

with its posterior margin thickened; mandibular symphysis much less than three times the length of the lower incisors; fossa for digastric not very deep; no vertical groove on posterior part of articular surface of condyle; inferior margin of mandible strongly and suddenly concave.

Hab. Madagascar, but not St. Mary's Island.

PROFITHECUS.

Characters.—Median upper incisors very decidedly larger than the outer pair; upper canine much more vertically extended than the first premolar; ears short, in the fur; muzzle moderately produced; tail long.

Hab. Madagascar.

March 27, 1866.

Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following extract was read from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S., dated Sydney, January 20th:—

“There is now a living Lyre-bird (*Menura novæ-hollandiæ*) at Mr. J. S. Palmer's, at New Town near Sydney, which he informs me is two years and four months old, and has been in his possession in captivity for full two years. He had it first when it was so young that it could only just feed itself. At that time he fed it with great care and regularity on worms and grubs, German paste, and beef chopped very fine. It now eats the same, together with hemp-seed, bread, &c. As regards its habits of feeding and the mode of rearing it, he compares it to the Thrush and Blackbird. Since he has had this specimen, he has purchased Lyre-birds of all ages, brought from the Illawara district; but this is the only one that has survived in confinement; the others only lived for a short time. Those that died were heard to whistle at dusk in the evening, apparently healthy and well, but were found dead in the morning. This we also observed with those we had in the Gardens here, the longest period we got one to survive in captivity in our aviary being six months—from August 1864 to January 1865. I rode out on the 4th of January to see Mr. Palmer's bird; it was apparently a full-grown female, or male in immature plumage. I have this day been informed by Mr. Palmer that it is now developing two of the peculiar tail-feathers of the male; so that there is now no doubt as to the sex. On the occasion of my visit I found it, as is usual with these birds, in a constant state of restless activity, running with greater or less rapidity about the spacious aviary in which it is confined, scratching about the ground, and leaping upon and over the stones and branches placed in the inclosure. It would stop and feed rather more frequently than is usually the case with this bird in the presence of strangers.

Moreover this individual, when called by those with whom it was acquainted, would follow them about quite tamely, and take food from their hands, proving that this wild, restless, and very shy bird is capable of being tamed and reared in captivity. Mr. Palmer's bird mocks with great accuracy the Piping Crow, Wonga Wonga Pigeon, Parrots, and various other birds in the same aviary and in the vicinity, and about the dusk in evening is often heard to utter its own peculiar whistle. I offered Mr. Palmer a liberal price for the bird, so that I might send it home by the ship 'La Hogue,' which sails for England this day, but I did not succeed in obtaining it."

Mr. P. L. Slater read an extract from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Schlegel, For. Memb., stating that the Musée des Pays-Bas had recently received seven specimens of a Cassowary collected by the late traveller Bernstein in Salawatty and on the coast of New Guinea, opposite to Salawatty, in the same locality where Rosenberg obtained his *Casuarus kaupii*. The species had turned out to be *C. uniappendiculatus*, Blyth, the same as that of the fine specimen alive in the Amsterdam Gardens, the single caruncle not being developed in the younger bird. It appeared, therefore, that *C. kaupii* of Rosenberg (Journ. f. Orn. 1861, p. 44) must be regarded as identical with *C. uniappendiculatus*, Blyth. Dr. Schlegel was also expecting specimens of the Cassowary from the Aroo Islands, which he suspected would turn out to be *C. bicarunculatus*. If this supposition were to be verified, Mr. Slater remarked that we should have the following distribution of the known species of *Casuarus*:—

1. *C. galcatus*, ex Ceram.
2. *C. uniappendiculatus*, ex Salawatty et Nov. Guinea.
3. *C. bicarunculatus*, ex ins. Aroensisibus.
4. *C. bennettii*, ex Nov. Britann.
5. *C. australis*, ex Austr. bor. Cap. York.

Dr. J. Murie and Mr. St. George J. Mivart communicated a joint memoir on the anatomy of the *Lemuroidea*, principally relating to the myology of these animals. This paper will be published entire in the Society's 'Transactions.'

The following papers were read:—

1. Notice of a New West-African Monkey living in the Gardens of the Society. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

(Plate XVI.)

Mr. Bartlett a few days ago brought to the British Museum a Monkey which he believed to be new; and, as I am engaged on the examination of these animals, I have herewith sent a short description of it, that it may be inserted in the scientific catalogue. Mr. Bartlett informs me that it was obtained from Liverpool, having been imported by the lately arrived West African Mail.



Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

M. N. Hanhart. del.

CEROPITHECUS ERYTHROGASTER







J Smit lith

M & N Hanhart. imp

NASUA DORSALIS

CERCOPITHECUS ERYTHROGASTER. (Pl. XVI.)

Fur blackish, minutely punctated with yellow; the yellow dots on the crown of the head more abundant, and nearly absent on the hands and wrist; outside of the hind legs and thigh grey, punctured with blackish; face, moustache, and the frontal band, which is continued across the temple to the ears, black; round spot on each cheek pale yellow; whiskers, beard, throat, and sides of neck white; front of thighs and under surface of the tail greyish white; chest and belly red brown.

Hab. West Africa.

There is a young female of the species in the Gardens of the Society.

The red belly and chest, the white beard and whiskers, and the black frontal band at once distinguish this species. The yellow crown is very peculiar; it is rather extended backward towards the nape, and separated from the fur of the back by an undefined blackish crescentiform band.

2. Notice of a New Species of *Nasua*.

By DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

(Plate XVII.)

Mr. Whiteley, of Woolwich, has lately brought to the British Museum the skin of a *Nasua*, which differs considerably from any skin of the genus that I have hitherto seen, in having a distinct broad black streak along the hinder part of the back to the base of the tail. I believe that it may belong to a distinct species; at any rate it presents a variation in colouring of this variable genus that I have not seen described. The fur is reddish brown. There are two specimens which agree with it in general colouring and kind of fur in the British Museum collection, but they are without the dorsal streak.

NASUA DORSALIS. (Pl. XVII.)

Fur red brown; underfur dull brown, longer hairs thin, pale, with thick red-brown tips; chin, throat, and chest whitish; face pale, blackish-grizzled; feet and broad streak on hinder half of the back black; tail blackish, with irregular interrupted grey rings.

The skull is imperfect, the face with the teeth only having been preserved. The face resembles that of the skull of *Nasua narica* in the Museum Collection, no. 225 a (the measurement of which is given in my paper on *Ursidae*, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 703), in having a long narrow compressed nose and elongated canine teeth. It differs from the skull of *N. narica* in the upper jaw being rather shorter from the middle of the cutting-teeth to the end of the last molar, and rather wide at the hinder part at the sides of the hinder molars, and rather narrower at the end of the nose. The upper cutting-teeth are narrower; that is to say, the space occupied by the series

is considerably narrower than the space they occupy in the skull of *N. narica* above referred to. These may all be mere individual peculiarities, since the skulls of the different specimens of *Nasua* in the Museum, as I observed in the article on *Ursidæ* above quoted, are very variable.

