EXOTIC ORNITHOLOGY,

CONTAINING

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW OR RARE SPECIES

OF

AMERICAN BIRDS,

BY

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AND

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LONDON:
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY.
1869.
The object originally contemplated by the authors of the present work was to continue the well-known series of illustrations contained in the "Planches Enluminées" of Buffon and Daubenton, the "Planches Coloriées" of Temminck, and the "Iconographie Ornithologique" of Des Murs.

The first-named book furnishes us with representations of about 1500 species of birds, the second with those of about 750, and the last with those of 70 species. Upwards of 8000 species of this class of animals being now known to science, it will be apparent that there was ample room for a succession of similar works. It is true that there have been published of late years a large number of magnificently illustrated volumes relating to various branches of ornithology. But these have been chiefly in the nature of Faunas—devoted to the birds of one particular country, or Monographs—confined to the members of a single genus or Family. The present work was originally intended to be of a completely general nature—to illustrate the many new and rare ornithic forms that have been recently discovered in nearly every part of the world's surface. As it progressed, however, the authors found that it would be more convenient to restrict it to the birds of the Neotropical Region—that is America south of the United States. No other part of the world can vie with Tropical America in the richness of its Avifauna; and nowhere else have so many brilliant discoveries been recently made as in its various districts. Moreover, one of the authors is so fortunate as to have been the original explorer of the ornithology of a very interesting portion of this Region, and has thus been enabled to append to the accounts of the species met with within this area notes on their habits and local distribution.

The present work, therefore, which has been issued in numbers since October 1st, 1866, contains in its now complete form a series of one hundred coloured illustrations of Central and South American birds. The number of species figured is 104, belonging to 51 different genera. To the final illustration of each genus has been appended in nearly every case a systematic list of all the other American species of the same genus.
known to the authors, which, it is hoped, will greatly increase the value of the volume as a work of reference.

In conclusion, the authors have to record their best thanks to Dr. William Peters, Director of the Royal Zoological Museum of Berlin, and to the authorities of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, and of the Norwich and Norfolk Museum, who have most liberally allowed some of their rarest specimens to be removed to London for the use of the present work, as well as to other kind friends who, as will be seen by references in the following pages, have favoured them with the loan of specimens and with useful information upon different points.

P. L. SCLATER.

O. SALVIN.

London, November, 1869.
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* Named on the Plate erroneously *Geotrygon chiriquensis*. See Plate liii. p. 123.
LIST OF ERRATA.

Page 1, line 15, for McCleanan read McLeanan
   1,   23,   McLeanan   McLeanan
   1,   35,   McLeanan   McLeanan
   6,   13,   McLeanan   McLeanan
   5,   18,   McLeanan   McLeanan
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   16,   1,   McLeanan   McLeanan
   45,  11,   Pastaza read Pastaza
   55,  31,   Donna del Gati read Doña del Gato
Plate xiv, for saltci read saltci
   ixiv,   Rubricatum read Rubricatum
Page 137, line 20, for McLeanan read McLeanan
   149,  4,   Ploopyga   Ploopyga
   155,  22,   Ploopyga   Ploopyga
   171,  13,   Lafresnay read Lafresnay
   172,  13,   notata read notata
   176,  3,   McLeanan   McLeanan
PLATE I.

LIIPAUGUS UNIRUFUS.

(RED-BROWN MOURNER).


" " Sclater, P.Z.S. 1861, p. 211.

" " Sel. et Salv. Bris, 1860, p. 36.

" " Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 244.


_Hab._ in statu Oaxacensi, Mexic. merid. (Boucard.): Guatamala, Vera Pacis reg. sylv. (Salvin): Isthmus Panamâ (McCleannan).

This fine species of _Lipaugus_ was first made known to science by Mr. Sclater, who described it before the Zoological Society in November, 1859, from specimens obtained by the French Collector, Adolphe Boucard, in Oaxaca, and from Guatemalan skins received through Mr. Skinner almost simultaneously. Mr. Salvin obtained numerous examples of this bird in the forest-region near Choctum, a small Indian village of Vera Paz, situated about 1200 feet above the sea-level. Here it was common, but was not met with elsewhere in Guatemala. Nor does it seem to have occurred in other collections from the more southern portions of Central America, until we come to Panama, whence Mr. McCleannan has forwarded specimens both to this country and to America.

Southwards of the Isthmus Mr. Cassin has recorded this species as having been obtained by Mr. C. T. Wood, during the Darien expedition under Lieut. Michler, “in the dry parts of the forest at Turbo, and in the Cordilleras on the river Trunado.” Mr. Cassin, who was rather doubtful about the correct determination of his birds, was kind enough to send us one of these specimens, which agreed perfectly with our examples.

In Vera Paz, Mr. Salvin observed this _Lipaugus_ in the interior of the forest, usually perched in among the lower branches of the larger trees. Its cry is loud and clear, whence it has derived the Indian name “Recho.” Its food is principally fruit, though it doubtless eats insects also. In Panama, Mr. McCleannan tells us that this species is found “in retired places in high trees,” and that its irides are brown.

The figure is taken from a specimen obtained by Mr. Salvin at Choctum, Vera Paz, now in Mr. Sclater’s collection.
Lipaugus unirufus is nearly of the same form as *L. cineraceus* of Cayenne and the Amazon-valley; having the two outer toes partially united at their bases, but has the wings rather differently proportioned, the third primary being longest instead of the fifth, and the primaries generally less pointed. It is also rather larger than *L. cineraceus*, and totally different in colour. It is very singular that all the three Central American representatives of this group of birds, belonging to three separate and easily distinguishable sections, should be of a general cinnamon-brown colour, while all the South American members of the genus are more or less cinereous.

October, 1866.
Since Mr. Sclater described this curious bird from the single example in the British Museum he has obtained a second specimen of it, which has allowed us to add some additional notes to his former description, and from which the present figure is taken.

The correct place of this species in the genus Lipaugus appears to be near Lipaugus unirufus and Lipaugus cinereus, and not along with Lipaugus hypopyrrhus and its allies, as Mr. Sclater formerly supposed. The two external digits are certainly further united than in Lipaugus cinereus and Lipaugus unirufus, but not so far as in the case of Lipaugus hypopyrrhus and its neighbours. In the last mentioned section also the sexes appear to be differently clothed, and there is a brightly coloured tuft on each side of the breast, which does not occur in the present form.

The wings of Lipaugus subalaris are rather longer and more pointed than is usual in this genus. The first primary is of the same length as the seventh, and about six tenths of an inch shorter than the second, which equals the fourth, while the third is longest.

There is no other known species liable to be confounded with the present bird, which is recognizable at first sight by its bright sulphur-yellow under-wing-coverts. It would appear to be rare in collections, the two examples above alluded to, which are both from the forest-region of the Rio Napo, being, so far as we know, the only specimens of this bird in Europe.

October, 1866.
LIPARUS Rufescens
Plate III.

LIPAUGUS RUFESCENS.
(SPECKLED MOURNER).

Lipaugs rufescens

Lipaugs rufescens... Sclater, P.Z.S. 1857, p. 276.
" "... Sclater, P.Z.S. 1861, p. 211.
" "... Salvan et Salv. His, 1859, p. 124.

L. rufescens-brunnescus, subitus clairor, uropygio et corpore subitus nigro, vittas obsolertas formans, subtilissime transfasciatis; plumarum maculis apicalibus rotundis in pectore, ventre medio et crasso sparsis, nigris; remigibus nigriscentibus, intus et extus rulo marginatis: alarum tectricibus superiores intus fusces, extus rufus, purpurascence nigro anguste terminatis; subalaribus rufis; fasciicolio pectorali utrinque erubesc: cauda unicolor, rufescens-brunnescus: rostro nigriscente, pedibus fusces: long. toti 9.5, alae 4 4, caudae 9.5. Trunca mari similis, sed maculis corporis inferioris et fasciis tectricium alarum terminabilis carenum.


The species of this bird in the Derby Museum, originally described by Mr. Sclater, was said to have been obtained at Coban in Guatemala, but, as has been already stated in our notes on Mr. McCleanan's Panama collections,* we have now grave doubts as to the correctness of the locality assigned to it. Certain it is, that among the thousands of Guatemalan skins that have come under our observation, we have never seen an example of this species, nor could Mr. Salvin obtain any information as to its existence in Vera Paz. Veragua is the most northern locality we can record with certainty for this species, examples of it in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, from one of which the figure of the male is taken, having been obtained near Santiago de Veraguas in that province by Enrique Arcé, in 1865. Further south, Mr. McCleanan has collected specimens in the vicinity of Lion-hill Station on the Panama Railway, and Arcé met with the same bird during his excursion to Chepo, about 40 miles south of the town of Panama, in 1864. The figure of the female is from a specimen obtained on this occasion, which is now in Mr. Sclater's collection.

It is to Arce that we are mainly indebted for our knowledge of the diversity of the sexes in this bird and its southern allies, which appears to have hitherto escaped observation. According to this indefatigable collector's marked specimens, it is only the male of this species which possesses the irregularly placed round black spots on the lower surface, and the narrow black purplish-shining edgings of the upper wing-coverts. The lateral pectoral tuft is likewise less developed in the female. On carefully examining the southern congeners of this bird we find indications of the existence of corresponding differences. In L. hypoppyrrhus of Brazil the belly of the male shows a number of rufous feathers interspersed among the gray plumage, each of which bears a round terminal black spot. In what we consider to be the female of this species, the coloured feathers with their terminal spots are entirely absent. In L. lateralis, which Mr. G. R. Gray, as it appears to us, has incorrectly re-united to L. hypoppyrrkus, we believe that somewhat similar differences will be found to occur, although the specimens by us do not suffice to show them very evidently.

Leaving to future observers the authentication of these observations, we subjoin to our account of this bird, a list of the ten species of the genus known to us, amended from Mr. Sclater's previously published list in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for 1861, (p. 210, et seq.)

* P.Z.S. 1864, p. 361.
Sub-genus I.—LATHRIA, Sw.
Socr. a. digitii duo externi fere omni liberi.

1. Lipaugus fuscinigerus.
Hab. in Nová Granadá.
Mus. P.L.S.

2. Lipaugus plumbeus.
Hab. in Brasilá.
Mus. P.L.S.

Socr. b. digitii duo externi ad basim conjuncti.

3. Lipaugus cinereus.
Hab. in Cayenná, Guian., et Valle Amazonum.
Mus. P.L.S.

4. Lipaugus unicolor.
Hab. in Mex. merid., Guatemala, Costá-riça et Panamá.
Mus. P.L.S. et S. G.

5. Lipaugus scolaris.
Lipaugus scolaris, Sclater, P.Z.S. 1861, p. 210, et supra Pl. II.
Hab. in rep. Aquator. ciandómaná.

Sub-genus II.—AULIA, Bp.

Hab. in Brasilis reg. syr. Merid. Or.
Mus. P.L.S.

7. Lipaugus lateralis.
Hab. in Brasilis Septentr. et valle Amazonum.
Mus. P.L.S.

8. Lipaugus recurvus.
Hab. in Veragáu et Isth. Panamá.
Mus. P.L.S. et S. G.

Sub-genus III.—LIPAUGUS, Boicé.

9. Lipaugus simplex.
Hab. in Brasilá.
Mus. P.L.S.

10. Lipaugus holmstedi.
Hab. in Guatemala et Isth. Panamá.
Mus. P.L.S. et S. G.

October, 1866.
Plate IV.

FURNARIUS TORRIDUS.

(CHESTNUT OVEN-BIRD).


Rubiginous, alis caudaque paulo saturationibus, primaris fusce-nigriceantibus, omnium (nisi extinsi) basibus in poggio interiore pallide cinnamomeis; pilo toto et capita lateribus serdide brunneis, loris et supercilii indistincte albido; subitus pallide rufus, guilk, ventre medio et subalaribus purpure albis; rostro rufo, basi albiceante; pedibus pallide carneis: long. totid. 7'0, alae 2'7, cauda 2'2, tarsi 1'2; rostri a rictu lin. dir. 1'1.

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

This Oven-bird was one of the earliest discoveries of Mr. Edward Bartlett, a young and enterprising collector now engaged in exploring the natural productions of Eastern Peru, and was recently described by the authors of the present work in their joint paper on the birds collected by him on the river Uecayali.

Mr. Bartlett has hitherto forwarded but two examples of this bird, from one of which, now in Mr. Schater's collection, the present figure is taken. But the species is so well marked by its dark rusty-rufous back and clearly defined white throat, as to leave little doubt that it is distinct from all previously described members of the genus.

The genus Furnarius embraces seven or eight species all peculiar to the southern portion of the American continent and remarkable for the extraordinary nests which they build. That of Furnarius rufus, of Paraguay and the Campos of Brazil, is very large for the size of the bird, and built wholly of mud, domed over, and with an entrance at the side, so as to resemble a brick-oven in appearance. It is often placed near or even in the houses of the natives, who have many curious stories about this familiar bird, as narrated by Azara, Burmeister, and other authorities upon American Ornithology.

We are acquainted with the following species of this genus.

1. Furnarius rufus.
   
   Hab. in Brasil. merid. interiore et Paraguay.
   
   Mus. P.L.S.

2. Furnarius figulus.
   
   Hab. in Brazil. Mer. Or. provinc. de Bahia.
   
   Mus. P.L.S.
3. **Furnarius leucopus.**


_Hab._ in Guiana Brit. (Schomb.); Rio Branco (Natt.); Cuyaba, Brasil (Natt.).
_Mus._ P.L.S.

4. **Furnarius cinnamomeus.**


_Hab._ in Rep. Aquatoriali, regione littorali (Fraser).
_Mus._ P.L.S.

5. **Furnarius minor.**


_Hab._ in Amazonias sup. fl. Madeira (Natt.) fl. Ucayali (Bartlett).
_Mus._ P.L.S.

6. **Furnarius torridus**, super Pl. IV.

_Hab._ in Amazonias sup. fl. Ucayali (Bartlett).
_Mus._ P.L.S.

One specimen belonging to a seventh species, probably undescribed, is in Mr. Sclater's collection. It is from Santa Martha, and is apparently intermediate between *F. leucopus* and *F. cinnamomeus*.

_October_, 1866.
The well-known Pompadour Cotinga of Cayenne is represented in South-eastern Brazil by the present bird, which although not quite its equal in brilliancy of colour, is nevertheless one of the handsomest of the gorgeous group to which it belongs. The veteran ornithologist, Prince Max of Neuf-Wied, was the original discoverer of this species, having met with it during his travels in Brazil in the year 1816, in the neighbourhood of Morro d’Arara, in the wooded coast-region north of Rio de Janeiro. In the first volume of his “Reise nach Brasilien,” published in 1820, Prince Max gave the specific name atropurpurea to this species. In his subsequently published “Beiträge” he relinquished this term in favour of Lichtenstein’s purpurea, which, however, was not published until 1823, so that there can be no doubt that in accordance with the rules of priority the former name should be employed. Burmeister obtained one specimen of this species near Novo Friburgo, in the wooded district of S. E. Brazil, and it is not unfrequently met with in collections of birds from Rio.

Like the other species of the group, the Brazilian Pompadour is probably a pure fruit-eater. Prince Max tells us that the digestive organs of the specimens obtained by his hunters contained only red seeds, probably of the Urucú (Bixa orellana), and cherry-like fruits, the abundant use of which seemed to have stained the intestines. Its voice is described as being like the mewing of a cat.

The genus Xipholenas (containing the Pompadour Cotingas) embraces three species, including the present; namely:

1. X. pompadoura (Linn.): Slater, Cat. A. B. p. 226, from British Guiana and Cayenne, extending inwards to Guia on the Rio Negro, where specimens were obtained by Mr. Wallace.
2. *X. lamellipennis* (Lafr.): Sclater, Cat. A. R. p. 226, from the coast of North-eastern Brazil, apparently intermediate in its range between the two other species. A specimen of this bird, in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, was obtained by Natterer near Para, and Mr. Wallace also collected examples in the vicinity of the same city. Prof. Burmeister indicates "Columbia" as its habitat, without giving any authority for the same, and is no doubt mistaken on this point.

3. *X. atropurpurea*, from the wood-region of South-eastern Brazil. Our figures of the present bird are taken from specimens in Mr. Sclater's collection.

October, 1866.
PLATE VI.

PTILOGONYS CAUDATUS.

(LONG-TAILED PTILOGONE.)

*PTILOGONYS CAUDATUS*


f. Cineræus, collo undique cum crista et gula pallida flaviocantibus; annulo oculari aureo; pīlo summo pallide cinereo; alis nitenti-nigris, testudinibus extus cinereocentibus; caudæ rectriabibus lateralisibus graduatis, barum inter, medias elongatis, omnibus nitenti-nigris, quattuor utriue externa macula alba in pognio interiore donatis: hypo-chondriis olivaceo-cinereis, crasso aurore: rostro et pedibus nigris; long. totæ 9-0, alae 3-8, cauda recta, ext. 3-6, med. 5-2. Fem. Olivaceo-cinereus forê unicolor, flavido mixtis; pīlo summo pure cinereo; annulo oculario aureo; alis caudique sienis in maris, sed obscurioribus: caudæ minima elongata.

Hab. in Costa-rici, regione elevata: Rancho Redondo (Caroéd); Volcan de Cartago (Arcōd).

For many years the only recognized species of this form was *P. cinereus*, of Swainson, described by that author in his Synopsis of the birds of Mexico, published in the year 1827, and subsequently figured in his "Zoological Illustrations." This bird, which is very well known in collections, inhabits the uplands of Mexico and Guatemala. The merit of the discovery of a second species in the highlands of Costa Rica is due to Dr. von Frantzius; its scientific appellation having been bestowed upon it by Dr. Cabanis in his memoir on the birds of Costa Rica above referred to, which was mainly drawn up from specimens transmitted to Berlin by the former naturalist.

The two species forming the sole members of the genus *Ptihogonys*, though evidently closely allied, are easily recognizable by very trenchant characters. They must nevertheless be considered as representing one another in the countries to which they belong, and as such of great interest with reference to the geographical distribution of birds in Central America. Similar instances of representative species in these two highland districts occur: for instance, the Costa-Rican *Chlorophonia calophrys* represents the Mexican *C. occipitalis*; *Diglossa plumbea* replaces *D. baritula*, and *Chloromas albilinea*, *C. fasciata*. These two districts though forming portions of continuous land are in fact islands of cold climate in a sea of heat; and we find instances of zoological dissimilarity precisely analogous to what occurs in geographical islands surrounded by sea. The difference of temperature between the highlands and lowlands forms in such cases as complete a physical barrier as the ocean itself.

We have no precise account of the habits of the Long-tailed Ptihogone, but they are doubtless very similar to those of its northern ally, *Ptihogonys cinereus*, which is the only other known species of the genus, and from which it is at once distinguishable by its elongated tail.*

* For the full synonymy and description of these two species, see Prof. Baird’s "Review of American Birds," i. p. 412, et seq. [11]
Mr. Salvin has frequently met with *P. cinereus* in the highland districts of Guatemala, where it is usually found in the zone of evergreen oaks, at an elevation of from 4500 to 7000 feet above the sea level. At Dueñas in Guatemala, these birds assemble in some numbers during the rainy season, to feed on the fruit of a species of *Ficus*. They also devour insects, seizing them in the air in the manner of Flycatchers, as do also their allies the Waxwings (*Ampelis*).

