianas, northeastern Brazil north of the Amazon, and Pará south of it"; *C. t. occidentalis* (Hargitt 1889) described from the upper Ucayali, Peru and distributed "in southern Venezuela, western Brazil, eastern

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Peru, northern Bolivia, and central Amazonian Brazil"; and *C. t. tinnunculus* (Wagler 1829) described from Bahia and limited to that state, neighboring Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. Short considers *C. t. "angustus"* (Griscom & Greenway 1937) from the Tapajós River synonymous with *occidentalis*, a position supported by material I have examined for the present paper. According to Short (1982): "*C. t. torquatus* is distinct because of its unmarked lower breast and abdomen and its nearly unmarked or unmarked back and rump, as well as a complete black ring from the breast around the neck." The systematic collections of the ornithology section of the Zoology Department of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil contain specimens of the Ringed Woodpecker from eastern Pará and western Maranhão that differ from the forms already described in having the neck-ring incomplete around the back of the neck, and unmarked back and belly. I propose that the new subspecies be known as

Celeus torquatus pieteroyensi subsp. nov.

Pieter Oyens' Ringed Woodpecker

Holotype - Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, MPEG 28486; adult male from Igarapé Aurá, Belém, Pará, Brazil; collected 19 Nov 1968 by T. E. Lovejoy III; field number 43,849, band number IEC 7-234.

Paratype - Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, MPEG 41779; adult female (non-reproductive condition), terra firme forest along the Breves-Anajás road, km 18, Mun. Breves, Pará, Brazil, in the Marajó archipelago; collected 2 Dec 1987 by M. S. Silva, D. C. Pimentel Neto, O. Falcão Filho, and M. Santa Brígida; field number 90. Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, MPEG 38424; adult female (non-reproductive condition), high second growth forest at Fazenda Cobrás, Rio Itinga, Mun. Açailândia, Maranhão, Brazil; collected 30 Aug 1986 by M. Santa Brígida, J. M. Rosa, and R. S. Pereira.

Diagnosis - Differs from *C. torquatus torquatus* by an incomplete neck-ring, which is interrupted at the back of the neck. Differs from *C. t. occidentalis* and *C. t. tinnunculus* by complete lack of markings on the back and the belly.

Description of Holotype - The holotype is illustrated in Figure 1. Names of colors in capital letters followed by numerals refer to those in the *Naturalist's Color Guide* (Smithe 1975, 1981). Crown Antique Brown (37); upper back Mars Brown (223A); rump Mikado Brown (121C), feathers narrowly edged with Mars Brown (223A); moustache streak Crimson (108); belly, flanks and undertail coverts Clay Color (26); upper wing coverts Mars Brown (223), feathers narrowly edged black; under wing coverts Cinnamon (39) to Buff (124); remiges Cinnamon-Brown (33) below, Mars Brown (223A) above, primaries 7-10 with distal half entirely brownish-black, inner



Figure 1 - *Celeus torquatus pieteroyensis*, based on the holotype (illustration by A. S. Martins).

primaries and all secondaries mostly brown with many (primaries and secondaries 1-5) to few (remaining secondaries) black bars; rectrices Fawn Color (25) from below, Verona Brown (223B) from above, all but outermost with the distal third blackish, all with uniformly spaced black bars; iris red brown, upper mandible dark gray, lower mandible ivory, base light gray; tarsus dark gray. The holotype had little fat, and the secondaries were in molt.

Measurements - Holotype: wing (flat) 158 mm; tail 101 mm; tarsus 28 mm; bill 27.5 mm (nostril to tip) and 38.5 mm (insertion to tip); weight 123 g. Paratypes (Marajó and Maranhão, respectively, measured similarly to the holotype): total 285 mm and 290 mm; wing 150 mm and 159 mm; tail 95 mm and 103 mm; tarsus 27 and 26 mm; bill 27.5 mm and 26.0 mm, and 38.5 mm and 38.0 mm; weight 125 g and 126 g.

Distribution - Known only from Brazil in the forested parts of western Marajó Archipelago near the estuary of the Amazon River, eastern Pará State east of the Rio Tocantins, and western Maranhão. In addition to the particular localities of the holotype and paratypes, a female in the Museu de Fauna, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MFRJ 1,455) from Córrego Murutucum, Rio Gurupi, Camiranga, Pará, Brazil, collected on 22 Oct 1955 and reported by Aguirre and Aldrichi (1983:136), is almost certainly assignable to the new race.

Etymology - It is an honor to be able to name this new subspecies for Pieter de Marez Oyens (1960-1987) of the World Wildlife Fund-US, who helped establish the MacArthur Foundation Project at the Museu Goeldi, making it possible to initiate the program in faunal surveys of Brazilian Amazonia.

Specimens Examined - *Celeus torquatus pieteroyensi*: Pará, Brazil: Igarapé Aurá, Belém (Holotype MPEG 28486), km 18, Breves-Anajás road (MPEG 41779), Rio Moju (MPEG 3469); Maranhão, Brazil: Fazenda Cobrás, Mun. Açailândia (MPEG 38424). *Celeus t. torquatus*: Amapá, Brazil: Foz Rio Falcino (MPEG 20156), Rio Araguari (MPEG 20157 unsexed and MPEG 21033); Roraima, Brazil: Ilha de Maracá (MPEG 39048). *C. t. occidentalis*: Pará, Brazil: Cussary, Rio Amazonas (MPEG 3781), Serra dos Carajás (MPEG 36365).

Remarks - Short's (1982) inclusion of Pará material from south of the Amazon in the nominate race probably arises from misinterpretation of old museum labels on which the word "Pará" was used for both the capital (now called Belém) and the interior of the state. This has commonly led to confusion.

The Museu Goeldi houses a female (MPEG 3469) from the Rio Moju, collected by M. Baena on 22 Dec 1904, which has an unmarked belly and some markings on the back, showing a tendency toward *occidentalis* in this latter character; this specimen is best assigned to the new race.

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