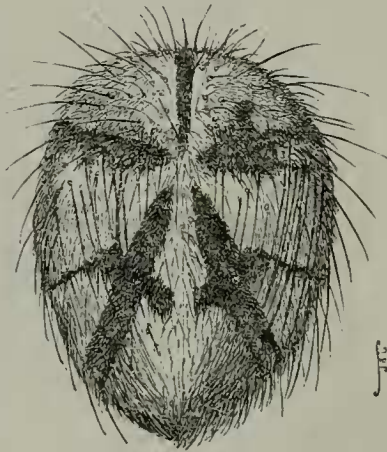
Hab. South America.

3. Note on a New Species of *Spatangus*.

By DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

Mr. Moore has kindly sent me some marine animals in spirits, which have been collected by Capt. Berry, of the ship 'Richard Cobden,' at Pulo Taya, in the China seas, and presented to the British Museum and to the Free Museum in Liverpool by the collector.

Among other interesting animals is a new and beautiful species of *Spatangus*, peculiar in being marked with distinct regularly placed symmetrical black stripes or spots. It belongs to the subgenus *Maretia*.



Spatangus variegatus.

SPATANGUS (MARETIA) VARIEGATUS, n. sp.

Body depressed, ovate, pale-coloured. Ambulacra of the upper surface, four oblong spots on each side of the middle of the upper interambulacral spaces, the greater part of the anal spines and narrow rings around the elongated spines black. Back with numerous very slender elongated spines, which are more or less arched and directed backwards. The oral surface nearly flat; sternal disk with very few spines; sides with numerous close-set elongated spines, with enlarged bases, and placed on perforated tubercles. The groups of short crowded spines on the margins of the oral ambulacra dark brown.

Hab. Pulo Taya.

B.M.

The two specimens vary in shape, one being more oblong than

the other. The one with the ovate outline has only small oblong dark spots on the interambulacral spaces. The more oblong one has the dark spots on the back of the interambulacral spaces large, triangular, and confluent with the dark ambulacra on the sides of which they are placed; there are also two narrow dark bands on the middle of the upper part of the side margin.

4. Supplement to a Monograph of the Genus *Danais*, founded on Specimens in the Collection of Mr. Osbert Salvin. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

I have been enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Salvin, to make the following additions and corrections to my Monograph, read at the Meeting of this Society held the 23rd of January in the present year (see P. Z. S. 1866, p. 43).

Section 2.

1. DAN AIS CHIONIPPE.

Euplœa chionippe, Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett. (1806-27) ii. pl. ? f. 1-4.

Hab. — ?

This species has been considered a synonym of *D. affinis*, but it is evidently very distinct; it is much smaller, the submarginal spots larger and more regular, the white patch in the front wings bordered with reddish, the central band of hind wings occupying nearly the entire wing.

2. DAN AIS HERMIPPUS, sp. n.

D. hermippus, Felder, MS.

Simillima *D. cleotheræ*, *qua pallidior est.*

Hab. Bogota.

I do not feel at liberty to describe this insect in full, as the specimens were presented by Dr. Felder.

3. DAN AIS NUBILA, sp. n.

D. philene, var., Butler, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 47.

Alæ supra ferruginæ: anticæ venis fuscis; area apicali fusca, maculis albis fasciata et submorginata, velut in D. conspicua; costa convexa: posticæ, excipe ad cellæ finem venis fuscis; margine lato fusco, punctis albis marginato: corpus fuscum albo præpunctatum, abdomine lutescente. Alæ anticæ subtus velut supra: posticæ fuscescentes, lineis punctorum duabus: corpus nigrum, albo maculatum, abdomine pallido. Alar. exp. unc. 3.

Hab. Gilolo.

In coll. Salvini et Brit. Mus.

Intermediate between *D. artemice* and *D. philene*.

My species *D. ismareola* turns out to be the female of *D. ismare* (Cramer). I rather hesitated to describe this species as new, on account of its similarity in pattern and coloration to *D. ismare*; but the great differences in form and expanse of wing, and also in venation, combined with the fact that our specimens were from different localities, decided me. I have now, however, seen a most interesting hermaphrodite (see fig. 1, p. 173), having the wings of *ismare* on one side, and of *ismareola* on the other, but with the male sexual spot on both of the hind wings; in the hind wing of the female there is a curious malformation of the nervures, two of them originating from a single foot-stalk; the two sides of this insect vary in size as follows:—Front wings, costa $1\frac{5}{8}$ and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; hind wings, length $1\frac{3}{16}$ and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Section 3.

4. DANAIS SALVINI, sp. n. (Fig. 2, p. 173.)

D. chloris, Felder?

♂. *Alæ apice elongato: anticæ supra fulvæ, margine antico, cella venisque fuscis; margine postico fusco, inter venas hastato, punctisque septem albis submarginato: posticæ macula magna subapicali irregulari venisque fuscis; margine postico fusco, inter venas hastato: corpus fuscum, fulvo præmaculatum. Alæ subtus pallidiores, nitentes, margine postico serie macularum albarum integra: anticæ punctis nonnullis marginalibus: corpus fuscum, thorace albo maculato. Alar. exp. unc. $3\frac{7}{16}$.*

♀. *Alæ apice rotundato: anticæ supra serie macularum trium fulvarum sub costa ad cellæ finem; margine postico macula infima submarginali geminata serieque punctorum alborum marginali: posticæ serie macularum albarum integra: corpus fuscum, albo præmaculatum. Alæ subtus velut supra: corpus thorace nigro, albo maculato; abdomine pallido. Alar. exp. unc. 4.*

Hab. Gilolo and Batchian.

Allied to *D. inuncta* (Butler), from which it differs in being yellow instead of white; the wings of a slightly different form, the inner edge of hind margin forming long hastate projections between the nervures; front wings with cell entirely brown, and apical submarginal spots very small.

5. DANAIS LUTESCENS, sp. n. (Fig. 3, p. 173.)

Alæ supra albæ viridescentes, fascia subapicali magna nec in macula distincta, anticæ breves, posticæ rotundatæ: aliter ut in D. cleona (Cramer). ♂. Alar. exp. unc. 3. ♀. Alar. exp. unc. $3\frac{5}{16}$.

Hab. Ceram; Bourn.

This species is closely allied to *D. cleona* of Cramer, from which it differs chiefly in its pale colouring, more rounded and shorter wings, and larger spots.



Fig. 1. *Danais ismare* (Cramer), hermaphrodite.
2. — *salvini*.
3. — *lutescens*.

The genus will now stand as follows :—

Section 1.

Africanæ : alis nigris albo fasciatis et maculatis.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Danaüs phædon.</i> | 5. <i>Danaüs *hecate.</i> |
| 2. — <i>echeria.</i> | 6. — <i>ochlea.</i> |
| 3. — <i>egyalea.</i> | 7. — <i>niavius.</i> |
| 4. — <i>damocles.</i> | |

Section 2.