The accompanying figures are taken from examples killed by Arcé on the Volcan de Cartago and now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

*OCTOBER, 1866.*
VIREOLANUS MELITOPHRYS.
PLATE VII.

VIREOLANIUS MELITOPHRYS.
(HONEY-BROWED SHRIKELET).

Vireolanius melitophrys


Sclater, Cat. Am. B. p. 45.


Hab. in Mexico, Orizaba (Botteri), Jalapa (de Oea): in Guatemāl, Volcan de Fuego (Salvin).

This well-marked Shrikelet is the largest, and perhaps the handsomest, of the brilliant group to which it belongs, and is somewhat different from its congeners in style of coloration, looking to the snow-white under-plumage and pectoral band. The first specimens of it brought to Europe were probably those in the Berlin Museum, upon which Lichtenstein placed the MS. name Lanius chrysophrys, without troubling himself to publish any description of them. The Vicomte Du Bus went a step farther, having had a careful figure made of this bird for a plate (which has never yet been issued) in his “Esquisses Ornithologiques,” from a specimen in the Museum at Brussels. He also assigned to it the present appellation, under which it was first made known to science by Prince Charles Bonaparte.

Judging from the few examples met with among the numerous collections brought to Europe from Mexico of late years, this Vireolanius must be of rare occurrence in that country. Besides the single specimen obtained by Professor Botteri in the neighbourhood of Orizaba and that by De Oea near Jalapa, no other individuals have occurred to us from any part of the Mexican Empire. Nor does it appear to be much more numerous in the southern part of its range. Mr. Salvin only obtained three specimens of this bird during all his journeyings in Guatemala—and these all in the same locality—namely, near the ranchos of Calderas on the north side of the Volcan de Fuego. In this district in the month of September 1859, he was fortunate enough to witness a specimen of this rare species fall to his own gun. A pair of them were observed, frequenting the outer branches of the ever-green Oaks (Quercus), which constitute almost the only forest-tree of that zone of elevation on the Volcano—namely, of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea level—but only one was secured. Mr. Salvin’s two remaining examples were likewise obtained by Indian hunters in the same neighbourhood, so that there can be little doubt that this is essentially a highland form, whereas the rest of the group are believed to be inhabitants of the lower forests.

The specimen figured is one of those obtained on the Volcan de Fuego, and is now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

October, 1866.
Plate VIII

Vireolanius Pulchellus

(Beautous Shrikelet)

" " . . . . . . . Salv. Ibis, 1861, p. 147.
" " . . . . . . . ScL Cat. Am. B. p. 46.

Nitisë viridis, pileo et service cyanis: subitis flavimantiis viridia, guis pure flavis: rostro et pedibus plumbeis: long. totâ 5.5, alis 2.9, cauda 2.0. Form. mari similis, sed minus clara et striâ rutili flavicante.
Hab. in Guatemala, reg. sylvaticâ orientali (Salvii): Panama (McCleannan).

This is one of the many interesting novelties in Ornithology that Guatemala has lately divulged to us, and as in other instances was first obtained by Mr. George Ure Skinner—the enterprising pioneer of zoological and botanical discovery in that previously little known region. The authors of the present work founded their original description of this bird upon an example of this species in the British Museum, received through the agency of the last-named gentleman. Since that description was published one of them has had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of this ornamental bird in its native wilds. Mr. Salvin met with a single specimen of this Shrikelet when shooting Qesals at Bashke in the mountains above Lanquin in Vera Paz, as he has already recorded in the pages of "The Ibis." In his subsequent expedition to Guatemala in company with Mr. F. Godman this species was found to be very abundant near Choctum, a small Indian village in the low wooded region of Vera Paz, about a day's journey north of Coban. The figures represent two of the specimens obtained on this occasion, now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

The collectors employed at this latter locality have obtained from time to time a considerable number of skins of this bird, from which nearly all the Museums of Europe and America have been supplied with specimens.

Mr. Salvin generally found the present species roving amongst the outer branches of the forest-trees in quest of insect food, much according to the fashion of other Vireonidae. The sexes, as characterized above, are described from specimens dissected by Mr. Salvin himself, and are, we are inclined to think, correctly distinguished, although it remains to be proved whether there is always this difference between them.

Southwards of Guatemala this Vireolanius is said to have been met with at Panama, examples having been transmitted by Mr. McCleannan—the well known investigator of the Ornithology of that rich district—both to Mr. Salvin and Mr. Lawrence. We have, however, some [15]
doubts as to the real occurrence of this bird so far south, and suspect that Mr. McCleannan may have received his skins from a more northern locality.

We are acquainted with the following species of this genus:

1. **Vireolanius melitophrys**, *supra* Pl. VII.
   *Hab.* in Mexico et Guatemalâ, regione elevata.

2. **Vireolanius pulchellus**, *supra* Pl. VIII.
   *Hab.* in Guatemalâ, regione cálida.

3. **Vireolanius eximius**.
   *Hab.* in Nová Granâdâ interiore.

4. **Vireolanius icterophrys**.
   *Hab.* in Cayennâ usque ad Íbis Negre.

5. **Vireolanius chlorogaster**.
   *Hab.* in Peruvâ orientali.

October, 1866.
PLATE IX.

PHLOGOPSIS MACLEANANNI

(MACLEANANN’S ANT-THRUSID.

" " . . . Salvin, P.Z.S. 1865, p. 74.

Fulvouscini-brunneus; intercapulio, alarum tectricibus et secundaria nigriis, fulvo latius marginatis; collo postico angustâ castaneo; caudâ nigra: subitus castaneus, gutture tota ad medium pectus nigrum; abdomen nigro vir distincte ocellato: rostro nigro, pedibus flavis: long. tota 3, alas 3-5, caudas 3-4, tarsi 1-2, rostri a rictu 1-0.

Hab. in Isthmo Panama (McLeannan) ; Veragua (Are); Costa Rica, Tucuririqui (Are).

This brilliant species of Ant-thrush has been deservedly named by Mr. Lawrence, after its discoverer, Mr. James McLeannan, lately Station-master of the Lion-hill Station, on the Panama Railway, who has laboured so successfully in investigating the Zoology of the Isthmus—until recently almost a terra incognita to Naturalists. Mr. McLeannan’s specimens were obtained in the dense forests in the vicinity of his residence. Here this bird is not unfrequently to be met with, associating with the other Formicariidae of the district, and frequenting the ant-runs which traverse the forest in every direction. Besides Panama it is found near Santiago in Veragua, and near Tucuririqui on the eastern slope of the mountain-range of Costa Rica, from both of which localities skins have been sent by Mr. Aré.

Our figure is taken from a specimen, marked male, from Santiago, now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman’s collection.

McLeannan’s Ant-thrush is a typical species of the genus Phlogopsis, agreeing with Phlogopsis nigro-maculata in the naked space round the eye, the rounded nostril, and the undivided acrotaenia, in all of which characters it differs from Formicarius, as Mr. Salvin has already pointed out. The tail of the present bird is, however, rather longer, and more rounded than in the typical species. The rectrices are twelve in number, the outer pair being nearly an inch shorter than the medial pair.

We are acquainted with the following species of this genus:

1. P. nigro-maculata.


Hab. Bolivia, Chiquitos (D’Orbigny) ; Amazon. sup. et fl. Ucayali, (Haeussel); Rep. Equador. Rio Napo.

Mus. P.Z.S.

[17]
2. P. macleani.
Hab. Panama (McLeanan); Veraguas et Costa Rica (Arcy).
Mus. P.L.S. et S. & G.

3. P. erythroptera.
Mus. Brit.

4. P. trivittata.
Hab. in ripis fl. Amazonum sup.
Mus. Brit.

January, 1887.
Plate X.

CINCLOCERTHIA RUFICAUDA.

(RED-TAILED TREMBLER).


Fumosor-brunnea unicolor, dorso imo, alis et caudâ rufoscentibus: subitus paulî dilutior, majis cinerascens: rostro nigro, basi rufoscente; pedibus fuscis, long. totâ 9-5, alae 9-0, caudâ 9-4, rostri a rictu 1-7.

Hab. in insulâ Guadeloupeni (L’Herminier) : Nevis (Cottle).

Mus. Brit.

The peculiar form of the American group of Mimine or Mock-thrushes to which this and the two succeeding birds belong, was first made known to science by Mr. Gould, in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1835. Mr. Gould, who was acquainted with the present bird only, proposed to call it Stenorhynchus ruficaudus, but the former name having been previously used in several departments of Zoology, was altered by Mr. G. R. Gray to Cincolothia in 1840. Mr. Gould did not assign any position to the present form in the Systema Naturae, and Mr. G. R. Gray has associated it with the Furnariinae. But there can be no doubt that M. de Lafresnaye’s reference of it to the Turdidae is correct, and that it must be placed amongst the Mock-thrushes, along with Ramphocinclus, to which it is closely allied. M. de Lafresnaye, indeed, has described the present bird as a second species of Ramphocinclus, as has been already pointed out by Mr. Sclater.* But the peculiar elongated form of the head, the short stout tarsi and robust feet of the three species of Cincolothia seem to necessitate the generic separation of the two forms.

The present species has hitherto only been recorded as having been received from Nevis and Guadeloupe, though it probably also occurs in the intermediate island of Monserrat. Two examples of it in the British Museum were obtained in the first-named island, by Mr. Cottle. M. de Lafresnaye’s and M. Lesson’s skins were alike from Guadeloupe, the latter having been sent to Europe by Dr. L’Herminier, well-known for his excellent essay on the sternum of birds and other works. Mr. Sclater has a single skin of this species, purchased of one of the Parisian dealers, without any assigned locality. From this specimen our figure has been taken.

As to the habits of this bird we have unfortunately no information, but from the singular name which it bears in Guadeloupe, and which is shared by its representative in the island of Sta. Lucia,† we cannot but suppose that its mode of life exhibits some peculiarities.


† "Le Merle Trembleuse."

January, 1867.

[19]
CINCLOCERTHIA MACRORHYNCHA.

LONG-BILLED TREMBLER.

Cinclocertliia macrorhynclia Sclater, P.Z.S. 1866, p. 320.

Supra obscure cinerea, fere unicolor, capite prsecipue ad latera nigricantore: subtus lactescenti-alba, pectore et crasso cum lateribus et subalaribus fusco-chernoscentibus: rostro paulum incurvo, nigro; pedibus corylinis: long. tota 10'5, alae 4'1, caudae 3'9, rostri a rictu 2'0, tarsi 1'15.

Hab. in insula S. Lucia, Antillarum (Bonnecourt).

The only example of this species we have yet met with is the typical specimen described by Mr. Sclater as above referred to, from which also our figure has been taken. The example in question belongs to the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle of the Jardin des Plantes, and we have to express our great obligations to the authorities of that establishment for allowing us the use of it for this work.

M. Bonnecourt, the collector of this unique specimen, obtained it in St. Lucia in the year 1850. It is labelled "Le Grive Trembleuse," which is, as we have already remarked, the same name that C. ruficauda bears in Guadeloupe. The sex is noted to be female, but the male is, without doubt, scarcely different.

In a small series of drawings of the birds of St. Lucia by Lieut. Tyler, in the Zoological Society's Library, is a figure, evidently intended for this bird, marked "The Trembler."

The present species is at once distinguishable from its two allies by its long bill, but in other points of structure does not materially differ from them. The first (spurious) primary is as large as in the other two species, measuring 1'5 inch from its insertion, and being rather more than half the length of the second primary. The third is slightly shorter than the fourth, fifth, and sixth, which are equal and longest. The present specimen of C. macrorhyncha has the tarsi covered anteriorly with a continuous horny sheath, the divisions of the tarsal scutes having become almost obsolete. In specimens of C. ruficauda and C. gutturalis, these divisions are distinctly indicated and the scutes are five in number, which is probably the normal form of the genus.

January, 1867.
CINCLOCERTHIA GUTTURALIS
The present member of this genus was first described by M. de Lafresnaye, in 1843, and named *gutturalis*, as being readily distinguishable from the only species of the group then known, *C. ruficauda*, by its white throat. It also differs from *C. macrorhyncha* in its colour below, as in the present bird the under-surface is generally of a dark cinereous, white only reappearing in the middle of the belly, while in *C. macrorhyncha* the whole under-plumage is of a nearly uniform tawny whitish.

M. de Lafresnaye does not give the exact locality of his specimen. But we believe that there is no doubt that the species is from the Island of Martinique, the example in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes, from which our figure is taken, having been collected in that island by M. Plée, in 1826.

There is likewise one specimen of this species in the British Museum.

This and the two preceding species, are the only members of the genus *Cinclocerthia* yet discovered. But it is far from improbable that other islands of the lesser Antilles, may, when more diligently examined, produce representatives of the same group. It is much to be desired that a more accurate investigation of the Fauna of this part of the West Indian Islands should be made, for at present we have in truth but very little information concerning their natural productions, and zoological specimens from any of them are excessively rare in European collections.

January, 1867.
ACCIPITER VENTRALIS.
PLATE XIII.

ACCIPITER VENTRALIS.

(RED-CHESTED SPARROW-HAWK).


Supra obscure plumbeus; subtus castaneus, gula albicante, pectore plumbeae; alis nigris, subtus albo trans-fasciatis; caudâ nigrâ, fasciis transversis quinque, subtus albis, supra plumbeis, iterum margine apicale albo; rostro nigro, pedibus flavis, unguibus nigris; long. tota 100, alae 6-8, caudae 5-5, tarsi 2, dig. med. cum ungue 1-6. Fess. mari similis, sed major et gula dilutior, fere albida; pectore vix plumbeo tincto.

Hab. in Nova Granadâ int.

This well-marked species of Sparrow-hawk, was described by Mr. Sclater at a meeting of the Zoological Society, in May, 1866, from an example placed in his hands for examination by Mr. J. H. Gurney, and named ventralis, from the rich rufous colouring of the under-plumage, by which it may readily be distinguished from every other American species of the genus. Our figure is taken from the typical specimen, which is destined to form part of the rich collection of Raptorial birds in the Norwich and Norfolk Museum. Two other specimens of this species are contained in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, to which they were transmitted by M. Lindig from New Granada. The specimen we now figure is also from that country, the skin being of the unmistakable form by which the work of all the native collectors in the vicinity of Bogota may be recognized.

There is a single mounted specimen of this Sparrow-hawk in the British Museum, also received from Bogota. It is not quite adult, and is less rufous below, presenting faint traces of transverse markings. The under tail-coverts are nearly white, and the plumbeous tinge on the chest is not apparent. In this stage of plumage it somewhat resembles *A. erythrocnemius*, to which species this specimen has been doubtfully referred by Mr. Sclater, in his list of the birds of Bogota.*

* P.Z.S. 1855, p. 134.

January, 1867.

[25]
ACCIPITER CHIONOGASTER.

(White-Chested Sparrow-Hawk).


Supra fumido-niger; subitus albus, gulae et pectoris plumarum rachidibus angustissimis nigritis: tibis pallidi rufescenscentibus: cauda fusco-nigrâ, fasciis quatuor transversis super griseovent-fuscis subtés albis, margine quoque apicali albo: alarum remigibus subtés albo nigroque transvittatis; subalaribus pectore consceloribus: rostro nigro, pedibus flavis, ungibus nigris. 

Esen. mari similis, sed major: long. tota 14-0, alae 8-0, cauda 6-3, tarsi 2-2, dig. medi cum ungue 2-0.

Hab. in Guatemala.

This Sparrow-hawk was first described by Dr. Kaup, from specimens in the Derby Museum, procured by Delattre in the vicinity of Coban, Vera Paz. Mr. Salvin, during his various excursions in Guatemala, met with it not unfrequently in the same country, having obtained examples near Lanquin, Chocotum, and San Geronimo, all in the Province of Vera Paz. A single specimen was likewise obtained in the Pacific Coast-region below Dueñas, which shows that the bird is pretty generally distributed over the whole of Guatemala. Nothing special was noted as to its habits, which quite resemble those of our well-known A. nisus.

As will be seen by our list of synonyms, we have hitherto always referred this bird to the Brazilian Accipiter erythrocnemis, of which it is doubtless the northern representative. But a recent comparison of Mr. Salvin's series of specimens with the typical examples of the Brazilian species in the British Museum, has convinced us that there are good grounds for separating the two forms. In Accipiter erythrocnemis the tibiae are deep rufous—almost chestnut, as its name imports—the lower surface over the chest and flanks is transversely barred, and, though these markings become somewhat obsolete in the adult, they never appear to vanish entirely. In the present species, so far as we are acquainted with it, there are no signs of transverse markings below in any stage. A skin of this bird in Mr. Salvin's collection, which presents indications of immaturity in having narrow light margins to the wing-coverts, precisely resembles the adult in its lower plumage.

Our figure is taken from the female specimen shot at Lanquin, as mentioned by Mr. Salvin in "The Ibis." In an early number of the present work, we propose to give a figure of the true A. erythrocnemis, and to point out the differences between the two species more in detail.

January, 1887.
RUPICOLA SANGUINOLENTA.


Rupicola sanguinolenta


Rupicola saturata

Schletter, P.Z.S. 1859, p. 91.

Rupicola saturata


Saturate coccinea, crista unicore: alis et cauda nigris; secundariis tribus externis cinereis: rostro aurantiaco, pedibus flavis: long. tota 12'0, alas 7'2, cauda 4'4, tarsi 1'4. Plum. obscuro rufo-brunneo, dorso uropygique rufescens, pileo brunnescentiore.

Hab. in rep. Equatoriali Transandeana, Stanegal (Fraser).

The first skins of this brilliantly coloured species brought to Europe were, we believe, those collected by M. Jules Bourcier, during his consulateship in Ecuador, about the year 1850, but the bird was not distinguished from its close ally, the Peruvian Cock-of-the-rock, until 1859, when Mr. Gould pointed out its differential characters, in a communication made to the Zoological Society. These are indeed but slight, consisting mainly in its slightly smaller size, and the blood-red rather than orange-tinted plumage. But the latter is sufficiently striking to be noticeable at first sight.

Mr. L. Fraser obtained examples of this species in February 1859 at Nanegal, a village on the western slope of Pichincha, about 4000 feet above the sea-level. We believe it to be restricted to the western slope of the main range, representing in this district the Rupicola peruviana of the eastern face of the Andes.

We have no account of the habits of this particular species in a state of nature, but they are doubtless similar to those of the other known members of the group. Concerning these we may refer our readers to Schomburgk’s interesting notes on Rupicola crocea, as observed in the Roraima mountains of British Guiana,* and to Goudot’s account of the nesting of R. peruviana, in New Granada,† as the two most prominent articles on this subject.

We subjoin some remarks upon the present state of our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the three known species of Rupicola; concerning which much additional information is still required.

R. crocea, the best known species of the genus, seems to be confined to the granitic plateau of the interior of the three Guianas. Waterton gives a mountain on the river Oyapoc, in Cayenne,

as a locality where it is abundant,‡ and the European dealers are usually well supplied with skins of the well-known "make" of that colony. Richard Schomburgk, as we have already mentioned, met with it in the Roraima mountains, in the interior of British Guiana, at an altitude of about 1000 feet, when engaged in his search for the ripe seeds of the Strychnine (Strychnos toxifera.) Mr. Wallace encountered it on the opposite side of its range, on the Serra de Cobati, near Guia on the Upper Rio Negro.

The specimens of the Peruvian Cock-of-the-rock (R. peruviana) that have come before us, have been mostly received in collections from Bogota. Whether these were collected in the valley of the Magdelema, or on the opposite watershed, or both, we have no means of ascertaining. Goudot, whose nesting-experiences of this species in New Granada we have before alluded to, unfortunately does not give the exact locality where he observed it.

Tschudi speaks of having seen many hundred examples of R. peruviana,† in Peru, but he also neglects to mention the precise district in which they occurred. We cannot, however, be wrong in supposing that it was in the eastern wood region of that country, as Markham mentions having met with "Cocks-of-the-rock" in the provinces of Caravaya, on the upper affluents of the Purus.‡ Moreover, D'Orbigny obtained examples of this bird in the adjoining wood-region of Bolivia on the eastern slope of the Andes of Yungas and in the mountains east of Cochabamba.§

As regards the present species, R. sanguineola, we have already stated that we believe it to be strictly confined to the Transandean forests of Ecuador. Cabanis and Heine, who have described what we consider to be the same species, under the name of R. saturata, say that their specimens were stated to have been received from Bolivia. But knowing how little reliance is to be placed on the localities given by dealers, we cannot help thinking there must have been some error on this point.

Full reference to the synonymy of the three species will be found in Mr. Sclater's Catalogue of American Birds, p. 253. Our figure is taken from one of Fraser's specimens, from Nanegal, now in Mr. Sclater's collection.

‡ Travels in South America, &c., p. 255. § Voy. dans l'Am. Merid. Ois., p. 294.

JANUARY, 1867.
Plate XVI.

Porzana Rubra.

(RED CRAKE.


Lat. rubra, subitus medialiter dilabitur, guìa albicantior: pileo toto et capitis lateribus saturato cinereis: renigibus et restrictibus cum uropygis obscurè fusco-nigris: rostro nigro; pedibus olivaceis: long. tota 6'0, alae 3'25, caudæ 1'7, rostri ab angulo oris 0'5, tarsi 1'2.

Hab. in Guatemala, prov. Vera Pacis, in terrâ calídâ (Salv.)

This well-marked Crake, which is an inhabitant of the lowlands of Guatemala, may be considered as the northern representative of Porzana cayennensis of South America. It is, however, readily distinguishable from that species by the dark ash-colour of the crown, which in P. cayennensis is rufous like the back.

Mr. Salvin first encountered this species in its native state whilst collecting at Coban, in the Province of Vera Paz, in November, 1859; though he had become previously acquainted with it, from specimens transmitted to this country by Mr. Skinner. It was, however, found to be much more abundant in the vicinity of Choctum during his subsequent visits to the lowlands of Vera Paz, in company with Mr. F. Godman, in February, 1862; and our figure is taken from one of the individuals obtained on this occasion, which is now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman’s collection.

In its habits Porzana rubra is a true marsh-crake, frequenting the grassy swamps and reedy edges of the lagoons, which occur at intervals in the more open parts of the forests. Its flight is very weak and slow, so much so that the Indian collectors, after forcing it to take wing not without some difficulty, on more than one occasion succeeded in打着 it down with the single clay pellet discharged from their sebaratana, or blow-guns.

The Crakes have been divided up into so many small (so-called) genera, without any characters being assigned to these, and there is so much confusion as regards the priority of their names, that we have for the present, at least, felt ourselves compelled to revert to Vieillot’s term, Porzana, as a generic name for the whole of them. The present species belongs to a group distinguishable by a nearly uniform coloration, generally more or less rufous, and the entire absence of spots and stripes, to which Bonaparte has applied the name Rufipollus.†

* Vieillot’s Analyse, p. 61, (1816).—Type Rallus porzana, Linn.—Porzana marretta, (Leach).
† Compt. Rend. xliii. p. 509, (1856).—Type Rallus cayennensis, Gm.
ACCIPITER ERYTHROONEMIS
PLATE XVII.

ACCIPIPER ERYTHROCNEMIS.

RED-THIGHED SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco niasus
Niaea striatus
Accipiter erythrocnemis
Niaea fringillarius, subsp. erythrocnemis
Niaea vel Accipiter erythrocnemis

Max. Beitr. iii. p. 111.
G. R. Gray, List of Accipitres, p. 70, (1848).
Kaup, Arch. f. Nat. xvi. Bd. i. p. 34, (1850).
Kaup, Contr. Orn. 1850, p. 64.

Supra fumido-niger; subitus albus, pectore et lateribus striis rachidum nigris item fascis angustis transversis subobsoleté notatis; tibiae lateralis ferrugineis; caudá fusco-nigrá, fascis latís sex, subitus alba, supra griseoconti-fascias, ornátá; alarum remigibus subitus albo nigroque transvittitáta; subalaribus albis: rostro nigro, ceró flavídâ; pedibus flavis: long. tota 110, alae 6-6, caudae 5-0, tarsi 1-9, dig. med. et unc. unguis 15. Avis junior, fem. subitus masculis triangularibus emíntissimi notata et hypochondris quoque ferrugineis: long. tota 12-0, alae 7-7, caudae 5-0, tarsi 1-9.

Hab. in Brasilia, Merid. Oriënt.

It might, no doubt, be possible to find older synonyms of Vieillot, and other authors in all probability applicable to this species, which seems to represent our common Sparrow-hawk, in Brazil. But looking to the state of confusion into which the American members of this group have been thrown by the practice of endeavouring to identify the vague descriptions of the older authors, we think it more prudent to retain for the present bird a name, which, having access to the typical specimens, we can affirm is undoubtedly applicable to it. Under our illustration of the nearly allied Accipiter chionogaster (ante PL XIV.) we have pointed out the distinctions between this and the Guatemalan bird,—the only American species with which it can be easily confounded when adult, though in the immature forms of all the species there is, of course, a very general resemblance.

Prince Maximilian of Neu Wied, who identifies this bird with the European Sparrow-hawk, did not himself procure it in Brazil, but obtained one specimen of it from a collector, near Bahia. Burmeister calls it striatus, after Vieillot, but Vieillot's Accipiter striatus, (Ois. de l'Am. Sept. 1. p. 42, t. 14), is founded on a species of St. Domingo, most probably referable to Accipiter fuscescens, and we cannot therefore use his name. Burmeister, however, very accurately points out the differences between the present species and A. fuscescens, and truly states it to be more nearly allied to the European A. nius. He tells us, moreover, that it is a common species in the district of Brazil which he traversed, often coming near the villages and feeding on small passerine birds (such as Zonotrichia pileata), after the same fashion as our well-known Sparrow-hawk. Burmeister obtained
his specimens in the neighbourhood of Lagoa Santa, and Novo Friborgo, but saw it in other places, and it probably extends all over the South-eastern parts of Brazil. Whether it is also found in the adjoining States of South America we cannot positively say, but in all probability Azara’s “Esparverillo”, (Apunt. I. p. 121, No. 27), must be referred to this species, and D’Orbigny’s “Nisus striatus” from Yuracares in Bolivia, (Voy. Ois. p. 88), may also be conjectured to belong to it.

Our figures are taken from the typical specimens of this species in the British Museum. We may note that Mr. Gray never gave any description of this bird, and that the first published characters are those of Dr. Kaup, above referred to. The species should therefore be correctly cited as Accipiter erythrocnemis, Kaup.

Specimens in the Paris Museum, probably referable to the young of this species, are marked “Sparvius guttatus, Vieillot,” and “Nisus variatus, Cuv.” But these names are both strictly applicable to Azara’s “Esparverillo pardo y goteado,” which, as far as we can judge from his description, is in all probability a very different bird.

May, 1867.
ACCIPITER CASTANILIUS.

(Chesnut-Sided Sparrow-Hawk).

As will be apparent by our figure, the Accipiter castanilius is one of the most strongly marked species of the numerous genus to which it belongs, being readily recognizable, in its adult stage at least, by its deep chesnut flanks and broadly banded under-plumage. It is surprising that so noticeable a species should have remained unknown so long, but, as far as we can make out, the first specimens of it received in Europe were those obtained by M. Verreaux’s collector, in the vicinity of S. Martha, about the year 1852, upon which Prince Bonaparte’s description was founded. It is probable that, like many other birds, this Sparrow-hawk has a very limited range, and is confined to the lower valley of the Magdalena,—a country in which few collections have been formed. If it ascended far up the valley it would come within the grasp of the diligent bird-hunters of Bogota, which does not appear to have been the case.

The Chesnut-sided Sparrow-hawk is of about the same size as Accipiter collaris, Sclater, and is more nearly allied to that bird than to any other American Sparrow-hawk, having the same robust tarsi and short toes. A. collaris is, however, a very distinct species, as reference to the plate and description of that bird in the "Ibis"* will shew.

Our figure of this species is taken from a specimen in the British Museum, which was purchased of M. Verreaux. The bird is decidedly very rare, and we do not recollect to have seen it in any other collection.

* Ibis, 1860, p. 147, t. 6.

May, 1867.

[35]
CICHLOPSIS LEUCOGONYS
**PLATE XIX.**

**CICHLOPSIS LEUCOGONYS.**

**(YELLOW-BILLED CICHLOPSIS).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turdus leucogonys</td>
<td>Licht. in Mus. Berol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cichlopsis leucogonys</td>
<td>Cab. Mus. Hein., i. p. 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchis leucotis</td>
<td>Bp. Cons. p. 335, (excl. syn.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cinnamomecenti-fusca, guttura medio vix rufescens; abdomen pallide cinereo, crissio flavicante; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavicenti-albo; pedibus fuscis; long. tota 8'0 alas 8'4, caudee 2'5, tarsi 0'85.

Hab. (ut dictur) in imp. Brasil.

This rare and little-known American form was first recognizably described by Dr. Cabanis, in a note to the first volume of the "Museum Heineanum," and constituted a special genus of his sub-family Bombycillinge, under the name "Cichlopsis."* It appears, however, to have been previously indicated by a curt description in Bonaparte's Conspectus, although confounded with Ptilogonys leucotis, of Tschudi,—a very different bird. It may also have given origin to the two synonyms of Lesson, above quoted, although it would be hazardous to affirm this positively, without access to the specimens whence that author's imperfect descriptions were taken.

For the specific name of the present bird Dr. Cabanis adopted Lichtenstein's MS. term leucogonys, by which it had been long designated in the Berlin Museum. Unfortunately, however, he misquoted this very characteristic name by writing it leucogenys, and thus, as has been already shewn,† led Prince Bonaparte to fall with greater readiness into the error above mentioned. A few years subsequently that illustrious but inaccurate Ornithologist committed the further mistake of re-describing this bird as a new genus and species of "Vireonae," under the name Myiarchis ochrata, borrowed from the MSS. of Dr. Schiff of Frankfort.

So much for the literary history of the Cichlopsis. As regards its habits in a state of nature we have absolutely no information. We do not know in what part of the vast and varied empire of Brazil it is met with, and indeed are not sure that it is actually Brazilian at all.

* ελευθ, turdus et ωγος, similitudo.  
† Cf. Solater, P.Z.S. 1858, p. 542.
None of the recognized authorities on Brazilian Ornithology speak of it, and not one of the specimens of this bird that we have examined has any definite locality attached to it. These specimens, we may observe, are only three in number—a skin in Mr. Sclater's collection purchased of a dealer in Leeds—which is represented in our figure and also formed the subject of Professor Baird's remarks in his "Review of American Birds," and one example in each of the Museums of Berlin and Philadelphia.

As regards the difficult question of the correct systematic position of Cichlopsis, we may say that we share in the doubts already expressed by Professor Baird* as to its having much to do with the Bombycillineæ, or, as we prefer to call them, the Ampelineæ, to which group Dr. Cabanis has referred the genus. There can, indeed, be no doubt that Cichlopsis is very closely allied to Myiastes, of which it possesses all the most prominent characters, differing only in the longer and much stouter bill, and more uniform style of plumage. So that wherever Myiastes is to be placed, Cichlopsis must go next to it. And, as we shall presently point out, in referring to figures of some of the latter group, which we propose to give in our next number, Myiastes appears to have been wrongly associated with Ampelis, and should be more correctly referred to the Turdideæ—under which head we include the Sylviideæ—being more nearly allied to Sialia than to any other American form of this family.


May, 1867.
Plate XX.

NYCTIBIUS BRACATEATUS.

(SPANGLED NIGHT-BIRD).

Nyctibius bracteatus


Nyctibius rufus


Schletter, P.Z.S. 1866, pp. 130, 585.

Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 711 (1848).

Sclater, P.Z.S. 1866, p. 130.

Laete rufus, plumis minutissimis nigro variegatis, scapularibus et secundariis alarum neecon ventre tete cum crissio maculis albis quadratis terminalibus ornatis, his maculis, praecipe in scapularibus et ventre, nigro suprâ et subâ marginatis; remigibus alarum fuco-nigris extâ rufescentibus; caudâ letâ rufâ nigro trans fasciata; alis subâ nigricantibus; long. tota 9.0, ale 9.4, cauda 5.0.

Hab. in Guiana Britannica et valle Amazon.
Mr. Gould describes his *Nyctibius bracteatus* as from "Bogota." This may be a correct locality, but, amongst many thousands of Bogota skins examined, we have never met with it. A more certain patria is British Guiana, where Schomburgk obtained a single specimen. Hence it extends over the Amazon valley as far as Pebas, where Messrs. Castelnau and Deville obtained an example now in the Paris Museum.

*Nyctibius bracteatus* is a very well-marked species, distinguished by its small size, red colouring, and the quadrate white spots on the scapulars and plumage below. It cannot well be confounded with any of the five other known species of the genus, which stand as follows, taking the larger sized first:—

1. **Nyctibius grandis.**
   *Caprimulgus grandis*, Gm.: Buff. Pl. Enl. 325.
   *Hab. Cayenne, (Baff.): British Guiana, (Schomb.): Caraccas, (Lerwan in Mus. Par.): Upper Uonyale, (Bartlett): littoral of S.E. Brasil, (Max.).

2. **Nyctibius therus.**
   *Hab. Littoral of S.E. Brasil, (Max.).

3. **Nyctibius longicaudatus.**

4. **Nyctibius jamaicensis.**

5. **Nyctibius leucopterus.**
   *Hab. Littoral of S.E. Brasil, (Max.).

Full details concerning the synonymy and other particulars of these species have been given by Mr. Sclater, in his recently published papers on the American Caprimulgidae.*


May, 1867.
This Wren somewhat resembles the *Cyphorhinus musicus* of Cayenne, figured in the Planches Enluminees, under the name "Le Musicien de Cayenne," and was formerly considered by Mr. Lawrence to be identical with that species. Such, however, is not the case, the bird being in fact, much more nearly related to *Cyphorhinus modulator*, and to the species figured in the next plate than to *C. musicus*, which is readily distinguishable from all its congeners by the white spots on the back of the neck. Mr. Sclater, to whom Mr. Lawrence’s specimens were sent for comparison, pointed out this error, and proposed to call this bird *Cyphorhinus lawrencii*, under which name it will be found described in our paper on Panama birds, in the Zoological Society’s Proceedings for 1864.

As in many other cases, we owe the discovery of this bird to Mr. J. McLeannan, to whose energetic researches on the Isthmus of Panama we have already alluded. We have no particulars as regards its habits, but in all probability it is an excellent songster—like the two best-known species of the genus, *C. musicus* and *C. modulator*. Besides Mr. McLeannan’s examples, the only specimens we have seen of the present Wren were collected by Aré during his short sojourn at Chepo, about forty miles south of the town of Panama on the Pacific slope.

As already stated, the nearest allies of the present bird are *C. modulator* and *C. phaeoccephalus*. From both of these species it is distinguishable by the distinct termination of the rufous colouring below at the breast, and the cinereous belly, in which respects it more closely resembles *C. musicus* than either of the above-named species.

Our figure of this bird is taken from a Panama skin collected by Mr. McLeannan, now in Mr. Sclater’s collection.

MAY, 1867.
CYPHORHINUS PHÆOCEPHALUS.
Plate XXII.

Cyphorhinus Phæoccephalus.
(Dusky-Headed Wren).

Cyphorhinus phæoccephalus


Hab. in republica Equatoriali, regione littorali.

Mr. L. Fraser, during his expedition to Ecuador, passed the three final months of the year 1859 at Esmeraldas on the sea-coast—the capital of the most northern province of the republic. About 94 species of birds were obtained here, but although the locality had not, as far as we know, been previously visited by collectors, very few of them proved to be new to science. Amongst them, however, were examples of the present species of Wren, which was shortly afterwards characterized by Mr. Sclater, from Mr. Fraser’s specimens: from these also our figure has been taken. Mr. Fraser states that the two examples obtained were met with “flying from bush to bush, singing, along with four or five others.”

The present species is distinguishable from C. modulator by its blackish head and larger bill, and from C. lawrenceii of Panama by its brown belly, which is like that of C. modulator.

The genus Cyphorhinus of Cabanis, as restricted by Prof. Baird, forms a small but well-marked section of the family Troglodytidae, which is so largely represented in South America. The characters which readily distinguish it from other sections of the family are the high straight culmen, and more especially the circular nostril which is entirely surrounded by membrane.

We are acquainted with four species of the genus, which may stand as follows:

1. Cyphorhinus modulator.


Hab. Bolivia, prov. Yungas, (D’Orb.): Eastern Peru Uchumamba, (Teclodi), Sarayacu, (Cast. et Dev.).

2. Cyphorhinus Phæoccephalus. (Pl. XXII).

Hab. Western Ecuador, Esmeraldas.


Hab. Panama.

4. Cyphorhinus musicus.

Turdus musicus, Bodd ex Pl. Ess. 709.—Turdus cantans, Gm. S.N. p. 825.—Turdus rufus, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 358.

Pitiusus rubecula, Sw. N.H. Birds, II. p. 319.—Thryothorus carinatus, Sw. Orn. Draw. t. 14.—Cyphorhinus musicus,

Sclater, Cat. Am. B. p. 19.

Hab. Cayenne, (Buff.).


May, 1867.

[43]
TROGLODYTES SOLSTITIALIS
BRUINNEICOLLIS
Plate XXIII, Fig. 1.

TROGLODYTES SOLSTITIALIS

(EQUATORIAL WREN).

* Troglodytes solstitialis *


Supra rufescenti-brunneus unicolor, alis et caudâ nigro transfasciatis: uropygii maculis albis cellatis nullis: supercilii distinctis et lateribus cepitis fulvis: subitus fulvus, ventre medio albicans, crisseo nigro transfasciato: long. totâ 3 9, alae 1 9, caudâ 1 3, tarsi 0 8.