Alæ opacæ, anticæ macula apicali alba.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. <i>Danaüs berenice.</i> | 20. <i>Danaüs philene.</i> |
| 9. — <i>cleothera.</i> | 21. — <i>*nubila.</i> |
| 10. — <i>hermippus.</i> | 22. — <i>artenice.</i> |
| 11. — <i>eresimus.</i> | 23. — <i>*pullata.</i> |
| 12. — <i>gilippus.</i> | 24. — <i>affinis.</i> |
| 13. — <i>erippus.</i> | 25. — <i>chionippe.</i> |
| 14. — <i>cleophile.</i> | 26. — <i>*fulgurata.</i> |
| 15. — <i>chrysippus.</i> | 27. — <i>*conspicua.</i> |
| 16. — <i>alcippus.</i> | 28. — <i>melanippus.</i> |
| 17. — <i>petilia.</i> | 29. — <i>lotis.</i> |
| 18. — <i>plexaure.</i> | 30. — <i>isumare.</i> |
| 19. — <i>plexippus.</i> | |

Section 3.

Alæ hyalinæ aut subhyalinæ, fasciis strigisque opacis fuscis : raro fusca strigis hyalinis.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 31. <i>Danaüs sobrina.</i> | 45. <i>Danaüs agleoides.</i> |
| 32. — <i>similis.</i> | 46. — <i>grammica.</i> |
| 33. — <i>meganira.</i> | 47. — <i>phyle.</i> |
| 34. — <i>melissa.</i> | 48. — <i>luzonensis.</i> |
| 35. — <i>xanthippus.</i> | 49. — <i>meluneus.</i> |
| 36. — <i>limniacæ.</i> | 50. — <i>tytia.</i> |
| 37. — <i>*leonora.</i> | 51. — <i>albata.</i> |
| 38. — <i>*leopardus.</i> | 52. — <i>*ænone.</i> |
| 39. — <i>australis.</i> | 53. — <i>vitrina.</i> |
| 40. — <i>*choaspes.</i> | 54. — <i>*gloriola.</i> |
| 41. — <i>*purpurata.</i> | 55. — <i>*crocea.</i> |
| 42. — <i>*fumata.</i> | 56. — <i>cleona.</i> |
| 43. — <i>*erebus.</i> | 57. — <i>*lutescens.</i> |
| 44. — <i>aglea.</i> | 58. — <i>*mariana.</i> |

Section 3 a.

Alæ subhyalinæ, magnæ, venis fuscis : posticæ plerumque fascia lata submarginali fusca : margine postico fusco, intus dentato.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 59. <i>Danaüs *innuncta.</i> | 62. <i>Danaüs chloris.</i> |
| 60. — <i>*salvini.</i> | 63. — <i>anapis.</i> |
| 61. — <i>vitrea.</i> | |





J. S. S. 1866. Pl. XVII

METOPOTHRIX AURANTIACUS.

Section 4.

Alæ hyalinæ, maculis ovatis nigris variæ.

64. *Danaïs gaura.*

| 65. *Danaïs daos.*

My species are marked with an asterisk.

The great similarity of pattern and coloration that exists in this genus renders the determination of the species, without the aid of figures, next to impossible, especially as some of the species (?) are founded upon the absence or presence of a single spot; I may therefore have unwittingly redescribed some of the recently acquired forms from absolute inability to make them agree with the descriptions given.

5. Catalogue of Birds collected by Mr. E. Bartlett on the River Ucayali, Eastern Peru, with Notes and Descriptions of New Species. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.Z.S., &c.

(Plate XVIII.)

The collection of birds which we have the pleasure of bringing before the Society this evening is part of the firstfruits of the expedition of Mr. Edward Bartlett, son of the Superintendent of the Society's Gardens, to the Peruvian Amazon.

Mr. E. Bartlett left Liverpool on the 17th of January 1865, in a small schooner, and arrived at Para towards the close of the following month. Thence he proceeded by the line of steamers which now navigate the Amazons to Nauta, in Eastern Peru, situated on the left bank of the main stream a little above the junction with it of its large southern tributary the Ucayali. Mr. Bartlett did not reach Nauta until the first week in April, having been somewhat delayed by changing steamers at Barra, Tabatinga, and Yquitos. After about a month's stay at this place he started on a five months' excursion up the Ucayali in boats, leaving Nauta early in May, and not returning there until the end of September or beginning of October. The highest point attained during this excursion was Cashaboya, three days' journey above Sarayacu. At these two localities and along the banks of the Ucayali, between its confluence with the Amazons and Cashaboya, the greater part of the present collection of birds was formed, some few only being from Nauta, and perhaps one or two, to which no locality is attached, from other places on the main stream. The total number of the skins contained in the present collection is about 700, representing 252 species. But before we say more about them it may be proper to state shortly what has previously been done towards working out the ornithology of the country traversed by Mr. Bartlett.

The only work that professes to give any connected account of the ornithology of the Peruvian republic generally is Tschudi's 'Fauna

Peruana.' That the series of birds given by Tschudi as met with within the limits of Peru is not very complete, is sufficiently manifest from the fact that the whole number of species enumerated by him is only 265; and herein are included a considerable number of purely Andean species, besides species peculiar to the western coast-fauna which are not met with in the eastern wood-region. Now Mr. Bartlett's present collection already gives us materials for determining upwards of 250 different species; and the probability is, the whole avifauna of this rich region does not contain less than from 600 to 700 species.

Several other zoological travellers have likewise made extensive collections of bird-skins in various parts of the same district into which Mr. Bartlett has recently penetrated; but, unfortunately, no complete account of the results of their labours has ever been given to the public. The specimens obtained by Professor Poeppig in the province of Maynas remain, we believe, still unworked at in the Leipsic Museum. About the year 1846 the French travellers, MM. Castelnau and Deville, descended the river Ucayali during their journey from Lima to Para. A considerable series of birds was collected on this occasion by the late M. Deville at Sarayacu and at other localities in Eastern Peru visited by the expedition, but, probably owing to the latter naturalist's untimely death after his return to Paris, it was never perfectly worked out. The "Partie Ornithologique" of the Voyage of M. Castelnau, published by M. Des Murs in 1855, contains only notices of some of the principal species, and is in fact, as is stated by the author in his preface, mainly a compilation of papers published by M. Deville, Prince Charles Bonaparte, and Mr. Sclater on the same subject.

In 1854, or thereabouts, Mr. Hawxwell, who has for many years been a resident trader at various stations on the Upper Amazons, transmitted to Mr. Gould a very fine and extensive collection of the birds of this district. A portion of these were exhibited by Mr. Gould to this Society at one of their Meetings in 1855*, and some of the new species contained in it were described by Mr. Gould in our 'Proceedings' †. It is much to be regretted that in this case, again, the collection was dispersed without any complete account being given of it. Mr. Hawxwell's specimens were obtained partly on the Ucayali, and partly at Chamicurros, an Indian village situated on a small tributary of the Huallaga.

In 1857 Mr. Sclater published in our 'Proceedings' ‡ a list of a small collection of birds (embracing seventy-nine species) transmitted by our well-known Amazonian traveller, Mr. H. W. Bates, from Ega. Part of these were from Ega itself, but others had been obtained for Mr. Bates by an assistant collector on the Rio Javarri. Amongst them were a considerable number of species, which we recognize again in the present collection. Other species obtained by Mr. Bartlett

* See P. Z. S. 1855, p. 77.