This little Wren was one of Mr. Fraser's discoveries during his expedition to Ecuador, in 1857 and the following years. The species was met with in June 1858, in the vicinity of Matos and Pinipi,—two little villages on one of the upper branches of the Pastazza, some dozen leagues or so from Riobamba, and probably rather below 10,000 feet above the sea-level. Two examples only were obtained, which were noted by Mr. Fraser as having the irides "dark-hazel." Other skins were subsequently procured near Nanegal in the same republic, and Mr. Sclater's collection contains a single example of the same bird from Bogota, so that it probably inhabits the whole of the elevated districts of New Granada and Ecuador.

*Troglodytes solstitialis* is a smaller and shorter-winged species than the common *T. furvus* of South America, which it generally resembles. It is also of a darker and more uniform rufous above—and the belly is much lighter, nearly white in the middle. The ground-colour of the tail in the present species is dark-brown like the back, and the black bands are closer and more numerous. The crissum is banded, which is not the case in *Troglodytes furvus*, and there is a very distinct superciliary stripe, which is nearly evanescent in the allied species.

Our figure of this species is taken from one of the typical specimens from Ecuador in Sclater's collection. It is marked "male," but the sexes are in all probability identical.

May, 1867.
PLATE XXIII, Fig. 2.

TROGLODYTES BRUNNEICOLLIS.

(BROWN-NECKED WREN).

Trogodytes brunneicollis


Sclater, P.Z.S. 1859, p. 303.

Supra saturatâ marion-brunneus, superciliis palido fulvis; dorsu toto alis et caudâ nigro transfuscatis; his fasciis marginem inferiorem sese albicantem exhibentibus: subtus ad medium pectus rufescens-fulvus, ventre toto hyacinthroan-dris et crasso albidis, nigro frequentissimo transfuscatis: long. totâ 4-5, ale 2-3, cauda 1-8, rostri a rictu 0-7.

Hab. in Mexico Meridionali, La Parada (Boucard), Orizaba (Sumichrast): Guatemala, Volcan de Fuego (Salvin).

This is a well-marked species of Wren, somewhat resembling Trogodytes hyemalis in general plumage, but easily distinguishable by its larger size and longer tail. It is, in fact, strictly referable to the section allied to Trogodytes eidon, whilst Trogodytes hyemalis is more nearly allied to Trogodytes europæus.

We owe the discovery of this species, as of many other rare Mexican birds, to the researches of M. Adolphe Boucard. In December, 1857, M. Boucard obtained his first specimens of it at La Parada, a village situated about six leagues from Oaxaca, in the "tierra fría" of Southern Mexico, some 10,000 feet above the sea-level. Other examples were collected at Cinco Señores, in the same district, about three months afterwards. The species, however, is not confined to the western provinces of Southern Mexico, as Prof. Baird records its having been obtained near Orizaba, by Prof. Sumichrast; and two skins in Mr. Sclater's collection, procured by M. de Oca near Jalapa, and formerly doubtfully referred to T. eidon, appear to be the young of this bird. Further south, T. brunneicollis extends into Guatemala, examples having been shot by Mr. Salvin in the forest-zone of the Volcan de Fuego, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, in September, 1859. Mr. Salvin also noticed this species on subsequent visits to the Volcano, but generally at a rather higher elevation of about 10,000 feet, where the pine-region commences. It was generally seen in small parties of five or six individuals, among the coarse grass and shrubs, keeping carefully away from view, and uttering a rather clear wren-like call-note.

Our figure of this Wren is taken from one of the typical specimens in Mr. Sclater's collection, obtained by Boucard at La Parada.

May, 1867.

[46]
ICTERUS PUSTULATUS
Plate XXIV.

**ICTERUS PUSTULATUS.**

(Spot-Backed Hang-Nest).

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*L. pustulatus*—Licht. in Mus. Berol.  
*Passerolis pustulatus*—Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 757.  

Aurantius, rubro tintus: interscapulo nigro guttato; aeneis caudaque nigris, illis albo marginatis et bujos apice anguste albo; loris et guttate teto nigris; subalaribus flavis; remigum marginibus albis; rostro et pedibus plumbeis: long. tota 8-5, aeni 9-0, caudae 9-8, tarsi 9-7. Fem. omnino dilutior; magis flavescens, interscapulo olivaceo nigro guttato.  

Hab. in Mexico Meridionali, La Parada (Boucard, 1858); Atlisco (Boucard, 1865); Mazatlan (Neboux, in Mus. Paris).

The brilliant group of Golden Hang-nests forms a conspicuous feature in the Ornithology of Mexico and Central America, extending northwards into the United States, and southwards into the northern parts of South America, but in each case in diminishing numbers, as regards species. Southern Mexico appears to be about the focus of the group, more than a dozen species occurring in this country, whilst Guatemala has very nearly, if not quite as many. In the latter country, according to Mr. Salvin's observations, these birds are rather locally distributed, but numerous wherever they are found, and well-known everywhere, not only from their conspicuous colouring, but also on account of the short sweet song possessed by several of them.

The present beautiful species was described by Wagler, as long ago as in 1829, in one of the supplementary papers to his "Systema Avium," published in the "Isis." His characters were taken from examples in the Berlin Museum, which bore the Ms. name "Icterus pustulatus, Lichtenstein,"—and were probably from Deppe's Mexican collection. As far as we know, *I. pustulatus* appears to be mainly a western species, having been obtained by M. Boucard at La Parada in Oaxaca; and by Neboux during one of the French expeditions near Mazatlan. Prince Bonaparte states that specimens of this bird were collected by Delattre in "California." Mr. Salvin also has a skin of the present species, purchased of a London dealer, with one of Mr. Gruber's printed labels on it, on which is written, "Icterus cucullatus, Hooded Oriole, Cape S. Lucas, May, 1861. 2. no. 178." We do not much doubt the accuracy of this locality, for, although Prof. Baird seems to think its Californian occurrence somewhat apocryphal,
here seems to be no reason why it should not be found in the southern borders of that country, —or at least in Lower California.

*Icterus pustulatus*, in its adult stage, is unmistakably distinguishable from every other known species of the group, by the clearly defined spotting of the interscapulars. Its nearest ally is *I. mentalis* of Lesson, which generally resembles it, but has the interscapulary region all black, and less white on the wings. The lower plumage of these two species is quite alike, and is remarkable, even among the *Icteri*, for its deep rich orange tint.

Our figures are taken from specimens in Mr. Sclater's collection.—The male represented is one of Boucard's skins, collected at "Atlisco" in Mexico, in 1866.—The female was obtained by exchange from the Hamburg Museum, in 1854.

May, 1867.
Ex. Orn.

Plate XXV

MYIADESTES OBSCURUS
**MYIADESTES OBSCURUS.**

(DUSKY SOLITAIRE).


=  Selater, P.Z.S. 1857, p. 218; 1859, pp. 304, 376; Cat. A. B. p. 47.


M. de Lafresnaye described the species from Mexican specimens, and recent collections have contained examples of it from many localities in the Southern States of that country. Botteri and Sumichrast have each met with it in the vicinity of Orizava, De Oca near Jalapa, and Boucard in the mountainous districts of Oaxaca, where the eggs were likewise procured. Professor Baird registers specimens as having been obtained by Xantus at Tonala in the southern part of the State of Chiapas, and by Col. Grayson on the Tres Marías Islands, which is the most northern locality for it we are acquainted with. Going southward this species is very abundant in some parts of Guatemala, where it is generally known by the name of the *Guarda-barranca*—or guard of the ravines. It is diffused throughout the high table-land, of from 5000 to 7000 feet above the sea-level, which runs parallel with the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, and constitutes the principal watershed between the Atlantic and Pacific. Hence it follows the principal spur of the main chain, which extends towards the high-lands of Vera Paz, as far as the village of Tactic, but a little further northwards is replaced by the allied species—*Myiadesistes unicolor*.

In the ravines of the two Volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, Mr. Salvin found this bird to be very abundant and constantly resident. Its clear, metallic, ringing song, which is uttered at intervals throughout the day, at once attracts attention and makes its presence known. But it sits concealed in the low thick bushes which clothe the gullies, and it is not very easy to get
a sight of it. The nest is placed near the ground in such situations. Mr. Salvin was not fortunate enough to meet with it, but M. Boncard obtained specimens of the eggs in the province of Oaxaca, in the month of May, 1858. These are very Robin-like in appearance, being white, minutely spotted and freckled with reddish-brown, particularly at the larger end, where the spots nearly cover the entire surface. They measure 0·95 by 0·75 in.

The *Guarda-barranca* is a favourite cage-bird of the Guatemalans, and sings readily in confinement. It may be seen suspended in small bamboo cages in the corridors of many Spanish houses, often in company with such fellow-captives as *Mimus gracilis*, and various species of *Icterus*.

We are not aware of the occurrence of *Myiadelestes obscurus* further south than Guatemala, —the next species met with in this direction being the very distinct *M. melanops* of Costa Rica.

Our figure of the present bird is taken from a Guatemalan skin in Mr. Sclater's collection.

August, 1867.
MYLADESTES UNICOLOR
Plate XXVI.

**MYIADESTES . UNICOLOR.**

(GREY SOLITAIRE.)

*Myiadiestes unicolor* . . . Slater, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 290; 1858, p. 97; Cat. A. B. p. 47.


Schistacea ferè unicolor, loris nigris; oculorum ambitu albo: subtilis paulo pallidior, ventre medio albicans: alis nigris, extus brunneecentii-oleagineo partim marginatis: candâ nigri, rectricibus duabus mediis dorsi concoloribus, rectricum lateraliim parte spicalli pallidior et harum apicibus ipsis albis: rostro nigro; pedibus ovilinis: long. totâ 8; aliæ 3, canae 3-4.—Form. mari similis.

Hab. in Mexico meridi. orient. in Guatemala orientali.

We are indebted for our knowledge of this fine species of Solitaire to the researches of M. Auguste Sallé of Paris, well-known as one of the most active and enterprising of the present generation of travelling Naturalists. M. Sallé’s examples of both sexes of this bird (which exactly resemble one another), were collected near Cordova in the State of Vera Cruz, and the species was first characterized by Mr. Slater, in his general article on M. Sallé’s Mexican collections, published in the Zoological Society’s “Proceedings” for 1856. Our figure of this bird is taken from one of M. Sallé’s specimens, still in Mr. Slater’s collection, which served for the original description of the species.

A second Mexican locality for *Myiadiestes unicolor* is the vicinity of Orizaba, whence Botteri has forwarded specimens, but we have never met with it in any collection formed in the western part of Southern Mexico, where *M. obscurus* appears to be the only species. In Guatemala also, as has been already mentioned, it is only in the eastern forests of Vera Paz that this species occurs. Travelling towards Coban from Guatemala, the last outliers of the allied *M. obscurus* are left shortly before reaching the village of Sta. Cruz. At Coban—a few leagues further on—the present bird has supplanted it, and is abundant in all the patches of wood which clothe the peculiar conical hills of that district. It is also found in the vast forests of Central Vera Paz, at the comparatively low elevation of 1200 feet above the sea-level. Many specimens were obtained by Mr. Salvin’s hunters at Choctum in this district, and its characteristic notes were often heard still further north, on the track leading to Peten.

The Guatemalan name of this species is the “Pito real,” or “Royal Thrush;” which shows that the natives appreciate its distinctness from the allied “Guarda-barranco.” The external
characters which separate the two allies are associated with corresponding differences in their notes,—the songs of the two birds, although similar in character, being sufficiently distinct to be easily recognizable.

A specimen of the nest and eggs of this bird was obtained by one of Mr. Salvin's collectors in the vicinity of Coban. The nest is a cupshaped structure, formed of fine roots and small twigs, and lined principally with moss. The eggs are very similar to those of the last species.
MYIADESTES RALLOIDES.
PLATE XXVII.

MYIADESTES RALLOIDES.

(ANDEAN SOLITAIRES).


Super pallidis rufus, ureopygium versus australior; pileo cinerascente; loris nigricantibus: lateribus capitii et corpore teto subitus schistaceius, hypochondriis paulhum rufescentibus: alas nigres breviora, sternum variegatis, maculae magni inter ad alba: caudis nigria, rectricibus duobus medius brunneoscentibus, lateribus magis pallidis et albo termi-
natis: rostro nigro, basi pallido: pedibus pallide corylinis: long. tota 60, alas 34, caudae 28.—Eum. mari similis.

Junior, maculis rotundis pallido rufis nigro-marginatis undique asperus.


While the northern and Antillean species of this group are specially restricted in their geographical areas, the present bird appears to have a wide range in South America, where, if we exclude the aberrant Ptilogony leucottis of Tschudi, it is the only representative of the genus. Mr. Selater first met with examples of the present bird in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, to which establishment they had been transmitted by M. Levraud from Caracuas, and, not being aware of its identity with Tschudi's and d'Orbigny's species, described it as new from M. Levraud's specimens. Subsequent examination of the type of d'Orbigny's Muscipeta ralloides, in the same collection, has convinced him of the identity of the Venezuelan and Bolivian bird, and though it is not very easy to make out Tschudi's description of his Ptilogony grisieicenter (which has evidently been taken from a young bird), it is more than probable that this is also a synonym of the present species.

Assuming this view to be correct, the present Solitaire may probably occur in suitable localities throughout the eastern slopes of the Andes, from the neighbourhood of Caracas to the valleys of Yungas in Bolivia. It is not uncommon to be met with in Bogota collections. Mr. Fraser shot specimens of it at Pallatanga in Ecuador, in November, 1858. Tschudi gives as its locality the outskirts of the eastern wood-region of Peru. D'Orbigny met with a single specimen in the environs of Chulumani, in the province of Yungas in Bolivia.
Our figures of this species are taken from skins in Mr. Sclater's collection,—the adult being a "Bogota" skin, and the young bird in spotted plumage from Ecuador.

In our article on Cichlopsis, we have already indicated our views as to the correct position of the genus Myiadestes, in the natural series. It belongs, no doubt, to the family Turdidse, from which the so-called Sylvide of the Old World cannot be dissociated. Besides the general external form, the power of song, and the character of the immature plumage, lead to this interpretation of its affinities. The _continental_ species of this group, taking them according to their geographical distribution, from north to south, are,—

1. _M. townsendi._
   _Ptilogonys townsendi_, Aud.
   _Hab._ Mountainous regions of middle and western states of N. America (Baird).

2. _M. unicolor_ (Plate XXV).
   _Hab._ Eastern portion of Southern Mexico, and northern districts of Vera Paz.

3. _M. obscureus_ (Plate XXVI).
   _Hab._ Southern Mexico, principally on the western side; Western Guatemala, and Southern Vera Paz.

4. _M. melanops._
   _Hab._ Eastern slope of Costa Rica.

5. _M. heliolepis_ (Plate XXVII).
   _Hab._ Subandean valleys on both slopes from Caracas to Bolivia.

_August, 1867._
PLATE XXVIII.

MYIADESTES ELISABETHÆ.

(CUBAN SOLITAIRE).

Musciapa elisabeth... Lembeye, Aves d. Cuba, p. 39, t. v. fig. 3.


Supra fuscescenti-olivaceus, subitus albus, cineraceo precipue in pectore perfusus: loris et spatio oculari rufescentibus: strigi mentali nigricante: alis nigris fulvo variegatis, macula magna interna pallidö ochracea: caudä nigricante, rectricibus quatuor medii dorsi concoloribus, lateraliis extis pallidioribus et albo terminatis: rostro corneo, subitus ad basim albicans; pedibus pallido-corylinis: long. tota 7'0, alae 3'4, cauda 3'1.

Hab. in ins. Cubæ et in ins. Pinarum.

The Cuban Solitaire was first described scientifically by Lembeye, in his "Aves de la Isla Cuba," published at Havana in 1850, though it appears to have been long well-known by the Spanish inhabitants of the Island under the name of "Ruisenor," or Nightingale. Like the other members of the genus, it possesses, as is indicated by its native name, great powers of song, which are much dilated on by Lembeye in the work just spoken of. He gives, however, but few other details concerning its habits, merely mentioning that it is supposed to breed in the mountain-forests of the eastern portion of the island.

Lembeye placed this bird in the genus Musciapa, and Dr. Cabanis was the first to point out, from an examination of skins transmitted to Berlin by Gundlach, its true position in the natural series. According to Gundlach’s notes, it is also found in the Island of Pines, and in the stony mountains of Western Cuba, and is frequently captured and kept in cages. Its food, he tells us, "consists of berries and insects. Its voice is quite peculiar, resembling an Æolian harp, or glass-harmonicum. The song is simple, commencing low, becoming gradually louder, and ending in a trill."

Specimens of the Cuban Solitaire, as of all the other peculiar forms of that Island, are rather rare in European collections. Our figure is taken from a skin in Mr. Sclater’s collection, received through the Smithsonian Institution. It is that of a male,—No. 21,670 of the Smithsonian Catalogue—and was procured by Mr. Charles Wright, at "Donna del Gate," in Cuba.

[55]
We have already given a list of the continental species of this genus. The Antillean members of the group are much less known. They appear, however, to be at least four in number, namely:

1. *M. elisabethae*, of Cuba, (Plate XXVIII).
2. *M. solitarius*, Baird, Rev. A. B., i. p. 421; (M. aruillatus, auctt. nec Vieilloti) from Jamaica.
3. *M. aruillatus*, Vieill. Ois. de l'Am. Sept. i. p. 69, t. 42; Baird, i. e. p. 422—supposed to be from Martinique.

We have only seen specimens of the two first of these species, but it is evident that most of the mountainous islands of the Antilles possess a representative of the genus. Mr. Hill has given us some details concerning the Haytian species, in Gosse's Birds of Jamaica (p. 202); and also speaks of the occurrence of the same form in St. Vincent. We have not yet met with specimens from either of these islands.

August, 1867.
Hylactes castaneus

(CHESTNUT HYLACTES.)

Plate XXIX.

Phil. et Landb. Wiegm. Arch. 1865, p. 56; ib. 1866, p. 121.
Slater, P.Z.S. 1867, p. 325.

Supra olivaceo-cinereascens, alis extus rufescenti-olivaceis, tectricum majorum et secundariorum apicibus pallidis; uropygi plumis elongatis, castaneo tinctis, fasciâ subapicali nigra, ochraceo terminatis: capit. nigra; fronto, super- ciliis et corpore subbos ad medium pectus castaneus; occipitum ambitu sordidâ albo; abdomen medio cinereo, castaneo variegato: crasso nigro et castaneo trans fasciato: rostro et pollibus nigris: long. tota 9-0, alia 4-2, cauda 2-6, tarsi 1-9, digitâ postici cum ungue 1-6, rostri a rictu (lin. dîr.) 1-0.

Hab. in Rep. Chilianâ.

Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck, the Director and Sub-director of the Museum of Santiago in Chili, have, during the last few years, contributed a series of valuable papers on the Natural History of their adopted country to "Wiegmann's Archiv," in the course of which they have made many valuable additions to our knowledge of the Chilian Fauna. Amongst these there is none of greater interest than the fine species now portrayed; forming, as it does, an additional member of a limited but very characteristic group of Chilian birds.

The Pteroptochus castaneus, as its describers have called this new species, from the prevailing chestnut colouring of its plumage, is most nearly allied to the Hylactes tarnii of King, and belongs strictly to the same small group, which is easily distinguishable from typical Pteroptochus by the very strong feet, the remarkable size of the hind-claw, and the possession of fourteen tail-feathers.

It was first met with by Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck, in December, 1860, in the Hacienda de la Puerta, in the Province of Colchagua, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea-level. Here it was observed in small companies, frequenting the deep ravines traversed by the streams which descend from the neighbouring snow-fields. Its call is stated to have a great resemblance to that of H. tarnii, reminding one of the distant bark of a small dog. Subsequently, additional specimens were obtained by the same Naturalists in a more northern part of the Province of Colchagua, in the month of November. Two of these were full grown young, so that this bird may be supposed to breed early in the Antarctic Summer. Its favourite resort here appeared to be the bottoms of the deepest and dampest ravines, which are densely clothed with a coarse grass called "quila" and thickets formed by a kind of beech. Similar
localities are stated to be affected by its close ally \textit{H. tarnii}, which represents it in the more Southern Provinces of Concepcion and Valdivia.

The present species, along with its allies of the same group, \textit{H. tarnii} and \textit{H. megapodius}, possesses fourteen rectrices,—a salient point of distinction between them and the typical \textit{Pteroptochi}, in which the normal Passerine number of twelve is preserved.

Our figure of this species is taken from a specimen in Mr. Sclater's collection, obtained from the describers direct.

The genus \textit{Hylactes} contains, as far as our present knowledge extends, only the three following species, \textit{viz.}:—

1. \textit{Hylactes tarnii}.
   \textit{Hab.} Island of Chiloe and Port Otway, Gulf of Penas (King); Western Chili from Concepcion to the Peninsula of Tres Montes (Darwin); Valdivia (D'Orbigny).

2. \textit{Hylactes castaneus} (Plate XIX).
   \textit{Hab.} Province of Colchagua, alt. 5000 ft. (Philippi & Landbeck).

3. \textit{Hylactes megapodius}.
   \textit{Hab.} Central and Northern Chili (Darwin): environs of Valparaiso (D'Orbigny).

\textbf{August, 1867.}
JEDICNEMUS SUPERCILIARIS.
EDICNEMUS SUPERCILIARIS.

(Peruvian Thick-knee).


Supra griseus, fusco marmoratus, loris, capitis lateribus et superciliis latis albis, his strigis nigris super et subius marginatis: alarum remigibus externis nigris, latius albis, apicibus omnibus nigricantibus: rectricibus albis, griseo transfasciatis, apicibus lati nigris: subtus albus, pectore fuscescente, cinereo irrorato: crissso fulvescente tincto: rostro negro, basi olivaceo, pedibus olivaceis: long. tota 1'3, alae 8'5, cauda 3'5, rostri a rictu 1'8, tarsi 3'5.

Hab. in Peruvii occidentali.

This little-known Thick-knee varies considerably from the normal colouring of its congeners, and more nearly resembles one of the allied genus Esacus in general external appearance. It is, nevertheless, a typical Edicnemus in form, and of great interest as forming a second American species of this widely diffused group.

The Peruvian Thick-knee was discovered by Tschudi, in the western coast-region of Peru, north of Lima, near the Port of Huacho, and fully described in his well-known Fauna Peruana. Although Tschudi states positively that it is different from Edicnemus vocifer (E. bistriatus, Wagler) no other succeeding writer has been content to recognize it: both Gray* and Schlegel† considering it to be the same as Wagler’s species. The points of difference between the two birds are, however, very obvious on comparison. Edicnemus superciliaris is a smaller species than E. bistriatus. Its ground-colour above is grey instead of dark brownish black, and the markings are less defined and much more minute. It has, likewise, a well-defined black stripe beneath the prolonged white superciliary mark, which is not found in the allied species. There are, besides, many other differences, which we need not enlarge upon.

Our figure of this fine species is taken from a specimen, not quite adult, in Messrs. Salvin and Godman’s collection, labelled as having been killed in the valley of the Rimac, near Lima. It is the only example of this bird we have yet met with.

The two American species of *Oedicnemus* will stand as follows:—

1. *Oedicnemus bistriatus.*


**Hab.** Mexico (Wagler): Vera Cruz (Boucard): Guatemala, Plains of Salama and Huamuchal (Salvin); Honduras (Taylor): New Granada, Bogota (Mus. Brit.): Venezuela, province of Cumana (L'Herm.): Guiana (Schomb.): Rio Branco, Northern Brazil (Natterer in Mus. Vindob.).

2. *Oedicnemus superciliiarius* (Plate XXX).

**Hab.** Coast-region of Western Peru.

August, 1897.
Plate XXXI.

LANIO AURANTIUS.

(ORANGE LANIO).


" " .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Gray, Gen. of B. App. p. 16.

" " .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Du Bus, Esquiss. Orn. t. xxi.


" " .  .  .  .  .  .  .  Schleg. et Sal. Bis. 1859, p. 15.

Flavissimus, pectore ferrugineo tincto: capite toto cum gutture alis et caudâ nigris: tectricibus alarum minoribus et subalaribus albis: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. totæ 8'0, alæ 4'3, cauda 3'5. _—Fem._ supra brunea, uropygio flavicante, capite cinereascente; subitus olivaceo-flava, gutture cinereo, crisso fulvo tincto: alis et caudâ fuscis.

_Hab._ in Mexico Meridionali et Guatemalæ.

This finely-coloured species of _Lanio_ was first made known by the late Baron de la Fresnaye, in one of his numerous ornithological articles contributed to the Revue Zoologique. Lafresnaye was, however, in error as to its _patria_, which he gives as “Columbia.” In Schlegel’s “Synopsis of the Tanagridæ, published in the Zoological Society’s Proceedings” for 1856, this mistake was corrected upon the faith of specimens collected in Honduras by Dyson, and in Southern Mexico by Sallé. The range of this _Lanio_ is, in fact, confined to the Central American Isthmus north of Costa Rica, in which country its place is taken by the allied _Lanio leucothorax_. Besides M. Sallé’s specimens from Orizaba already alluded to, M. Boucard obtained examples at Santecamapan, in the State of Vera Cruz, in March, 1857; and we have seen it in other collections from Southern Mexico. In Guatemala Mr. Salvin found it abundant in the forests of Northern Vera Paz. South of this we have no record of its existence, though it may probably extend into Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Tanagers of the genus _Lanio_ are strict denizens of the virgin forests of Neotropical America. Mr. Salvin met with this species during his excursions into the lower wood-region of Vera Paz in the beginning of 1862, and observed it always amongst the lower branches of the higher trees. In this situation it is usually met with in pairs, associating with such fruit-loving birds as _Pitius poliogaster_, _Euphonia kirundinacea_, and _Tanagra diaconus_, and subsisting principally upon the same diet.
Since the plate representing this species was prepared, we have discovered that the bird has already been figured in one of the later livraisons of Du Bus' "Esquisses Ornithologiques", of which the text has never appeared. We are not sure that these livraisons were ever formally published, but, even if this should have been the case, they are so little known that a second figure of this beautiful species may not be deemed undesirable.

Our figure of the male of this bird is taken from one of M. Boucard's specimens above referred to, that of the female from one of Mr. Salvin's Guatemalan skins. Both of them are in Mr. Sclater's collection.

August, 1867.
LANIO LEUCOTHORAX
The portion of the great Central American Isthmus occupied by the Republic of Costa Rica and the adjacent Province of Veragua is the seat of a peculiar fauna, which contains many very remarkable forms. The most striking of these are the wonderful Bell-bird with three caruncles (Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus), and the bare-throated Umbrella-bird (Cephalopterus glabricollis). A number of very beautiful and peculiar Humming-birds are also found in this district, of which Panterpe insignis, Mixirochera albicoronata, and several species of Oreopura stand pre-eminent. Other groups are well represented by distinct species, and even in some cases by peculiar genera. Amongst the former, the bird we now figure is one of the most beautiful as well as interesting for the marked features of its specific characters.

The first specimens of this bird were obtained for Messrs. Salvin and Godman by Enrique Arcé, near Tucurriqui, a village of Costa Rica, situated in a small plain surrounded by hills on the eastern slope of the Cordillera, and at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea level. These were described by Mr. Salvin in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society" for 1864. Other examples were subsequently obtained for the Smithsonian Institution by J. Carmiol, at the villages of Angostura and Payariqui in Costa Rica, as recorded by Mr. Cassin. During his subsequent expeditions in Veragua Arcé appears to have frequently met with this bird, as specimens were included in each of his collections sent from the villages of Santa Fé and Santiago, as well as from the Cordillera of Tolé. Southward of Santa Fé no specimen has been hitherto encountered, the species being as yet unknown on the Isthmus at Panama, nor have any of the collectors who have visited districts immediately to the south met with it. To the northward of Costa Rica it is equally unknown, so we may fairly presume that this fine bird is restricted in its range to the above-mentioned localities.
Our figures are taken from specimens collected by Arcé, the male at Santa Fé in Veragua and the female from Tucurriqui, both now forming part of Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collections.

The following are the known species of this genus:

1. **Lanio atricapillus.**
   *Hab.* Cayenne (Buff.)—Brit. Guiana (Schomb.); New Granada, Bogota, (Mus. P.L.S.); Ecuador, Napo (Mus. P.L.S.), Gualaquiza (Fraser).

2. **Lanio versicolor.**
   *Hab.* Bolivia, forests of Yuracares (D’Orbigny).

3. **Lanio aurantis (Plate XXXI).**
   *Hab.* Southern Mexico, prov. of Vera Cruz (Salé and Boucard); Guatemala, forests of Vera Paz (Saléin).

4. **Lanio leucothoea (Plate XXXII).**
   *Hab.* Costa Rica, Tucurriqui (Arcé), Angostura and Payariqui (Carmiol); Veragua (Arcé).

*August, 1867.*
TACHYPHONUS PHŒNICEUS.
In the second portion of his volume on “Animals in Menageries,” which is devoted to the description of new birds, Mr. Swainson shortly characterizes the present well-marked species of *Tachyphonus*, from a specimen “in the collection of Mr. Horsfield of Everton, near Liverpool, who believes it came from Fernando Po on the African coast.” Mr. Swainson does not, however, scruple to cast doubt upon this locality, observing that “if this is truly African, it is a solitary exception to the strict geographic range of the whole family of Tanagers.” Mr. Swainson’s criticism was well founded, for, as is now well known, the true home of this *Tachyphonus*, as of the rest of its congeners, is the New World, and not the Old. Examples of it were obtained by the indefatigable Natterer, in the vicinity of Borba on the lower course of the Madeira river, and more recently by Mr. E. Bartlett, at Xeberos in Eastern Peru, so that it probably has a wide range in the interior of the great Amazonian wood-region.

The peculiar colouring of this species of Tachyphone renders it easily distinguishable, the blood-red humeral spot being unique in the genus. It is likewise remarkable for possessing rather a shorter and stouter bill than other birds of the same group. The somewhat dissimilar male and female are clearly shewn to be connected by a young male specimen in transition-plumage, in Sclater’s collection.

In 1844, the late Mr. Strickland described this species from a specimen in his own collection, under the name *Tachyphonus saucius*. It has likewise received the MS. name *leucocampter* in the Berlin Museum.

Our figures are taken from skins in Sclater’s collection, obtained, together with the young male above-mentioned, by Mr. E. Bartlett, at Xeberos, in 1866.

December, 1867.
PLATE XXXIV.

TACHYPHONUS DELATTRII.

(DELATTRE'S TACHYPHONE).


Cassin, Pr. Acad. Phil. 1860, p. 142.


Cassin, Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1865, p. 171.


Nigerrimus, cristá aurantiacá: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 3-5, alae 3-0, caudae 2-6. Fœsa. brunea unicolor, subitis dilutior.


The late M. Delattre, a French collector well known for many successful excursions into the forests of South America, was the discoverer of this Tachyphonus, which was named after him by Lafresnaye. M. Delattre's specimens were obtained at S. Buenaventura, on the western coast of New Granada, and examples from Gorgona in the same neighbourhood, procured by Capt. Kellett, are in the British Museum. The bird appears to extend further south, along the densely wooded coast-region into the republic of Ecuador, Mr. Fraser having transmitted a single female of this species from the vicinity of Pallatanga.

Mr. C. J. Wood met with a flock of this Tanager on the River Truando, during the Darien Survey under Lieut. Michler, as recorded by Mr. Cassin. Mr. Wood says that the species was only once seen in the bushes on the banks of that river in the month of March.—"About twenty were in company, and several were obtained, although they were very shy and not easily approached. They appeared to be feeding upon a berry which was abundant."

Proceeding northwards, Delattre's Tachyphone appears to be not uncommon on the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. McLeannan met with it in the vicinity of his station on the Railway, and has supplied both European and American collectors with specimens from that locality. Mr. McLeannan notes the irides of the male as red, and those of the female as brown.
Two still more northern localities for this bird are Veragua, whence Arcé has sent examples, which are now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman; and Costa Rica, where specimens were obtained by Mr. J. Carmiol, in March 1865, as has been recorded by Mr. Cassin.

Our figures of this species are taken from specimens in Sclater’s collection; the male having been obtained by McLeanio at Panama and the female by Mr. Fraser at Pallatanga.

Eleven well characterized species of Tachyphonus are at present known to us, which may be arranged as follows:—

Sect. A. Tachyphoni non-cristati.
   a. uropygio dorsoque nigris concoloribus.
   b. uropygio flavo.
4. T. xanthopygius, ex Nova Granada.
5. T. rubrifrons, ex Panama.

Sect. B. Tachyphoni cristati.
   a. uropygio dorsoque discoloribus.
   b. uropygio dorsoque concoloribus.

The synonymy of these species is mostly given in Sclater’s American Catalogue.—T. rubrifrons (Lawr. Pr. Ac. Phil. 1865, p. 106), is a newly described species, of which we have, as yet, seen only a single female specimen.

December, 1867.
XIPHOCOLAPTES EMIGRANS.
PLATE XXXV.

XIPHOCOLAPTES EMIGRANS.

(NORTHERN WOOD-HEWER).

\[ Xiphocolaptes emigrans \]
\[ Xiphocolaptes albicollis \]

Olivaceo-brunnus, dorso inferioris alis extus et caudâ totâ rubiginoso-rufus; capitis et collis superioriis plumariae rachidiibus lineis albis notatis; subtus olivaceo-brunnus, gutture medio albicans; guttariis lateribus et pectore albo strigatis; hypochordris rubiginoso perfusis; rostri albicans, basi obscurie; pedibus obscuris cornis; long. tota 12.5, alas 5.5, caudae 4½, roros a riu. im. dir. 2½.

Hab. Mexico morid. Jalapa, (Salvin); Guatemala, Vera Paz, (Salvin).

Obs. Similis \textit{X. albicollis}, sed rostro majore albo, et ventre non transfasciato dignascendus.

The first specimens of this fine species transmitted to Europe, were, as far as we know, those collected by M. Sallé in the vicinity of Jalapa, as recorded by Sclater, in one of his papers on Mexican Birds, published in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for 1857, as above quoted. Although recognizing its apparent distinctness from its southern ally, Sclater hesitated to describe it at that period, and it was only upon receipt of further specimens from Guatemala that he became convinced of the necessity of giving it a specific designation. This was done in our joint article upon the Ornithology of Central America, in the "Ibis" for 1859. There can, indeed, be no question, upon comparing a series of skins of this bird and of \textit{X. albicollis}, of their essential differences. A third species—\textit{X. procerus}, of Venezuela, is intermediate in character as in locality, but appears likewise different from either of its congeners.

During Salvin's later visits to Guatemala this bird was personally observed, and specimens of it obtained on two occasions. The first was in December 1859, in the mountain-forest above the village of San Geronimo, Vera Paz; the second in March 1862, in the pine-ridges of Poctun, a village on the track leading from Vera Paz to Peten. On each occasion the bird was observed on the trunks of the larger trees, to which it clings just like a Woodpecker and ascends rapidly to the summit. When pursued, it takes short flights of about one hundred yards or so to another tree, alighting on it near its base and again ascending to the top of its stem, whence another flight is taken. The species does not appear to be common, as none of Salvin's collectors succeeded in obtaining specimens of it.

Our figure of this bird is taken from a Guatemalan skin in Sclater's collection,—received through the late Mr. G. U. Skinner.

\[ December, 1867. \]

[ 69 ]
Xiphocolaptes major
Plate XXXVI.

XIPHOCOLAPTES MAJOR.

(RUSTY WOOD-HEWER).

_Trepador grande_ . . . . Azara, Páx. ii. p. 277—(undé),
_Dendrocolaptes rubiginosus_ . . . . Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1833, t. 16.


_Hab. Paraguay (Azara):_ Bolivia, Chiquitos (D’Orb.).

Azara first made us acquainted with this strongly-marked _Xiphocolaptes_, having described it in his well-known “Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los pajaros del Paraguay” under the Spanish name “Trepador grande,”—afterwards latinized by Vieillot into _Dendrocopus major_. Azara states that this species is found on the high open trees at the edges of the forests of Paraguay, singly or in pairs, and that there is no observable difference between the sexes.

The only other Naturalist that appears to have met with this bird in its native wilds, is the French traveller, Alcide d’Orbigny, who obtained specimens of it in the province of Chiquitos in Bolivia.

In 1833, Lafresnaye described this bird in the “Magasin de Zoologie,” as _Dendrocolaptes rubiginosus_, and gave an indifferent figure of it; but subsequently allowed it to be without doubt the same as Azara’s species.*

The Rusty Wood-heuer is readily distinguishable from every other species of the genus by its nearly uniform rusty-red plumage, and pale white bill. There are linear elongated shaft-stripes on the head and on portions of the under plumage.

Our figure is taken from a specimen in Sclater’s collection, believed to be from Bolivia.

There are five well-marked species of this genus, each of which appears to inhabit a different region, namely:


1. X. albicollis (Vieill.) of S. E. Brazil.
2. X. promeropirhynchus (Less.) of New Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.


3. X. procerus, Cab. et Hein. of Venezuela.
4. X. emigrans, Sel. et Salv. of Mexico and Guatemala.
5. X. major (Vieill.) of Paraguay and Bolivia.

For the synonymy of these birds we refer our readers to Sclater’s American Catalogue. Dendrocolaptes perroti, of Lafresnaye, which has been hitherto placed in this genus, is very aberrant in the shape of its bill, and may, we now think, be better arranged along with Dendrocolaptes temmincki, L. laf., in the genus Dendrozetastes, Eyton.

December, 1867.
ACCIPITER CHILENSIS.
Plate XXXVII.

Accipiter chilensis

(CHILIAN SPARROW-HAWK).

Accipiter chilensis Phil. et Landb., Wiegim. Arch. 1864, p. 43.


Plumis supra fusco marginatis, subtis albus nigro guttatus, tibias albidis, nigro maculatis. 

Hab. Chili (Phil. et Landb.): Magellan-straits (King).

The Chilian Sparrow-hawk appears to have been always passed over unrecognized, and confounded with its allies Accipiter pileatus and A. cooperi, until it was described by Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck in 1864. Aided by their accurate diagnoses of the various plumages, we had no difficulty in finding specimens of it in the rich stores of the National Collection, where they had been previously treated as forms of A. pileatus. We believe, however, that there is no question as to the constancy of the differential characters of the Chilian bird, and we have great pleasure in giving the first representation of it, under the name bestowed upon it by Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck.