† Descriptions of eight new species of birds from South America (P. Z. S. 1855, p. 67).

‡ P. Z. S. 1857, p. 261.

have been already recorded as met with in the series from the Rio Napo, of which Mr. Selater has given an account in the Society's 'Proceedings' for 1858* ; and others are to be referred to the species described by D'Orbigny from the lower woodlands of the adjoining republic of Bolivia.

Although, therefore, as has been already stated, no complete account has yet been published of the birds of Eastern Peru, it will be seen, by the subjoined catalogue, that by far the greater portion of Mr. Bartlett's collection consists of species already made known to science by one or other of these authorities. Comparatively few of them are new, and these are mainly species belonging to the more obscure and difficult groups, which are likely to escape notice. Of the 252 species collected by Mr. Bartlett we consider eleven only to be certainly undescribed, namely :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Spermophila ocellata.</i> | 7. <i>Muscisaxicola fluviatilis.</i> |
| 2. <i>Furnarius torridus.</i> | 8. <i>Serpophaga hypoleuca.</i> |
| 3. <i>Synallaxis terricolor.</i> | 9. <i>Metopothrix aurantiacus.</i> |
| 4. — <i>vulpecula.</i> | 10. <i>Leucippus chlorocercus.</i> |
| 5. <i>Hypocnemis melanura.</i> | 11. <i>Thaumantias bartletti.</i> |
| 6. — <i>hemileuca.</i> | |

On these species and the rest of the collection we now proceed to give our remarks, reserving our notes on the general aspects of the ornithology of this interesting region until the arrival of further collections from our energetic and enterprising traveller shall enable us to found them upon a wider basis.

The nomenclature followed in the present paper is that of Selater's 'American Catalogue.' We have to record our thanks to Mr. Gould for determining the *Trochilidæ*, two of which prove to be new to science.

Order 1. PASSERES.

Fam. TURDIDÆ.

1. *TURDUS AMAUROCHALINUS*, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 5.

A single specimen of this Thrush agrees nearly with a typical example of this species received from the Berlin Museum. Selater's *Turdus ignobilis* is very closely allied, but has the lores brown like the head.

Hab. Lower Ucayalí.

2. *TURDUS FUMIGATUS*, Licht.

Hab. Nauta.

Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

3. *POLIOPTILA BUFFONI*, Selater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

The males have rather less white on the outer rectrices than the type specimen, but still considerably more than the Brazilian *P. leucogastra*, Max.

* P. Z. S. 1858, p. 59.

Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

4. DONACOBIVS ATRICAPILLUS (Linn.).

Hab. Nauta.

5. CAMPYLORHYNCHUS HYPOSTICTUS, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 68.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

6. THRYOTHORUS ALBIPECTUS, Cab.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

7. THRYOTHORUS CORAYA (Gm.).

Hab. Sarayacu and Nauta.

The Sarayacu specimens are rather larger and greyer beneath.

8. TROGLODYTES FURVUS (Gm.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

9. PROGNE TAPERA (Linn.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Two examples. Mr. Bartlett has sent the eggs of this species. They are white and similar in shape to those of the common *P. purpurea*. The eggs were deposited in holes in the ground, which in some instances were 2 feet deep.

10. ATTICORA CYANOLEUCA (Vieill.).

Hab. Nauta.

Several young specimens.

11. ATTICORA FASCIATA (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A young male, with the white chest-band broader than in the adult.

12. PETROCHELIDON ALBIVENTRIS (Bodd.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

The egg of this species is white, and of about the size of that of the common *Hirundo urbica*.

13. STELGIDOPTERYX RUFICOLLIS (Vieill.); Baird, Rev. A. B. i. p. 312.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

Several specimens. These all have the uropygium slightly greyer than Cayenne and Rio specimens, but not nearly so much as in *S. uropygialis* of Ecuador and Panama. This Swallow lays a white egg, similar to that of *S. serripennis*.

Fam. VIREONIDÆ.

14. VIREOSYLVA AGILIS (Licht.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

15. CYCLORHIS GUIANENSIS (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Fam. CÆREBIDÆ.

16. DACNIS CAYANA (Linn.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

17. DACNIS MELANOTIS, Strickl.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

18. DACNIS FLAVIVENTRIS, Lafr. et D'Orb.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali; Sarayacu.

Specimens of both sexes of this lovely species. The female has not been previously obtained, as far as we know.

19. DACNIS ANALIS, Lafr. et D'Orb.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

These skins agree with a skin from British Guiana in Sclater's collection, and must be referred to *D. analis*, while the Brazilian representative, *D. speciosa* (united with it in Sclater's catalogue and elsewhere), is probably distinct, being altogether paler in coloration, especially below.

20. CHLOROPHANES ATRICAPILLA (Vieill.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

21. CÆREBA CYANEA (Linn.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

22. CERTHIOLA LUTEOLA (Licht.).

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

23. EUPHONIA XANTHOGASTRA, Sund.

Hab. Sarayacu.

24. EUPHONIA MINUTA, Cab.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

25. EUPHONIA MELANURA, Sclater.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

A male specimen agrees best with Sclater's Bogotan skin, which differs somewhat from the typical *E. melanura* from Barra, as noted in his American Catalogue, p. 59.

26. EUPHONIA, sp. ?

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

Several specimens, females of one of the yellow-throated species allied to *E. violacea*.

27. CALLISTE YENI, Lafr. et D'Orb.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

28. CALLISTE SCHRANKI (Spix).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

29. CALLISTE XANTHOGASTRA, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

30. CALLISTE BOLIVIANA, Bp.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

31. TANAGRA CÆLESTIS, Spix.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

32. TANAGRA MELANOPTERA, Hartl.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

33. RAMPHOCÆLUS NIGRIGULARIS (Spix).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

34. RAMPHOCÆLUS JACAPA (Linn.).

Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

35. EUCOMETIS PËNICILLATA (Spix).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

36. TACHYPHONUS RUFIVENTRIS (Spix).

Hab. Sarayacu.

37. NEMOSIA PILEATA (Bodd.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

38. NEMOSIA GUIRA (Linn.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

39. NEMOSIA SORDIDA, Lafr. et D'Orb.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

We have hitherto considered this species identical with the Brazilian *N. fulvescens*, Strickl. (= *N. fulviceps*, Burm.). But Mr. Bartlett's specimens appear to be separable from the Brazilian skins in Sclater's collection, having the head more yellowish rufous, passing into a greenish tinge on the nape, and being greyish below, with the middle of the belly passing into pure white. In the Brazilian bird the whole abdomen is pale ochraceous. It is probable that the

Amazonian bird should bear D'Orbigny's name, although it does not agree very well with his description and figure.

40. *CISSOPIS LEVERIANA* (Gm.).

No locality is affixed to Mr. Bartlett's single specimen of this species; but it was probably obtained on the Lower Amazons, as the Ucayali species is *C. media*, of which Sclater has a specimen obtained on that river by Hawxwell.