On reference to our plate, the differences between the adult plumages of A. chilensis and A. pileatus as figured in Temminck’s Planche Coloriée 295 will be at once manifest. In the latter, the under plumage is of a nearly uniform brownish cinerous. In A. chilensis the plumage beneath is thickly barred with white, and these white bars are in turn narrowly bordered with black. The immature plumages of the two birds may not in all cases be so easily distinguishable, nor have we at present materials sufficient to enable us to point out the differences accurately. But, if our identification of the young birds in the British Museum is correct, the young A. pileatus is the bird figured by Temminck (Pl. Col. 295) as the young of A. polioposter, and differs from the young of A. chilensis in being unspotted in the middle of the belly, and more tinged with rufous below.

The Chilian Sparrow-hawk, as we are informed by Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck, inhabits the greater part of Chili; at least, it has been noticed by these Naturalists from the Province

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of Aconcagua in the North down to Chiloe; but is commonest in the neighbourhood of the city of Valdivia. In Southern Chili it keeps to the edges of the forests. In the central provinces it is found on the lower outlyers of the Cordilleras, and among the bushy woods intermixed with larger trees, often approaching the settlements in pursuit of small birds, pigeons, and fowls. It is fond of selecting the lofty summit of a dead tree as a resting-place, and descends thence quickly on its victim, carrying it off to a quiet place to be devoured. Females of this species were twice shot by Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck near Valdivia in the act of robbing the hen-roosts.

The nidification of *A. chilensis* is said to resemble that of the European *A. nisus*, but Messrs. Philippi and Landbeck have not yet succeeded in obtaining specimens of the eggs.

Our figures of this bird are taken from specimens now in the British Museum, which were formerly in the Zoological Society's Museum, and were collected by Captain King in the Straits of Magellan. The front figure is reduced to two-thirds of the natural size.
LEUCOPTERNIS SUPERCILIARIS
LEUCOPTERNIS SUPERCILIARIS.

(KAUP'S BUZZARD).


G. R. Gray, in Mus. Brit. (und).}


Fumido-niger nucha et cervice postica albo variegatis: striga superciliari alba: subtus albus, cervice laterali nigro striata: cauda nigra, albo vittata et anguste terminate: rostro nigro, cera flava; pedibus flavis, unguis nigris: long. tota 140, alis 80, caudae 60, tarsi 25.


The late Prince Charles Bonaparte, who had an unhappy trick of publishing new names for birds without any descriptions attached to them or with diagnoses so short as to leave them practically unrecognizable, appears to have twice essayed to bestow a specific designation upon the present Buzzard. In his "Conspectus," "Leucopternis Kuhli," characterized as "similis precedenti, (i.e. L. melanopi) sed capite nigrante, unguibus albis," is probably intended for the present bird, as we know of no other species to which the phrase would be suitable. In some cursory notes upon the Rapacious Birds contributed to the Revue de Zoologie for 1850 a new species is again somewhat similarly described* as "Leucopternis Kaupi." But in this case we have been able positively to identify the bird, by reference to the marked specimens of it in the British Museum.

We cannot, however, think that it would be right to supersede in favour of either of these names, Herr von Pelzeln's term superciliaris, which, although published subsequently, is accompanied by a full and excellent description.

Natterer, upon whose specimens v. Pelzeln founds his species, obtained three examples of this Buzzard in Northern Brazil; at Borba on the Madeira, and at Para. At the latter locality Mr. Wallace also procured a single specimen, which he has kindly loaned to us for the purpose of the present work. Our figure represents this bird at a reduction of two-thirds of its natural size.

* Semblable au L. melanops, mais à tête noire et à ongles blancs, l. c. p. 481.

December, 1867.
PLATE XXXIX.

GEOTRYGON CHIRIQUENSIS.

(WHITE-FACED GROUND-PIGEON).

In the year 1856 Sclater described a species of Geotrygon, which formed part of a small collection of birds made by the late Mr. Bridges, in the vicinity of the town of David, in Chiriqui, and subsequently recognized the same bird in one of M. Salle's collections from S. Mexico.

Both of these specimens were unfortunately lost sight of, and when the bird was afterwards obtained in Guatemala by Salvin, the name albifacies, taken from Mr. G. R. Gray's MS. in the British Museum, was applied to it. Other elements of confusion were introduced into the nomenclature of this species by Sclater having described in the "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society for 1858 Leptopelia albifrons under the name Geotrygon albifacies, and by Prince Bonaparte having, in one of his fugitive papers, published in the "Comptes Rendus," miswritten Mr. Gray's manuscript name of the present bird "albifrons."

We trust that the accompanying figure of this well-marked species will prevent further errors on the subject.

Geotrygon chiriquensis appears to be widely distributed throughout Central America, from Chiriqui to Jalapa in Mexico. We have already mentioned the authorities for its occurrence at these extreme limits of its range, as at present known to us. In Guatemala, Messrs. Salvin and Godman met with it abundantly in the forests of the eastern slope of the Volcan de Fuego, at an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet, though it is also occasionally met with [77]
lower down. It is a strictly forest bird, being usually observed on the ground amongst the dead leaves and thin brush-wood, where the highest trees grow. When disturbed it takes a short flight and settles again upon the ground. Its flesh is excellent, and renders the bird an object of eager pursuit to the Indian hunters of Duenas. The species also occurs in Vera Paz, one of Salvin’s hunters having procured a single specimen near Choctum, which is referred to in the “Ibis” for 1860, as Geotrygon albispecieis.

Our figure of this Pigeon, three-fourths of the natural size, is taken from a specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, which was obtained at Savana Grande below the village of Alotenango, in Guatemala, in September 1862.

Besides the present species, the only other member of the genus found on the Continent north of the Isthmus of Panama that we are acquainted with is Geotrygon montana (Linn.), which is common in Guatemala and occurs as far north as Southern Mexico. We have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with either of the species described by Mr. Lawrence as G. albiventris (Proc. Ac. Phil. 1865, p. 106) from Panama, and G. veraguensis (Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. June 1866) from Veragua.

December, 1867.
This Geotrygon was first described by Prince Bonaparte in the second part of his "Conspectus" from specimens obtained by M. Bourcier in the valley of Lloa in Ecuador, and dedicated to its discoverer. It had, however, previously received the manuscript name erythropareia in the British Museum, and is thus designated by Mr. G. R. Gray in his list of Columbse, although no characters accompany the proposed new name.

During his sojourn at Pallatanga, in 1858, Mr. Fraser obtained many specimens of a Geotrygon, which we believe to have belonged to this species, although they have been dispersed, and are now beyond our reach, so that we cannot identify them positively. Mr. Fraser notes the bill as black, and the "legs in front and toes above red." The bird was found on the ground, and the food ascertained to be "fruit, and in one instance grasshoppers."

Our figure is taken from the specimen in the British Museum, which forms the type of Mr. Gray's Peristera erythropareia, and which was acquired by purchase of M. Verreaux in 1855.

Several other species of Geotrygon occur on the southern continent of America besides the present.—These are, as far as we are acquainted with them,—

1. G. linearis (Knip et Prév.): Knip. Pig. ii. t. 55, from New Granada.
2. G. montana (Linn.), widely spread over S. America.—Chamoisroes, E. Peru (Hauswöhl); S. E. Brazil (Max. et Burn.): Paraguay (Asaro).
3. G. violacea (Temm.), Brazil, Bahia (Mus. Brit.).

We have not yet met with examples of G. frenata (Tsch.) or G. melancholica (Tsch.).

December, 1867.
Fig. 1. CHOLOROPHONIA FRONTALIS.
2. LONGIPENNIS.
Plate XLI. (Fig. 1.)

Chlorophonia frontalis.

(Yellow-fronted Chlorophone.

*Chloris viridis*, cervix postica oculorum ambitu et dorso postico toto caeruleis: fronte et abdomine toto flavis: rostro nigro, pedibus orylinis: long. tota 4'7, alae 2'6, cauda 1'6.

Hab. in Venezuela, prov. Caracas (Levaud.)

This Tanager was first described by Sclater in his Synopsis of the genus *Euphonia*, published in the "Contributions to Ornithology" for 1851, under a MS. name bestowed upon it by Prince Bonaparte. The locality then assigned to it upon the faith of M. Verreaux's label was Ecuador, but its correct "habitat" has since been ascertained to be Venezuela; examples of it forming part of the large series of birds transmitted by M. Levraud to the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes from the vicinity of Caracas.

The nearest ally of this species is *C. viridis*, of the wood-region of South-Eastern Brazil; from which, however, it may be immediately distinguished by its yellow forehead and green back. We regret to say that the female is unknown to us, but we may conjecture that it nearly resembles that of the ally above-mentioned.

Our figure of this Tanager is taken from the specimen in Sclater's collection, which formed the type of his original description. Besides those at Paris, others are in the Berlin Museum, and in the fine collection of Herr Ferdinand Heine, of Halberstadt.

April, 1868.

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CHLOROPHONIA LONGIPENNIS.

(LONG-WINGED CHLOEOPHONE).


Claré viridis cervice postica et dorso imo cum oculorum ambita cerulea, interscepsulio eodem colore lavato: 
abdomine teto late flavo: rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 4-5, aliæ 2 55, caudæ 1-2. — Fenn. viridis, cervix 
posticæ et oculorum ambitu solum ceruleis: abdomine flavescenti-viridi.
Hab. in Novâ Granadâ int.

The Viscomte Du Bus de Gisignies first characterized the present Tanager in a communication on new Birds made to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium in 1855. As the describer allows, the bird is very closely allied to C. viridis of the South-Eastern wood-region of Brazil, and it is not without some hesitation that we admit the two species as distinct. But C. longipennis seems, as M. Du Bus has pointed out, to be smaller in size, brighter in colouring, and to have the wings proportionately longer than the allied species. In the adult C. viridis also, the whole back is of a nearly uniform blue, whereas in C. longipennis a green tinge pervades the space between the shoulders, even in the most adult specimens we have met with.

M. Du Bus gives Antioquia in the Cauca valley, in New Granada, as the habitat of C. longipennis. Specimens in Sclater's collection, from one of which our figure is taken, are of the ordinary Bogota make.

April, 1868.
CHLOROPHONIA OCCIPITALIS.
Plate XLII.

CHLOROPHONIA OCCIPITALIS.

(THE BLUE-CROWNED CHLOROPHONE).

Euphonia occipitalis

Du Bus, Esp. Orn. t. 14, q. (1847).

Chlorophonia occipitalis


Ch. occipitalis


Chlorophonia occipitalis


Ch. occipitalis


Chlorophonia occipitalis


et Cat. Am. Birds, p. 25.

Clare viridis, occipite et lineae cervicis utrinque coeruleis :

Torque pectorali obscure castanea :

Abdomine medio flavo :

Rostro nigricanti-plumbeo, pedibus corylinis :

Long. tota 5'0, alae 3'1, caudae 1'8.—Fem. Torque pectorali nullo :

Abdomine medio flavicristo.

Hab. in Mexico Meridionali et Guatemala.

This is the most northern representative of the genus Chlorophonia, and one of the finest

and largest members of the group. It was originally characterized by the Vicomte Du Bus

in his "Esquisses Ornithologiques," from a female specimen stated to have been received from

Mexico. The male was first described by Sclater, in the "Contributions to Ornithology" for

1851, from a specimen in the British Museum obtained by Delattre probably in the vicinity of

Coban in Vera Paz.

Recent collectors in the Southern States of Mexico have made this bird better known to

us, both M. Salle and M. de Oca having obtained specimens in the vicinity of Jalapa. In

Guatemala Salvin met with it in tolerable abundance near Coban, where it resorts to the

patches of forest left among the clearings. Like the rest of the typical Tanagers it is a

fruit-eater, and in this district may be always found during the months of November and

December in the branches of such trees as bear fruit at this season. It is also a favourite cage-

bird in Guatemala, its showy plumage rendering it attractive, though it has no power of song.

Skins obtained by Salvin fully agree with Mexican specimens, so that Sclater's conjecture,

(Ibis, 1859, p. 232) that the Guatemalan bird might turn out to be C. cyanodorsalis, proves to

be incorrect. Indeed, we have never yet met with an example of the latter bird, and

think it probable that the locality of "Guatemala" has been erroneously assigned to it.

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Our figures of this species are taken from specimens in Sclater's collection, the male being one of de Oca's skins, and the female one of the Coban specimens obtained in January, 1860.

The genus Chlorophonia comprises the following eight species:

8. *C. cyanodorsalis*, Dubois, Rev. Zool. 1859, p. 49, t. 2—said to be from Guatemala.

We possess specimens of all these species except the last two. Salvin has examined the typical specimen of *C. callophrys* in the Berlin Museum, and is satisfied as to its distinctness.

April, 1868.
MELANOTIS HYPOLEUCUS.
PLATE XLIII.

MELANOTIS HYPOLEUCUS.

(WHITE-BREASTED MOCKING BIRD).


Schistaceo-ceruleus, loris et captis lateribus cum alis et caudâ intus nigris : subitus candidus, hypochondriis et crisco dorso conoloribus : rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 10-0, alis 4-9, caudâ 5-0. Pullus nigricans fere unicolor, subitus albo variegatus.

Hab. in Guatemala.

This southern representative of the well known Mexican M. coruleosceus is one of the most characteristic species of the highlands of Guatemala, being seldom found at an elevation below 3,500 feet, which is also about the lower limit of the evergreen Oaks (Quercus) in that country. In the vicinity of Dueñas (nearly 5,000 feet above the sea-level) it is by no means uncommon, frequenting the thick bushes and underwood. It is shy, and eludes observation rather by skulking than by flight. Its song in February is short and disjointed, but a little later, towards the breeding season, improves in quality. About the month of May it forms a slight nest placed in a thick bush, some nine or ten feet above the ground. The structure consists of small twigs and is lined with fine roots. The eggs are three in number—rather elongated in form and of a uniform greenish blue in colour. They measure axis 1-2 diameter 0-95. In July, 1859, Salvin shot a young bird of this species, which had apparently just left the nest. Besides the vicinity of Dueñas this Mock-bird is also found in the elevated parts of Vera Paz. Specimens were obtained by Salvin at San Geronimo, and again in the vicinity of Cobán—in both of which localities it appeared to be abundant.

The Melanotis hypoleucus was first described by Dr. Hartlaub in 1852 from specimens sent by M. Güdechens to the Museum at Hamburg. It forms a second species of the genus Melanotis, the type of which is M. coruleosceus of Mexico. In form it perfectly agrees with the latter, but is readily distinguishable by the pure white colour of the body below.

Our figures of this bird are taken from skins in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman—the immature bird being the individual above alluded to, shot near Dueñas in 1859.

April, 1868.
TINAMUS ROBUSTUS.
PLATE XLIV.

TINAMUS ROBUSTUS.

(ROBUST TINAMOU).


[87]
as we suspect, referable to it. In Honduras, Leyland tells us it is common throughout the district of Omoa, and known to the English Mahogany-cutters as the “Ground Partridge”—a name probably also applied to the other species of the group met with in the same district. It is stated to lay its eggs in “a slight depression scratched in the angles formed by the projecting buttress-like roots of the Mahogany-trees.”

In the adjoining state of Guatemala, Salvin found this bird abundant throughout the low-lying forest-district of Northern Vera Paz, especially along the tract which leads from Cahabon to Peten. Every day during his journey along this route, in the month of March 1862, specimens of it were shot, and formed a material addition to the scanty supply of animal food obtainable in these forests. The flesh is excellent, the pectoral muscle, which in the fresh bird has a greenish tinge, being large and tender. Other observers have stated that this bird is shy and difficult of access, but Salvin usually found them running along the track a little in advance of the party, and seldom taking flight before they were within shot. When once on the wing, however, their flight is strong, although the distance traversed is not usually very great.

Salvin obtained many specimens of the eggs of this Tinamou, in different parts of Eastern Guatemala. They are much more rounded in form than other eggs of this family, measuring only 2·3 in. in length and 2·0 in. in diameter, but exhibit the same shining glossy texture, quite different from what is met with in any other group of birds. Their colour is of a bright uniform greenish blue, like that of the egg of Tinamus major. In Guatemala these eggs are much admired, and may be often seen suspended as offerings to adorn the shrine of some way-side image.

April, 1868.
PLATE XLV.

CRYPTURUS SALLÆI.

(SALLÉ'S TINAMOU).

Tinamus (Noturus) cinnamomea
Tinamus cinnamomeus
Tinamus delattrei
Notothorus sallæi

Scüter, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 310.


The first name certaine applicable to this Tinamou is that which we have adopted for its designation, although it is probable that the two earlier terms quoted as doubtful in our synonymy may have been based upon individuals of this species. But in each case the description is too short and vague to be recognizable, and, the type-specimens not being available, it is impossible to ascertain with certainty what species was intended.

The original specimens of Sallé's Tinamou were obtained by M. Auguste Sallé, whose name it bears, at Cordova in the State of Vera Cruz. Other examples were procured by De Oca in the vicinity of Jalapa, and by Boucard at Playa Vicente on the Rio Tesechoa, so that it is probably not an uncommon bird in the eastern forests of Southern Mexico. In Guatemala Salvin found this species tolerably abundant in the forests below Alotenango, on the southern slope of the Volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, but in no other part of the republic. Like the rest of the family in Guatemala it is a strictly forest-bird, being known to the Creoles of that country as the Gallina del Monte or "forest fowl." The flesh is as good as that of Tinamus robustus, of which we have already spoken, and renders the bird a favourite object of pursuit of the Indian hunters. A specimen obtained alive and kept some time in captivity was frequently observed to rest upon its tarsi, as depicted in the figure of the preceding species.

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Southwards of Guatemala this Tinamou was met with in Western Honduras by Mr. G. C. Taylor, during his journey across the proposed Interoceanic Railway-route, and at Bebedero, on the Gulf of Nicoya, by Arcé. From the latter collector we have received two specimens, which agree sufficiently well with northern examples.

The front figure of Plate XLV. represents what we consider to be an adult male of this species. It is taken from a specimen (marked male) procured near Vera Cruz, in November, 1864, by M. Boucard. The figure in the back-ground is that of one of Salvin’s Guatemalan specimens, which we believe to be a female, shot in the forests of the Pacific coast region, near the hacienda “El Zapote.” Both these specimens are now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman. As pointed out in the characters above-given, the female differs from the male in the greater development of the transverse markings, which in this sex cover the top of the head, the front of the breast, and the whole of the sides of the body below. In some of the adult males the bars on the breast and sides are almost entirely evanescent, even more so than is represented in our figure.

April, 1868.
PLATE XLVI.

CRYPTURUS BOUCARDI

(BOUCARD'S TINAMOU).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>species</th>
<th>author</th>
<th>publication</th>
<th>p.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tinamus boucardi</td>
<td>Salter, P.Z.S. 1859</td>
<td>391</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Salvin, Ibis, 1861</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinamus sallai</td>
<td>Salv. Ibis, 1861</td>
<td>356 (err.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obscurē circēros; dorso toto et alis extus brunnes, his nigro minutissime vermiculatis: remigibus alarum fusco-nigris fascis paululum variegatis: subtus dilution, gula sordida alba, ventre fulvescenti-brunneo lavato: criso et tectricibus subcaudalibus nigro variegatis: rostrī maxillā plumbeā mandibulā albēā, pedībus clarē corylinō-flavis: long. tota 10-9, alas 6-5, tarsi 2-6, rostrī a rictu 1-3.—Fem. Mari similis, sed dorso imo, tectricibus caudae superioribus, et secundariis extēs cum tectricibus alarum nigro et fulvo distincte transfasciatis.

_Hab._ In Mexico meridionali (Boycard): Vera Paz, Guatemalā (Salvin).

In form, size, and general appearance, Boucard's Tinamou presents a close resemblance to the bird which bears the name of M. Sallé, who along with M. Boucard has done so much to advance our knowledge of Mexican Ornithology. But in every stage of plumage the present species may be recognized by the uniform dark slaty colour of the chest and neck below, which bear no traces of transverse markings.

Boucard's Tinamou seems to be rather more restricted in its range than its allied species. It was first discovered in the mountains of Oaxaca by the well-known collector whose name it bears, and described in Selater's article upon M. Boucard's collection in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for 1859. In Guatemala Salvin found this bird common in the forest-district of Northern Vera Paz. It is known to the Indians of Coban by the name of the "Baa-look," derived from its peculiar call, which is prolonged into a sort of melancholy wail. Like the rest of its congeners in Central America, although of strictly terrestrial habits, it is only met with in the dense forests. Numerous specimens were procured in the vicinity of Chocutum and other adjoining villages of Vera Paz, and afforded a material contribution to the scanty supply of fresh meat obtainable in those districts. In Western Guatemala this Tinamou appears to be quite unknown, its place being taken in the forests of the Pacific slope by the allied _Crypturus sallai_.

As shewn by our figures of this and the preceding species, a not inconsiderable diversity in the markings of the plumage is exhibited upon comparison of a series of individuals. This most
probably arises from difference of sex. In the present bird we believe that the figure in the back-ground represents the adult dress of the female. The specimen from which the drawing was taken was obtained by Salvin during his stay at Choctum, in the month of February, 1862, and turned out to be a female on dissection. Another of the same sex, and in precisely similar plumage, was brought in by an Indian on the same occasion. Unfortunately we have not quite such positive information respecting the male of this species, but our front figure is taken from one of the type-specimens obtained by M. Boucard at Teotalcingo, in March, 1859, which is marked as being of this sex,—and is, we believe, in nearly adult plumage. This specimen, as well as the two former, is now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collection.

If these suppositions are correct, the female of Boucard's Tinamou differs from the male in having the lower back, secondaries, and wing-coverts strongly banded across with light yellowish brown; and the markings on the wing-coverts of the male specimen figured in our plate are the remains of the mottled plumage, which would wholly disappear in the perfectly adult bird. The correctness of this view is strengthened by some specimens from Vera Paz being nearly destitute of markings on the wings and coverts, while others have them more strongly shewn.

April, 1868.
PLATE XLVII.

CRYPTURUS MESERYTHRUS.

(Red-bellied Tinamou).


It is somewhat questionable, we admit, whether this Tinamou,—the fourth and last of the family met with north of the Isthmus of Panama,—can be maintained as distinct from the southern Crypturus pileatus, to which it is undoubtedly very closely allied. But we have given a figure of it, taken from the type-specimen now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, in order to complete our account of the Central American species of this little known group. Nine specimens of this Tinamou from the various localities indicated in the foregoing list, present but very trifling differences when compared together, except that the younger birds are not so bright below, and the females (so labelled) present some traces of black markings on the crissum. They appear to differ from Brazilian skins of Crypturus pileatus only in the darker chest, darker flanks in contrast to the bright rufous belly, purer white throat and larger tarsi.

Salvin found this species quite common in the forests of Vera Paz,—the same district as that inhabited by Crypturus boucardi, with which it also agrees in habits and manners. On several occasions its eggs were brought in by the Indians of Choctum, who are very familiar with the bird, and have a distinct name for it. The eggs are oval, alike at both ends, and measure axis 1-7 in., diameter 1-3 in. Their colour is of a uniform rich red chocolate-brown.

The only Mexican specimens of this Tinamou we have met with are those obtained by M. Boucard at Playa Vicente on the Rio Tesechoan. It would appear to be more abundant further south, having been obtained by Arcé in Veragua, although accidentally omitted from Salvin’s list of the birds of that country,* and by McLeanan on the Panama Railway. On the Isthmus, the latter collector tells us it is very common, being found on the ground in the jungles, and eating corn and rice in captivity.


April, 1868.

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TIGRISOMA CABANISI.

(CABANIS' TIGER-BITTERN).

Supra nigricanti-olivaceum, fulvesceté fasciolatum; pilo nigro, capitis lateribus cineris; alis caudalque corrulescenti-nigris, primaris albo terminatis; subitus gutturo toto nudo, cervix et pectore nigricantibus sinee in doro, sed latius fulvescens transfuscis; cervix medii (utrinque nigro marginitus) cum abdomine toto fulvescentibus; rostro nigricante, hujus basi viridescente-flavo, pedibus obscurè olivaceis; long. tota 28-0, alae 14-0, caudae 6-0, tarsi 4-4, rostri a rictu 5-5.—Junior, supra omnino fulvo et nigriante transradiatus, alis caudalque plumbo-nigricantibus albo transfuscatis; subitis dilutior, sordido cinnamomeo et nigro transfuscatis, fascis in ventre latioribus et minus frequentibus.

Hab. in Mexico meridionali; Guatemala et Honduras.

This Bittern has, until recently, been confounded with its southern representative Tigrisoma brasiliense, from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by its wholly bare throat, a character which is possessed by no other American representative of the genus. In addition to this there are conspicuous differences between the plumages of the two species, the head in the present bird being black instead of rufous, and the whole upper plumage generally of a darker character, while the abdomen is dark cinnamomeous instead of rufous-grey, and wants the black and white marks on the flanks. In short, the differences between the two allies are so conspicuous that it would not be possible to confound them on comparison. Such then being its distinguishing characters, it is strange, indeed, that this species should have been mistaken for T. brasiliense, yet most authors who have mentioned the Central American bird, have assigned to it the name of T. tigrinum, under which the young of T. brasiliense has been usually denominated. Herr Ferdinand Heine, Junior, was the first to discover this mistake, and in the "Journal für Ornithologie" for the year 1859, described and named the northern species after Dr. J. Cabanis, his coadjutor in the latter portion of the well known work the "Museum Heineanum." This name is adopted by Dr. Schlegel, as quoted above.
The range of Cabanis' Tiger Bittern seems to be confined to the northern portion of the great Central American Isthmus. M. Sallé obtained specimens in the neighbourhood of Orizaba in Southern Mexico. Mr. Joseph Leyland also found it in Honduras, and tells us that it is known to the Mahogany-cutters of that district as the "Barking Garling," and is common at Aloor River and Omoa, remaining at the latter place throughout the year. It also occurs at Tigré Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, as recorded by Mr. G. C. Taylor. In Guatemala on several occasions it came under Salvin's notice. In April, 1862, one was shot on the bank of a small stagnant pool near the village of Juntecholol, on the track from Vera Paz to Peten. It was by no means shy, and in all its actions showed the deliberate movements so well known in the common Bittern of Europe (Botaurus stellaris). On the Pacific coast the brackish and salt-lagoons in the neighbourhood of Chiapam and Huamuchal were found to be a very favourite resort for the bird, and hardly a day passed without one or more of them being seen.

Southwards of Guatemala we have not traced the occurrence of this bird with certainty. As yet we have seen no specimens from Costa Rica, and on the Isthmus of Panama the southern bird T. brasiliense seems to entirely supplant it. It follows, therefore, that the range of T. cabanisi extends over Southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, but that it may also occur in Costa Rica.

Our illustrations of this species are taken from specimens in Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collection. The larger figure which represents a bird in almost adult plumage is from the specimen obtained at Juntecholol, as above mentioned. The figure in the background which shows the immature dress, is from an example shot at Chiapam, in September, 1862. In the latter a few of the feathers of the adult plumage shew themselves.

April, 1868.
LEUCOPTERNIS PALLIATA.
PLATE XLIX.

LEUCOPTERNIS PALLIATA.

(GREY-BACKED BUZZARD).


Alba; alis, interresilvis et dorso inferiore cum dimidio caudae basali obscurè schistaceis; primariis quinque internis et secundaris omnibus albo terminati: dorsis plumis partim albo extus marginitis et interno albo fasciatis: remigibus et rectricibus in caudae parte basali pallide griseis, schistace transfasciatis: rostro nigro, cerà pallido flavè; pedibus flavis, ungulis nigris: long. tota 210, alae 190, caudae 80, rostri à rictu l. d. 1-8, tarsi 3-6. Mâns. femina similis, sed minor.

Hab. in Brasilîa meridionali orient. (Natt.).

No description ever having been published of Mr. G. R. Gray’s “Buteo polionotus,” although the name has been quoted by several authors, we have felt ourselves bound to adopt Herr v. Pelzeln’s designation “palliata” for the present bird, accompanied, as it is, by an excellent diagnosis and full particulars respecting the distinctive characters of the species.

We have less hesitation in adopting this course as, if manuscript names are to be considered at all, Natterer’s term “palliatus” (which v. Pelzeln employed) has in all probability higher claims to antiquity than any that our friend Mr. Gray could urge in favour of his appellation.

Natterer’s unique specimen of this well marked species (an old female) was obtained at Ypanema, in the eastern portion of the Brazilian province of S. Paulo, in July, 1822. In his Mâs. notes, subsequently published by von Pelzeln, he describes the iris as not very dark brown, and the cere as pale yellow, the feet as yellow passing into orange, and the claws black. Natterer adds that he observed other specimens of this species in the mountains near Rio Janeiro.

As in the case of other species of Leucopternis all examples of the present bird that we have met with present a remarkable uniformity in their appearance. In very old birds it is possible that the white edgings to the feathers of the back and wings, which are more apparent in some specimens than in others, may wholly disappear; but we have no evidence to shew that there exists in this genus any peculiar dress of immaturity, such as is usually the case in typical Buteo and its affines.
The nearest ally of this Buzzard seems to be *Leucopternis scotoptera* (Max.), which is well figured in Temminck's Planche Coloriée, No. 427, under the name *Falco lacernulatus*. The present species has much the same general coloration as the latter, but may be immediately distinguished by its larger size, and by having the whole of the apical portion of the tail pure white without any black cross-band.

Our figure of this bird, which is half the natural size, is taken from a specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, purchased of Verreaux. It is marked "Brazil" and was in all probability obtained in the vicinity of Rio.

*July, 1868.*
SCOPS FLAMMEOLA
PLATE L.

SCOPS FLAMMEOLA.

(FLAMMULATED OWLET).

Scops flammeola


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Schlegel, Mus. de P. B. Oi, p. 27.

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Suprâ griseecentifuscus, nigro striatus et vermiculatus, scapularum marginibus et capitis plumis partim rufo variegatis; remigum primariorum pignonis externis maculis quadratis albis ornatis: subitus griseecenti-albus, plumis omnibus striis rachidali et fascis nosophis transversis nigris instructis: guli et pectoro rufescents partim tinctis: tarsis omnino plumosis, albis, nigro paulum variegatis; rostro pallide corno, apice flavicante; pedibus fuscis: long. tota 70, ale 55, canae 16, tarsi 69.

Hab. in Mexico merid.: Jalapa (Salvin): Orizaba (Sumichrast): Californiâ boreali (Feilner): Guatemalâ (Salvin).

This Owl is one of the many Mexican species named but never described by the late Professor Lichtenstein. Dr. Kaup, however, has given full characters of it, in his Memoir on the Strigidae published in the Zoological Society's "Transactions", under Lichtenstein's MS. name which has been generally adopted.

Scops flammeola is readily distinguishable from every other American species of the genus (except Scops barbarus) by its diminutive size, which is nearly the same as that of our familiar European bird. Its plumage below presents the same character of markings as that of S. asio and S. tricolor, but, besides its small, the wholly bare toes at once distinguish the present bird. The third and fourth primaries of the wing are very nearly equal and longest, the fifth being slightly shorter, and the second of the same length as the sixth. The edgings of the external scapulars form a rufous line between the wing and the back, which we have not noticed in any other species of the group. This feature is well represented in our figure, which is taken from a specimen obtained by Salvin at Duenas in Guatemala in January 1863.

Besides Mexico and Guatemala, which we have already mentioned as localities for this Owl, a portion of the Western United States is likewise embraced within its range. A skin collected by Mr. Feilner in August 1860, at Fort Crook, in Northern California, in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution (No. 24,172) undoubtedly belongs to this species. A second specimen in the same collection was obtained by Professor Sumichrast in the mountains of Orizaba. It is marked "iris golden-yellow, cere olive-yellow." We have to record our great obligations to the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution for the loan of these and many other specimens of American Owls.

July, 1868.

[ 99 ]
SCOPS BARBARUS.

(GUATEMALAN OWLET.)


Hab. in Guateampa, prov. Vera Paz (Salvin).

In his additional list of Guatemalan birds, published in the "Ibis" for 1861, Salvin has referred to a specimen of Scops flammula, obtained by Mr. Robert Owen in the mountains of Santa Barbara near San Geronimo, Vera Paz. A recent examination of this skin has convinced us that it was wrongly determined, and belongs to a species essentially distinct from that figured in the foregoing plate. Scops barbarus is, as we have already stated, of about the same size as S. flammula, but, as is shewn in our original description of this bird, may be at once distinguished by a comparison of the tarsi of the two species. In Scops flammula (Fig. 1) the tarsus is wholly covered all round by thick, short, set feathers, which extend down to the basal phalanges of the toes, quite up to if not slightly beyond the joints. In the present species (Fig. 2) the feathering of the tarsus does not descend quite so far, and leaves the distal extremity bare like the toes. This will be readily observed in the accompanying figures of the feet of the two birds, to which is added, for the sake of comparison, a corresponding figure of the foot of Scops nudipes (Fig. 3).

Other well-marked characters of plumage accompany the diversity already noticed. In
Scops barbarus there are no traces of the strongly marked black shaft-spots, which ornament the under plumage of Scops flammula, but the whole surface is thickly strewn with white ocellations upon a dark brown ground. The same character of markings also pervades the face, hinder-neck, and scapularies. The fourth and fifth primaries are equal and longest in the present species, the sixth equalling the third. The first is 1.5 in. shorter than the fourth and fifth. The first three primaries do not appear to be so deeply excised as in the allied species.

The front figure in our plate represents what we believe to be the normal plumage of this species, while the hinder figure represents the hepatic form so frequently met with in this family of birds. Both the specimens figured are from Vera Paz, and are now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman’s collection. The only other individual we have seen, which is in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution (No. 42,776), was also obtained in Vera Paz by Mr. Henry Hague of San Geronimo. This bird is intermediate in colour between the two we have figured.

Since we treated of this group of Owls in the “Proceedings” of the Zoological Society we have seen the type-specimens of S. portoricensis in the Paris Museum, but have been unable to distinguish it from S. brasiliannus. S. lophiotes of Lesson, of which we have also seen the type is probably only a paler form of the same bird. There remain, therefore, only seven well-marked species of this genus in America, namely:—

a. Digitix setousi.
   (1) S. asio (Linn.) Baird’s B. N. A. p. 51, ex Americæ septentr. universal.
   (2) S. keniocotti, Elliot, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1867, p. 96, ex Americæ bore. occ.
   b. Digitix omnino nudis.
   (4) S. flammula, ex Californiæ Mexico et Guatemala.
   (5) S. barbarus, ex Guatemala.

b. Digitix emoruss dianemus basali nudis.


JULY, 1868.
CHÆTURA SEMICOLLARIS.
This fine Spine-tailed Swift is closely allied in structure to the well-known and widely distributed *Chaetura zonaris*, but considerably exceeds it in size, and is, in fact, the largest and most powerful bird of the whole family. It appears to be very scarce in European collections; the specimen in Sclater's possession, whence our figure is taken, being the only one we have yet met with. This is the more to be wondered at, as the country which it inhabits has lately been explored by several intelligent collectors, who could hardly have passed over so striking a species had it come before their notice.

M. H. de Saussure—the discoverer and describer of this species—gives us no information concerning it, except that it inhabits the "great forests of Mexico." He has not even thought fit to record the province of that extensive country in which it was obtained. His specimens were deposited in the Geneva Museum, from which Sclater's example was obtained by purchase. A complete account of the synonymy and distribution of the American species of this group having been lately published by Sclater in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings," we think it will be sufficient on the present occasion to give a list of them in a tabular form, inserting in their places two species more recently described: namely *C. solateri*, Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 56, from the vicinity of Borba, and *C. brachycerca*, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 758, t. xxxiv, from Xeberos in Eastern Peru.
PORZANA HAUZXWELI.

Plate LIII
PLATE LIII.

PORZANA HAUWELLI.

(HAUWELLI'S CRAKE).


Fuscescenti-olivacea, alis obscurioribus, capite toto cum collo et corpore subtilia ad inum pectus castaneis: abdomine rufo nigroque transfasciato; subalaribus rufis nigro maculatis; rostro obscurè corros, pedibus naturalè corylinis: long. tota 6-5, aede 3-5, cauda 1-2, tarsi 1-6, rostri à rictu ’85.

Hab. in Amazoniâ Peruviana. G. Ucayali (Bartlett) : Chamicurros et Pebas (Hauxwell).

The vast water-basin of the Amazons, so constantly overflowed by the rising of its numerous affluents, would naturally be supposed to be a very fit habitation for Rallidae of every description. Yet the species of this group met with within its area are certainly not numerous. Not a single Coot (Fulica) and only one true Waterhen (Gallinula) occurs, as far as we know, anywhere within its limits, and but three or four other members of the family have as yet been registered as appertaining to the Amazonian Fauna. But the recent exertions of collectors upon the Upper Amazon and its affluents have brought to light one or two new species of the group, and others perhaps remain to be discovered, as from their skulking habits these birds easily elude observation.

We first made the acquaintance of the present species of Crake in Mr. E. Bartlett’s first collection from the Ucayali, but were not then sufficiently acquainted with the group to venture to describe it as new. Subsequent researches, into which we were led by the receipt of a second specimen in Mr. Hauxwell’s collection from Pebas, convinced us that it was unknown to science, but we unluckily selected for it a name which had been already appropriated to a member of the same group. Under these circumstances we now propose to rename it after Mr. Hauxwell, who besides the specimen just mentioned had previously obtained an example of the same bird in his large collection made at Chamicurros and on the Huallaga in 1864. The last mentioned specimen, as also that obtained by Mr. Bartlett, are now in the British Museum. Mr. Hauxwell’s skin from Pebas, from which our figure and description have been taken, is in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

Hauxwell’s Crake is a well-marked species, and hardly liable to be confounded with any other American member of the family. In style of colour it appears to unite the two sections called by the late Prince Bonaparte Laterirallus and Rufirallus, having the banded sides of the former, whilst in general plumage it more nearly resembles Porzana concolor and certain other members of the latter group.