41. *SALTATOR AZARÆ*, D'Orb.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Agrees with Sclater's specimen from the Rio Napo.

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

42. *ORYZOBORUS*, sp. ?

Hab. Nauta.

Female of a species near *O. crassirostris*.

43. *ORYZOBORUS TORRIDUS* (Gm.).

No locality given.

44. *SPERMOPHILA OCELLATA*, sp. nov.

Supra nigra, fascia uropygiali et speculo alari parva albis: subtus alba, gutture medio (utrinque albo limbo) cum pectore nigris, hujus et laterum plumis albo ocellatis: rostro plumbeo, pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4.5, alæ 2.3, caudæ 2.8 poll. Angl.

♀. *Olivaceo-brunnea, alis caudaque fuscis, subtus dilutior, magis flavicans, abdomine medio albescente: rostro et pedibus pallide fuscis.*

Hab. Nauta.

Obs. Aff. *S. bouvronidi*, Less., sed pectore ocellato distinguenda.

Mr. Bartlett has sent home many males and a single female of this apparently new species of *Spermophila*. It belongs to the black-throated division of the black-and-white section, which contains *S. lineola*, *S. nigricollis*, *S. cerulescens*, *S. semicollaris*, and *S. bouvronides*, but is distinct from all of these, though most nearly allied to the last-named. In some of the males a few of the feathers on the head are spotted with white at the base, forming a small indistinct white medial line.

45. *SPERMOPHILA CASTANEIVENTRIS*, Cab.

Hab. Nauta.

Examples of both sexes of this species.

46. *VOLATINIA JACARINA* (Linn.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

47. *PAROARIA GULARIS* (Linn.).

Hab. Nauta.

48. *COTURNICULUS PERUANUS*, Bp.

Hab. Nauta, and Upper and Lower Ucayali.
Many specimens.

Fam. ICTERIDÆ.

49. *OCYALUS LATIROSTRIS* (Sw.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali, near Cashaboya.
Examples of both sexes of this fine species. The males measure about 12 inches in length, wing 9, tail 4·7; the females 9·5, wing 6·1, tail 3·7, and are duller in colouring.

50. *OSTINOPS CRISTATUS* (Gm.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

51. *OSTINOPS YURACARIUM* (Lafr. et D'Orb.).

Locality not marked; but Sclater has specimens from the Upper Amazons.

52. *OSTINOPS ATROVIRENS* (Lafr. et D'Orb.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

53. *OSTINOPS ANGUSTIFRONS* (Spix).

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

54. *CASSICUS PERSICUS* (Linn.).

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

55. *CASSICULUS SOLITARIUS* (Vieill.).

Hab. Nauta.

There is little doubt that *C. nigerrimus*, Spix, is the same bird. The synonym is given with a quære in Sclater's American Catalogue.

56. *ICTERUS CHRYSOCEPHALUS* (Linn.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

57. *XANTHOSOMUS ICTEROCEPHALUS* (Linn.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

58. *GYMNOMYSTAX MELANICTERUS* (Vieill.).

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

59. *QUISCALUS*, sp. ?

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

One example, not in good condition, of a small species allied to *Q. æquatorialis*.

Fam. CORVIDÆ.

60. *CYANOCORAX VIOLACEUS*, Du Bus.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Fam. DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

61. FURNARIUS TORRIDUS, sp. nov.

Rubiginosus, alis caudaque paulo saturatioribus, primariis fusconigrificantibus, omnium (nisi extimi) basibus in poyonio interiore pallide cinnamomeis: pileo toto et capitis lateribus sordide brunneis, loris et superciliis indistincte albidis: subtus pallide rufus, gula, ventre medio et subalaribus pure albis: rostro rufo, basi albicante; pedibus pallide carneis: long. tota 7 poll., alæ 3·7, caudæ 2·2, tarsi 1·2; rostri a rictu lin. dir. 1·1.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali sup. et inf.

Obs. Sp. quoad formam typica, ab omnibus aliis colore dorsi saturate rubiginoso distinguenda.

Mr. Bartlett has sent two similar examples of this bird (labelled male and female) from the Ucayali. It is a well-marked species, easily known by its dark rusty-rufous back and clearly defined white throat, the breast being light rufous. The head above is earthy brown, rather darker than in *F. cinnamomeus*. The first primary is unspotted. In the second a large rounded pale cinnamomeous spot appears in the inner web about halfway up. This increases in size in the third and next following primaries, and ultimately descends to the base of the web. The seventh and succeeding primaries have a large terminal spot of dark rufous in the inner web. There is also an oblique band of dark rufous across the primaries, beginning with the third, which corresponds with the markings on the inner web.

The wings are short, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries being nearly equal and longest.

62. FURNARIUS MINOR, Von Pelzeln, Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxi. p. 321, et xxxiv. p. 115.

Hab. Nauta.

Agrees with one of Natterer's typical specimens in Selater's collection.

63. SYNALLAXIS ALBIGULARIS, Selater.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

64. SYNALLAXIS TERRICOLOR, sp. nov.

Supra sordide cinereo-brunnea, fere unicolor, uropygio vix brunnescentiore: loris albidis: alarum tectricibus omnibus extus rufis: cauda pallidius rufa; reatricibus decem, pari externo brevissimo, ceteris graduatis: subtus cinerea, gulæ plumis albo terminatis; ventre medio pure albo: lateribus fusciscentibus: rostro saturate fusco, mandibulæ inferioris basi albicante: pedibus saturate corylinis: long. tota 6·3, alæ 2·2, caudæ rectr. med. 2·8; tarsi 0·9, rostri a rictu lin. dir. 0·8.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali sup. et inf.

Obs. Species corpore supra unicolori et rostro longo, caudæ quoque reatricibus decem valde graduatis ad apices acuminatis insignis.

Four specimens of this apparently undescribed *Synallaxis* were

obtained by Mr. Bartlett. It is not very like any species that we are acquainted with.

65. *SYNALLAXIS VULPECULA*, sp. nov.

Supra læte cinnamomeo-rufa, unicolor, loris et superciliis indistincte albidis: subtus alba, ventrem versus sensim fuscescente: lateribus sordidis: ventre medio punctis minutis obsolete sordidis irrorato: cauda unicolori rufa, rectricibus duodecim, pari externo medio dimidio brevior, ceteris graduatis: long. tota 5.6, alæ 2.6, caudæ 2.3, tarsi 0.85, rostri a rictu lin. dir. 0.75.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali sup. et inf.

Obs. Affinis *S. vulpinæ*, sed rostro longiore, corpore supra omnino unicolore, et ventris punctis obsolete distinguenda.

Three examples of this species, belonging to the division of *Synallaxis* with twelve rectrices, are in Mr. Bartlett's collection. It appears to come nearest to *S. vulpina* of Von Pelzeln, of which a single example is in Sclater's collection.

66. *LEPTOXYURA CINNAMOMEA* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

67. *PHILYDOR TURDINUS*.

"*Anabates turdinus*, Natt. MS.;" Von Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 110.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A single specimen, agreeing nearly enough with a typical example of Von Pelzeln's species in Sclater's collection. Natterer's examples were collected at Barra and Borba.

68. *XENOPS APPROXIMANS*, Von Pelzeln, Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 113.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

Two examples.

69. *SITTASOMUS AMAZONUS*, Lafr.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

70. *DENDROCOLAPTES VALIDUS*.

Dendrocolaptes validus, Tsch. F. P. p. 242, pl. 21. f. 2.

Dendrocops validus, Lafr. R. Z. 1851, p. 324.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A single example of this species, which we have not seen before. It appears to answer well to Tschudi's description, though the wretched figure of the 'Fanna Peruana' is barely recognizable.

71. *DENDRORNIS PALLIATA*, Des Murs.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

72. *DENDRORNIS ROSTRIPALLENS*, Des Murs.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Fam. FORMICARIIDÆ.

73. *THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69, pl. LXXXIII., et Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 345.

Hab. Nauta and Upper and Lower Ucayali.

74. *THAMNOPHILUS CORVINUS*, Gould.

Thamnophilus corvinus, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69, et Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 345 (♂).

T. melanoceps, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 28, pl. 39. f. 1 (♀).

Diallactes melanocephalus, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 18 (♀).

Thamnophilus melanocephalus, Sclater, Cat. Am. B. p. 172 (♀).

Hab. Upper Ucayali, near Cashaboya.

There can, we think, be no longer any doubt that Spix's *T. melanoceps* is the female of *Th. corvinus*. Mr. Bartlett has obtained examples of each of them in the same locality, and marks all *T. corvinus* as males, and all *T. melanoceps* as females. Sclater has already suggested that this would turn out to be the case (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 210).

75. *THAMNOPHILUS HYPERYTHRUS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 70.

Only one example of this species from the Lower Ucayali.

76. *THAMNOPHILUS NÆVIUS* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

77. *THAMNOPHILUS AMAZONICUS*, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

78. *THAMNOPHILUS ATRICAPILLUS* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

79. *THAMNOPHILUS RADIATUS*, Vieill.

Hab. Sarayacu and Nauta.

80. *PYGOPTILA MACULIPENNIS*, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali and Sarayacu.

Specimens of both sexes of this species.

81. *MYRMOTHERULA PYGMEA* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

82. *MYRMOTHERULA SURINAMENSIS* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

83. *MYRMOTHERULA MULTOSTRIATA*, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

84. *MYRMOTHERULA HÆMATONOTA*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 235.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A single female of this species, which is certainly distinct from *M.*
 PROC. ZOOLOG. SOC.—1866, No. XIII.

ornata. In Sclater's collection is an adult male collected by Natterer at Marabitanas, in May 1831.

85. MYRMOTHERULA AXILLARIS (Vieill.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

86. MYRMOTHERULA MELÆNA, Sclater.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

87. MYRMOTHERULA HAWXWELLI, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali and Nauta.

88. CERCOMACRA CINERASCENS, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 131.

Two examples from Sarayacu. Sclater's skin from the Napo, referred to this species in his American Catalogue (p. 184), is, no doubt, different, and will require a new name.

89. PYRIGLENA SERVA, Sclater.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

90. PERCNOSTOLA FUNEBRIS (Licht.).

Hab. Nauta.

91. HYPOCNEMIS CANTATOR (Bodd.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

92. HYPOCNEMIS PÆCILONOTA, Cab.

Hab. Sarayacu.

A single female of this species—the first example of this sex we have seen.

93. HYPOCNEMIS MELANOPOGON, Sclater.

Hab. Cashaboya.

94. HYPOCNEMIS MELANURA, sp. nov.

♂. *Schistacea*, capite cum gutture colloque toto, alis et cauda nigris: alarum tectricibus albo limbatis; campterio et tectricibus subalaribus albis: rostro nigro, pedibus plumbeis: long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·5, tarsi 0·9.

♀. *Brunnea*, alarum tectricibus nigricantibus, albo marginatis: subtus fulva, gutture medio et ventre medio pure albis: rostro inferiore albicante.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali sup.

Obs. Affinis sp. præc. sed tarsis longioribus et capite caudaque omnino nigris distinguenda: differt a *H. schistacea*, Scl., pileo nigro et tectricibus alarum albo marginatis nec punctatis.

Mr. Bartlett's collection contains a single pair of this species—the male from Cashaboya, the female from the Upper Ucayali.

95. HYPOCNEMIS HEMILEUCA, sp. nov.

♂. *Supra atra, macula dorsi celata alba: dorsi postici plumis*

elongatis cinerascentibus : alis caudaque nigris ; scapularium basibus, tectricum alarium maculis apicalibus et rectricum omnium apicibus cum toto corpore subtus albis : rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·5, tarsi 0·8.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali inf.

Obs. Affinis *H. melanopogoni*, sed ab omnibus affinibus corpore supra nigro subtus albo distinguenda.

Mr. Bartlett has only sent a single example of this apparently undescribed species.

96. *HYPOCNEMIS THERESÆ*, Des Murs, Voy. Casteln. Ois. p. 51, pl. 16. f. 2 ♀.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

97. *ATTILA THAMNOPHILOIDES* (Spix).

Hab. Sarayacu.

98. *FLUVICOLA PICA* (Bodd.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A single skin, apparently referable to this species.

99. *MUSCISAXICOLA FLUVIATILIS*, sp. nov.

Murino-fusca, alis nigricantibus, rufo bifasciatis : caudæ tectricibus superioribus atris, rectricis extimæ pogonio externo albicante : subtus valde dilutior, ventre et crisso pure albis ; pectore et lateribus fulvido perfusis : rostro nigro, mandibulæ inferioris basi tota albida : pedibus nigris : long. tota 5·3, alæ 3, caudæ 2, tarsi 0·8.

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali inf.

Obs. Affinis *M. maculirostri*, sed rostro brevior et magis crasso, tarsis brevioribus, alarum fasciis distinctis, et ventre albo insignis.

Mr. Bartlett's collection contains several examples of this new *Muscisaxicola* from the Lower Ucayali. It must be placed next to *M. maculirostris*. See Sclater's synopsis of the genus in 'Ibis,' 1866, p. 56.

100. *TODIROSTRUM MACULATUM*, Desm.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

101. *TODIROSTRUM CHRYSOCROTAPHUM*, Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1850, pl. 49.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Two examples of this scarce species.

102. *EUSCARTHMUS SPICIFER*.

Todirostrum spiciferum, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 363 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 67, pl. LXXXIV. f. 2.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

As Sclater has already pointed out, this species is quite different

from *Colopterus galeatus* (Bodd.), with which he had previously united it.

103. SERPOPHAGA HYPOLEUCA, sp. nov.

Murino-cinerea; *crista parva verticali nigricante*: *alis caudaque saturatoribus*: *subtus alba*: *rostro et pedibus nigris*: *long. tota 4, alæ 1·8, caudæ 1·8, tarsi 0·7.*

Hab. in ripis fl. Ucayali inf.

Obs. Affinis *S. subcristatæ*, quoad formam, colore *S. nigricanti* magis propinqua.

104. STIGMATURA BUDYTOIDES.

Culicivora budytoides, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. p. 56.

Setophaga budytoides, D'Orb. Voy. p. 330, pl. 36. f. 2.

Two examples of this singular bird, one from the Upper, the other from the Lower Ucayali. The most nearly allied species is Sclater's *Euscarthmus agilis*, afterwards transferred by him into the genus *Anæretes*. But the present bird must certainly be generically separated from *Anæretes*; and perhaps the species last referred to ought likewise to stand alone as a link between the two genera.

The characters of the genus *Stigmatura*, as we propose to call this form, consist (1) in the very short wings, the longest primaries (third and fourth) hardly exceeding the longest secondaries; (2) in the very long tail, formed by graduated feathers (much as in *Anæretes agilis*); and (3) in the long strong tarsi and short hind claw. *Anæretes agilis* has similar tarsi, but the hind claw is much stronger and longer. *Stigmatura* is further remarkable for the black and white banded tail, which is unlike anything in the whole group of *Tyrannidæ*; it is very different in style of coloration to *Anæretes*, and in this respect comes nearer to *Hapalocercus*.

105. MIONECTES OLEAGINEUS (Licht.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

106. TYRANNULUS ELATUS (Lath.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

107. CAMPTOSTOMA FLAVIVENTRE, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1854, p. 358.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Agrees with Fraser's Ecuador specimen of this species spoken of *l. c.*

108. ELAINEA PAGANA (Licht.).

Hab. Nauta.

109. ELAINEA, sp.?

Hab. Nauta and Lower Ucayali.

Two examples of a species allied to *E. mesoleuca*, Cab. & Hein., not in sufficiently good condition to distinguish therefrom.

110. ELAINEA, sp. ?

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

One example of a species belonging to the golden-crested group containing *E. placens* and its allies.

111. MYIOZETETES, sp. ?

Hab. Sarayacu.

One example of a young bird of this genus.

112. MYIOZETETES CAYENNENSIS (Linn.).

Hab. Nauta.

113. RHYNCHOCYCLUS MEGACEPHALUS (Sw.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

114. PITANGUS SULPHURATUS (L.).

Hab. Nauta.

115. MYIOBIUS NÆVIUS (Bodd.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

116. MYIOBIUS, sp.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

One specimen in bad condition, which we are unable to determine.

117. MYIOBIUS XANTHOPYGIUS (Spix).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

118. PYROCEPHALUS RUBINEUS (Bodd.).

Upper and Lower Ucayali.

119. MYIARCHUS, sp. ?

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Two examples of an undetermined species in Sclater's collection.

120. EMPIDONOMUS VARIUS (Vieill.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

121. TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS, Vieill.

Hab. Nauta and Sarayacu.

Many specimens of this widely distributed species.

122. TYRANNUS PIPIRI, Vieill.

Hab. Nauta.

Two specimens. In our opinion indistinguishable from North-American specimens. D'Orbigny (Voy. p. 313) has noticed this species as far south as Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Bolivia.

123. TYRANNUS, sp.

One skin, from the Upper Ucayali, apparently referable to a new

species allied to *T. pipiri*, but not in a sufficiently perfect state for description.

124. *TYRANNUS AURANTIO-ATRO-CRISTATUS*, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. p. 45; D'Orb. Voy. p. 312.

Tyrannus inca, Sclater, ex Licht. MS., P. Z. S. 1861, p. 383.

Fam. COTINGIDÆ.

125. *HADROSTOMUS MINOR* (Less.).

A single skin from the Upper Ucayali, apparently a female of this species.

126. *PACHYRHAMPHUS CINEREUS* (Bodd.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

127. *PACHYRHAMPHUS NIGER*, Spix.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

128. *PACHYRHAMPHUS*, sp.?

A skin of a female of this difficult group from the Upper Ucayali.

129. *LIPAUGUS SIMPLEX* (Licht.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

130. *SCHIFFORNIS MAJOR*, Bp.; Des Murs, Voy. Casteln. Zool. i. p. 66, pl. 18. f. 2.

A single imperfect skin from Nauta, which may probably be referable to this species, but requires comparison with the type, as it is a form little known and not sufficiently described.

131. *PIPRITES CHLORION* (Cab.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

132. *PIPRA FILICAUDA*, Spix.

Hab. Sarayacu and Upper Ucayali.

133. *PIPRA LEUCOCILLA*, Linn.

Hab. Sarayacu.

134. *PIPRA CYANEOCAPILLA*, Hahn.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

135. *METOPOTHRIX AURANTIACUS*, gen. et sp. nov. (Pl. XVIII.)

Metopothrix genus novum Piprinum: *rostrò elongato, valde compresso, paulum incurvo, dente marginali nullo: plumis in fronte brevibus, erectis, setosis: rictu glabro: alæ modicæ, dimidium caudæ vix attingentes; remigibus ii^{do}, iii^{to}, et iv^{to} fere æqualibus et longissimis, primo sextum æquante: cauda elongata, rectri-*

cibus valde graduatis: tarsi modicis, digito medio paulo longioribus; digitis anticis ad basin concretis.

Typ. et sp. unica *M. aurantiacus*.

Supra olivacea, alis fuscis, olivaceo limbatis: plumis frontis erectis, aurantiacis: subtus valde pallidior gula et pectore flavis, hoc ventrem versus dilutiore: rostro nigricanti-fusco: pedibus flavis: long. tota 4.75, alæ 2.3, caudæ rectr. med. 2, lat. 1.25; tarsi 0.6, rostri a rictu lin. dir. 0.5.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Two skins of this curious bird are in the collection. They may probably be females of a more brilliantly coloured male; but the form, which appears to belong to the *Piprinae*, is quite new to us.

136. *COTINGA CAYANA* (Linn.).

Locality not recorded.

137. *COTINGA PORPHYROLÆMA*, Sclat. et Dev. Rev. Zool. 1852, p. 226, et Contr. Orn. 1852, p. 136, pl. 96; Des Murs, Zool. Voy. Casteln. Ois. p. 65.

Hab. Sarayacu.

A pair of this beautiful *Cotinga*, which was, we believe, first discovered by Poeppig in the province of Maynas, although his specimens remained unnamed in the Leipsic collection until after it had been described by Sclater and Deville from the specimens obtained during Castelnau's expedition. Hawxwell also obtained specimens of this *Cotinga* on the Ucayali, some of which are now in the British Museum.

138. *QUERULA CRUENTA* (Bodd.).

Several specimens, all from the Upper Ucayali.

139. *CEPHALOPTERUS ORNATUS*, Geoffr.

Order II. PICARIÆ.

Fam. MOMOTIDÆ.

140. *MOMOTUS BRASILIENSIS*, Lath.

Upper Ucayali.

More rufous below than Sclater's specimens; but these birds appear to vary much with every slight change of area. It will probably be necessary to reduce the number of species allied to *M. brasiliensis* when we have a better series of examples.

141. *MOMOTUS MARTII*, Spix.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

142. *CERYLE TORQUATA* (Linn.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

Mr. Bartlett has also sent the eggs of this Kingfisher, which are glossy white, like those of other members of this family.

143. *CERYLE AMAZONIA* (Lath.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

144. *CERYLE AMERICANA* (Gm.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

Fam. GALBULIDÆ.

145. *GALBULA TOMBACEA*, Spix.

Hab. Sarayacu and Lower Ucayali.

146. *GALBULA ALBIROSTRIS*, Lath.

Hab. Sarayacu.

147. *GALBALCYRHYNCHUS LEUCOTIS*, Des Murs.

Four examples of this bird, but without the exact locality. One of them has not the white auricular spot, which is perhaps characteristic of the male bird. The wing is rather strongly spurred in this form.

Fam. BUCCONIDÆ.

148. *BUCCO MACRODACTYLUS*, Spix.

Hab. Upper Ucayali, Sarayacu.

149. *MALACOPTILA RUFÆ* (Spix).

Hab. Sarayacu.

150. *NONNULA FRONTALIS*, Sclater.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

One example.

151. *NONNULA RUFICAPILLA*, Tschudi.

Hab. Sarayacu and Upper and Lower Ucayali.

Many specimens.

152. *MONASA NIGRIFRONS*, Spix.

Locality not marked. Spix obtained his specimens on the Solimoens.

153. *MONASA PERUANA*, Bp.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

154. *CHELIDOPTERA TENEBROSA*, Pall.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

Fam. TROGONIDÆ.

155. *TROGON VIRIDIS*, L.

Trogon melanopterus, Gould, Mon. pl. 10.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

156. *TROGON RAMONIANUS*, Casteln. et Deville, Voy. p. 34, pl. 11. f. 2.

Ayanus ramonianus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. iv. p. 148.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

The original specimens obtained by Castelnau's expedition were from Sarayacu.

157. *TROGON COLLARIS*, Vieill. ; Gould, Mon. pl. 5.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

158. *TROGON VARIEGATUS*, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 49, pl. 38 a.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

159. *TROGON MELANURUS*, Sw.

Hab. Nauta and Upper Ucayali.

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

160. *NYCTIBIUS GRANDIS* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

161. *PODAGER NACUNDA*, Vieill.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

162. *CHORDEILES RUPESTRIS*, Spix.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

The eggs of this species, of which Mr. Bartlett has sent specimens, are of a grey stone-colour, blotched all over with three shades of the same colour, more thinly towards the smaller end.

163. *HYDROPSALIS TRIFURCATA* (Natt.); Tsch. F. P. p. 128.

Many examples of both sexes of this species from the Lower Ucayali. See Sclater's remarks, *anteà*, p. 141. The egg of this species is similar to that of the last, but has the ground-colour rather lighter, and the markings are more linear.

164. *NYCTIDROMUS ALBICOLLIS* (Gm.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

The egg of this species has a pinkish cream-colour ground, spotted and streaked with darker shades of the same colour.

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

165. *GLAUCIS MELANURA*, Gould.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

166. *PHAETHORNIS HISPIDUS*, Gould.

Hab. Upper Ucayali, near Cashaboya.

167. *LAMPORNIS MANGO* (Linn.).

Hab. Sarayacu.

168. *THALURANIA NIGRO-FASCIATA*, Gould.

Hab. Sarayacu.

169. *CLYTOLÆMA AURESCENS*, Gould.

Hab. Upper Ucayali.

A single, not very perfect example of this rare species. M. Verreaux's collection contains a specimen from the Rio Napo.

170. *LEUCIPPUS CHLOROCERCUS*, Gould, MS.

Five examples of this apparently new species, from Nauta and different parts of the Upper and Lower Ucayali. Mr. Gould describes it as follows:—

“Crown of the head, nape, shoulders, back, and upper tail-coverts green; tail-feathers bluish green, with a faint zone of darker green near the end; the extreme tip of all but the two central ones grey, which gradually increases in extent as the feathers recede from the middle, and becomes most conspicuous on the outer ones, where it pervades the whole of the outer web; wings purplish brown; breast greyish white, with an obscure spot of dull green in the centre of each feather, particularly those of the throat; flanks dull green; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts greyish white; bill black; feet dark brown.

“Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, bill $\frac{7}{8}$, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$, tarsi $\frac{1}{4}$.

“*Hab.* The Upper Ucayali.

“*Remark.*—This species is about the size of *Leucippus chionogaster* (*Trochilus chionogaster*, Tschudi).”

171. *THAUMANTIAS FLUVIATILIS*, Gould, *Intr. to the Troch.* p. 154.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

172. *THAUMANTIAS BARTLETTI*, Gould, MS.

Seven examples of this rather striking new species from Sarayacu. Mr. Gould proposes to name it after its enterprising discoverer, with the following characters:—

“Crown of the head, nape, and back deep grass-green, changing to bronzy green on the upper tail-coverts; throat and chest rich blue; flanks green; centre of the abdomen greyish white; under tail-coverts bronzy brown, margined with grey; tail bluish black, the upper surface of the two central rectrices washed with green, and the four outer feathers on each side obscurely tipped with grey in those specimens which, according to Mr. Bartlett, are females; wings deep purplish brown; upper mandible brownish black; under mandible flesh-colour; feet dark brown.

“Total length $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, bill 1, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, tail $1\frac{1}{4}$, tarsi $\frac{1}{4}$.

“*Hab.* The Upper Ucayali.

“*Remark.*—This species, which I have named in honour of its discoverer, is of the same size as, and closely allied to, my *Thaumantias fluviatilis*, from which it principally differs in having the breast blue instead of shining green.”

173. EUCEPHALA CÆRULEA (Vieill.).

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

174. HYLOCHARIS CYANEA (Vieill.) ?

Hab. Nauta.

A single skin, apparently of this species.

175. CHLOROSTILBON DAPHNE, Bourc.

A single specimen from Nauta, probably referable to this species.

Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

176. CROTOPHAGA MAJOR, Linn.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

177. CROTOPHAGA ANI, Linn.

Hab. Nauta.

178. PIAYA NIGRICRISSA, Sclater.

Hab. Sarayacu.

179. PIAYA MINUTA, Vieill.

Hab. Sarayacu.

180. COCCYZUS MELANOCORYPHUS, Vieill.

Hab. Upper and Lower Ucayali.

Fam. RAMPHASTIDÆ.

181. RAMPHASTOS CUVIERI, Wagl. ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 8.

Hab. Cashaboya, ♂ et ♀.

182. RAMPHASTOS CULMINATUS, Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 11.

Hab. Upper Ucayali, Sarayacu.

183. PTEROGLOSSUS CASTANOTIS, Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 19.

Hab. Sarayacu.

184. PTEROGLOSSUS HUMBOLDTII (Wagl.) ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2.
pl. 22.

Hab. Upper Ucayali, Sarayacu.

Specimens of both sexes of this species.

185. SELENIDERA LANGSDORFI (Wagl.) ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2.
pl. 33.

Hab. Cashaboya.

Fam. CAPITONIDÆ.

186. CAPITO PERUVIANUS (Cuv.).

Hab. Upper Ucayali.