July, 1868.
This well-known Crake appears to be widely spread over South America, as will be seen by the list of localities above given. It was first described by Azara, as an inhabitant of Paraguay, where, however, it does not appear to be very abundant. In the wood region of South-Eastern Brazil it is certainly a common species, many specimens being met with in the ordinary sets of birdskins sent from the vicinity of Rio and Bahia. In the marshes of this district also the Prince Max of Neuwied met with it, but gives us few particulars as to its habits, merely mentioning that it has a light flight and that its flesh is good to eat.

During a recent examination of the specimens belonging to this family of birds in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes we found skins of this species marked as having been obtained by d'Orbigny in the province of Chiquitos in Bolivia, and by M. M. Beauperthuy, and Levraud in Venezuela. The extension of its range so far northwards indicated by the two latter localities is a new fact to us, and seems somewhat strange, when we consider that the bird is not known to occur in Guiana nor in any part of the great basin of the Amazon.

Our figure of *P. melanophæa* is taken from a specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman which is of the ordinary Brazilian "make" and is probably from Rio or Bahia.

July, 1868.
This little Crake is a northern representative of the foregoing species, but is distinguishable by well marked characters. The chestnut neck and breast, the regularly barred crissum and the smaller size render it easily recognizable when compared with its southern ally.

The White-throated Crake is one of Mr. McLeannan’s numerous discoveries on the Isthmus of Panama, and was first described by Mr. Lawrence in 1861 from specimens transmitted to him by that well-known collector. The bird would appear to be not uncommon in this locality, Mr. McLeannan having likewise supplied the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman with several examples of it, from one of which our illustration has been prepared. In these figures it will be noticed that the wings are wholly unspotted, but it should be stated that one of the Panama skins shews black and white bars on the greater and lesser wing coverts, and that a second has some traces of the same character. These markings would, however, probably disappear in the adult bird.

Northwards of Panama we have traced the occurrence of this Crake into Costa Rica, whence a single specimen, obtained at Barranca on the gulf of Nicoya, has been transmitted to us by Arce, and up the eastern coast of Central America as far as the Blewfields river, where Mr. Henry Wickham met with it during his excursion into the Mosquito territory.
PORZANA LEUCOPYRRHA
PLATE LVI.

PORZANA LEUCOPYRRHA.

(RED AND WHITE CRAKE).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author and Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speciea pard o acenelado y blanco</td>
<td>Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 229, No. 375.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corethrus hypoleucus</td>
<td>Hartl. Ind. A. p. 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterirallus hypoleucus</td>
<td>Gray, Gen. iii. p. 595.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burm. La-Plata-Reise ii. p. 505.</td>
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</tbody>
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Fuscescenti-olivaceo, capito rufescemte, alis extus et caudâ cum dorso postice obscuriibus : subitus alba ; lateribus capitis cervixis et pectoris castaneis, hypochondriis albo nigroque transfasciatis : crissum medio nigro, lateraliter albo : rostre olivaceo, pedibus flavolis : long, tota 675, alae 371, caudâ 10, tarsi 13, rostri a rictu 98.

Hab. in Paraguay (Azara): rep. Argentino, Tucuman (Burm.) : Brasil. merid. (Mus. Berol.).

This species of Crane, though closely allied to P. melanophaca, was recognized by its discoverer Azara as distinct, and described under a separate name in his well-known work on the birds of Paraguay. Burmeister, almost the only other naturalist who has met with it, obtained specimens in the Province of Tucuman in the Argentine Republic, where, he tells us, it is usually seen in the early morning on the banks of rivers in marshy spots. Natterer also collected specimens of this bird somewhere in Southern Brazil, as has been recorded in the "Isis" for 1823, but his notes on this portion of his collection are not yet published, so that we cannot tell the exact locality. It would appear, however, from Lichtenstein's "Nomenclator" that this Rail occurs in Minas Geraes, whence a single example has been transmitted to the Berlin Museum. In form and general appearance P. leucopyrrha most nearly resembles P. melanophaca, but is readily distinguishable by its chestnut head and neck, by its black crissum, margined on each side with white, and by the generally purer and more extended white of the under surface.

Our figure of this bird is from a specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, recently purchased from M. Verreaux, and stated to have been received from the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande.

There are four American Crakes, which have the back nearly uniformly coloured and the flanks barred, and constitute the section Laterirallus of Prince Bonaparte: namely

1. Porzana fahenelli, Pl. LIII, from the Upper Amazon.
2. Porzana melanophaca, Pl. LIV, from S. E. Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Venezuela.
3. Porzana albogularis, Pl. LV, from Panama, Costa Rica, and Mosquitia.
4. Porzana leucopyrrha, Pl. LXI, from S. Brazil, Paraguay and La Plata.

July, 1888.

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FULICA ARDESIACA.
PLATE LVII.

FULICA ARDESIACA.

(TSCHUDI'S COOT).


_Fulica chilensis_...... Des Murs, in Gay’s Fauna Chilena, viii., p. 474, Atlas, t. 10.


_"_...... Sel. P.Z.S. 1860, p. 82.


Observ. schistacea: capite undique nigricante: flexuræ alarum et remigis externis margine albis: crasso nigro laterali albo mixto: clypeo frontaliter tuberositate parallelogrammicum formante, a rostro lineâ impressâ diviso: pedibus obscure schistaceis, long., tota 16'5, alae 8'5, caudae 2'2, rostri a rictu 1'5, tarsi 2'6, dig. med. cum ungue 3'8.


The first satisfactory description of this Coot was given by Dr. Hartlaub in his excellent article on the birds of the genus _Fulica_, published in the “Extra-Hefte” of Cabanis’ “Journal für Ornithologie” for 1853, under the name _Fulica chilensis_, taken from Des Murs’ MS. We have, however, ascertained by inspection of the type-specimen of _Fulica ardesiaca_, which has been kindly lent to us by M. Coulon, of Neuchâtel, that the same bird had been previously described by Tschudy in his “Fauna Peruviana,” under the latter name. We, therefore, adopt Tschudy’s appellation for this species, although his description is irrecongnizable, superseding the name _chilensis_ with less regret, inasmuch as it seems to be very doubtful whether the bird has ever occurred in Chili.

The present species belongs to the second section of the genus _Fulica_ as arranged by Dr. Hartlaub, in which the undertail-coverts are black with merely a slight white edging on each side. In this respect it resembles its gigantic neighbours of the same country, _F. gigantea_ and _F. cornuta_. From the former it may be distinguished by its smaller size and olive-coloured feet, from the latter by the absence of the prominent caruncle on the forehead. In the present species, however, the head-shield projects considerably beyond the line of the culmen, and
forms an oblong protuberance, which is rounded off towards the vertical extremity, and divided from the base of the bill by a distinct line as shown in the accompanying cut. The bend of

the wing in the present bird and a narrow margin of the basal portion of the outer primary are white. The specimen, now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, from which our description and figure are taken, was procured on the lagoon of Tambo, in the month of November, 1857, by Mr. Henry Whitely. In this bird, the bill is marked “lavender-colour,” and the head-shield “white.” But this would appear to be different in the breeding season, as Dr. Hartlaub describes the head-shield as red in one of his specimens, and this is also the case in an example of this species in the collection of the British Museum.

The specimens of this species, in the Paris Museum, from which Hartlaub’s description and Gay’s figure were taken, were collected during the voyages of D’Orbigny and Castelnau and Deville in various parts of Bolivia. Those of the latter travellers are stated to have been procured in the vicinity of La Paz. Under these circumstances it appears strange that the name chilensis should have been applied to them; Gay’s assertion, that this species is “very common” in that country being unquestionably incorrect.

On the lagoon of Tambo, in the valley of the same name on the western coast of Southern Peru, Whitely met with large numbers of this Coot, but found them shy and difficult to shoot. Tschudi informs us that the species occurs all along the western slope of Peru, from the seashore up to an elevation of 14,000 feet. In the lagoon of Junin he tells us it was very common, and was killed by the Indians, dried and kept for food.

The only other locality recorded for this species is the highlands of Ecuador between Riobamba and Mocha, where Fraser procured a single example in 1859. Fraser describes the frontal-shield of his specimen as “delicate orange blending into lemon at the sides and back,” the bill as “flesh-coloured, the point being blueish,” and the “legs and feet delicate slate-colour.” Fraser’s specimen is now in the Bremen Museum.

Our figure represents the bird reduced to one half its natural size.
This Coot is the largest species belonging to Dr. Hartlaub's third division of the genus, in which the undertail coverts are white with a small black median patch. It is also readily distinguishable by the great size of the feet and legs, particularly by the length of the middle toe, and by the bright red markings at the base of the yellow bill. The head-shield varies much in size in different individuals as will be seen by our figures, but is always broadly oval.
at its upper termination. The bend of the wing and a rather broad margin of the outer web of the outer primary are white. The legs and feet are yellowish-olive, and the lower naked portion of the tibia and the front of the tarsus are described as coral-red in the living bird, but this colour fades away very much in the dried skin.

Azara, the original discoverer of this species, describes it in his well known work on the birds of Paraguay as the "Focha de ligas roxas," from the red markings on the legs. Azara met with it in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. Professor Burmeister tells us that it is generally distributed over the lagoons of the Argentine Republic, and that he obtained specimens near Mendoza and again near Paraná. In Southern Brazil the same author, as quoted by Hartlaub, gives the province of Sta. Catherina as a locality for this species, but it does not seem to occur much further north—not being mentioned by Prince Max and other authorities upon Brazilian Ornithology.

In Chili Fulica armillata appears to be the commonest of the three species, which, according to Herr Landbeck, are so widely distributed and so numerous in the fresh waters of that country. Herr Landbeck has given us an excellent description of the bird, and many details as to its habits and history, but has unfortunately misidentified it with Gay's Fulica chilensis, which we have already shewn is the same as Tschudi's F. ardesiaca. In Southern Chili, Herr Landbeck informs us, this species and F. lespectera are migratory, or at any rate leave the lakes in the winter, and keep more about the river-banks. In Northern Chili, however, this is not the case, the lakes there not being swollen by a rainy season.

We have examined the specimen in the British Museum upon which Mr. George Gray founded his MS. name F. frontata, and believe it to be merely an individual of the present species with the head-shield extraordinarily developed, as shewn in our figure. We also think it probable that Fulica gallinuloides of King is referable to this same species, of which there are Patagonian specimens (obtained by D'Orbigny) in the Paris Museum.

Our figure of this Coot, which is reduced to half the size of nature, is taken from a Chilian specimen collected by the late Mr. Bridges in August, 1862, now in the Derby Museum, Liverpool. We have to record our great obligations to Mr. T. Moore and the authorities of that Institution for the loan of this and other examples of the same group of birds.

August, 1868.
FULICA LEUCOPYGA.
In a letter addressed to Mr. Vigors, and subsequently published in the fourth volume of the 'Zoological Journal,' the late Captain King gave some very short and insufficient descriptions of supposed new species of birds discovered during his survey of the Magellan-Straits in 1826. Amongst the birds thus characterized as new to science were two Coots, named by Capt. King Fulica chloropoides and F. gallinuloides. In order to ascertain positively what species were designated by these names it would be necessary to inspect the typical specimens, which, if ever sent home to this country, have unfortunately disappeared. It is only, therefore, by a process of guess-work, that we can refer F. gallinuloides of King to F. armillata and his F. chloropoides to the present bird.

It would not, however, be right to allow Capt. King's name, which can only be conjecturally applied to this Coot, to supersede the appellation under which Dr. Hartlaub described it in 1860, in his already mentioned memoir upon this group. Dr. Hartlaub adopted for the bird the name leucopyga, by which it had been designated by Lichtenstein in the Berlin Museum. It is true this is by no means a specially appropriate name, insomuch as it would apply equally well to three or four other species of the genus, but this is not a valid reason for rejecting it.

In 1862 Herr Landbeck, Sub-director of the Museum of Santiago in Chili, being unfortunately unacquainted with Dr. Hartlaub's article, redescribed this species under the name Fulica rufifrons.

[117]
This Coot is very readily distinguishable from other known species by the peculiar shape of the frontal shield, which is narrow and elongated, and instead of being rounded above, terminates in an acute angle, as shown in our figure. In the living bird this shield is described as of a dark blood-red, and it appears to retain nearly the same colour in the dried skin. A second character, which absolutely distinguishes this Coot from all others of the white-rumped section, is the absence of the white margin of the first primary. There are, however, a few whitish edgings to the small feathers on the bend of the wing.

This Coot appears to have nearly the same distribution as Fulica armillata. Although it has not yet been recorded from the Argentine Republic, it must certainly occur there, if the locality of Uruguay, given by Hartlaub on the authority of Sellow, is correct. In Chili it is one of the three species of which Herr Landbeck has given us such an excellent account. The late Mr. Bridges likewise obtained specimens of it in Chili, from one of which, now in the Derby Museum at Liverpool, our figure has been prepared. King’s Fulica chloropoides, if we are right in referring it to this species, was obtained in Patagonia. There is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum said to have been obtained during the surveying-voyage of the "Erebus and Terror" in the Falkland Islands, and in 1859 Capt. Abbott shot a single example, believed to have been of this species, in the same country.

Our figure of this bird, as likewise of the other Coots in this Part, is one half of the size of nature.

August, 1868.
Plate LX.

FULICA LEUCOPTERA.

(STRICKLAND'S COOT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focha</th>
<th>Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 472, No. 447.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Hartl. Ind. A. p. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulica stricklandi</td>
<td>Hartlaub, Journ. t. Orn. 1853, Extrah. p. 86.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obscurè scelusina, capite undique nigricante: criso albo, plumis quibusdam medialibus nigris: flexurè alari et remigis externi margine angusto necnon secondariorum quorumdam apicibus albis: rostro flavo, clypeo frontali minore, supra rotundato, surratiso: pedibus olivaceis: long. tota 15-0, ales 7-8, caudae 2-3, rostri a rictu 1-25, tarsi 2-4, dig. med. x. ungue 3-5.


We think there can be no doubt that this species of Coot, which was first correctly described by Dr. Hartlaub in 1853, and proposed to be called *F. stricklandi*, is the same as that termed by Azara in 1852 "La Focha," upon which Vieillot established his *F. leucoptera*. We have, therefore, followed Burmeister in using the latter name, and trust that our excellent friend Dr. Hartlaub will excuse us for doing so.

Azara obtained specimens of this bird in Paraguay and in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. Burmeister met with it on the lagoons near Parana in the Argentine Republic. Sellow transmitted examples to the Berlin Museum from the vicinity of Santa Lucia in the republic of Uruguay. Professor Behn of Kiel, as we are informed by Dr. Hartlaub, shot a specimen of it in the month of June on a pond near San Miguel in the Bolivian Province of Chiquitos. It would thus appear that this species has a considerable range over the southern portion of South America on this side of the Andes. Westward of the great mountain-chain it is one of the three Chilian species concerning which Herr Landbeck has lately given us so many interesting details, but we do not know how far it ranges to the south upon this coast.

*Fulica leucoptera* is easily distinguishable from all its South American congeners by having the ends of the first five or six secondaries next adjoining the primaries tipped with white, resembling in this particular the northern *F. americana*. The white margin to the outer
primary in this species is very narrow, but quite discernible. These two characters and the
different form of the head-shield, which is broadly rounded at the upper extremity will serve to

separate it from *F. leucopyga*.

Our figure of this Coot is taken from the typical specimen of Dr. Hartlaub's *Fulica stricklandi*
which has been kindly lent to us from the treasures of the Bremen Museum.

Besides the species here figured we are acquainted with three other American Coots, making
altogether seven of this genus in the New World—namely

1. **Fulica cornuta**

2. **Fulica gigantea**


3. **Fulica americana**


The following table, taken from our paper on the American Rallidae recently read before the Zoological Society, may assist in determining these seven species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Clypeo frontali carunculato</th>
<th>2. Clypeo frontali non-carunculato:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a' crisso precipitū nigro, laterātē albo mixto:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b' crisso precipitē albo, mediaītē nigro</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b' nāriis alāri concoloribus</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**AUGUST, 1868.**

[120]
LEUCOPTERNIS SEMIPLUMBEUS.
PLATE LXI.

LEUCOPTERNIS SEMIPLUMBEA.

(SEMIPLUMBEOUS BUZZARD).


Supra plumbea, alia caudaque nigricantibus; hujus fasces duabus angustis, altera inferiore perfecta, altera superiore imperfecta, cum tota corpore subtus albo; rostro nigro, basi et cerà cum pedibus aurantium ; unguibus nigris; long. tota 15'0, alas 8'9, cauda 5'0, rostri a rictu 1'1, tarsi 2'2.

Hab. in Isthmo Panamensi (McLeannan): var. Costa-Ricensi (Carmiol).

In 1861 Mr. George N. Lawrence described this distinct species of Buzzard from a single specimen obtained by Mr. J. McLeannan on the Panama railway-line. The bird, however, remained quite unknown to us until a short time since, when we had the gratification of recognizing a single individual in a Costa-Rican collection received from Mr. J. Carmiol. This skin, from which our figure (reduced to two-thirds of the natural dimensions) has been prepared, is now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman. It was procured at Valza in Costa Rica in February of the present year. It is marked as a female, but appears to be rather smaller in dimensions than the specimen described by Mr. Lawrence.

In form Leucopternis semiplumbea appears to be a typical species of this genus, but is easily recognizable by its small size, and by the uniform plumbeous colour of the whole upper surface. There are some slight indications of narrow shaft-stripes on the neck, but the plumage below is otherwise of a pure white. The under-wing-coverts and greater part of the remiges below are of the same spotless colour, but the apical portions of the latter are slaty with darker margins and cross-bands. The fifth primary is rather longer than the fourth, and longest—the first being shorter than the secondaries and measuring 5'8 in. from the carpal joint.

The known species of Leucopternis are eight in number. We have now seen specimens of all of them, and propose to arrange them as follows:—

A.—Corpore subtus omnino albo.
   a. capite toto albo.

1. L. CHIÆREGRÆHTI.


Hab. America centralis a Mexico merid. ad. isthm. Panamensem.
2. L. palliata, tab. XLIX., p. 97.

Hab. Brasilia meridionalis.

3. L. scotoptera.


Hab. Brasilia meridionalis.

4. L. albicollis.


b. capite nigro striato.

5. L. melanops.


Hab. Guiana et Amazonia.

c. capite supra plumbeo, dorso concolore.

6. L. suprasciliaris, tab. XXXVIII., p. 75.

Hab. Amazonia.

c. capite supra plumbeo, dorso concolore.

7. L. semiplumbea, tab. LXXI., p. 121.

Hab. Isthmus Panamensis et Costa Rica.

B.—Corporis subtus albo, plumbeo transfasciato.

8. L. princeps.


Hab. Costa Rica.

August, 1868.

[122]
PLATE LXII.

GEOTRYGON CHIRIQUIENSIS.

(CHIRIQUIAN GROUND-PIGEON).

Geotrygon chiriquensis

Sclater, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 143.

Salvin, P.Z.S. 1867, pp. 130, 150.

Suprâ saturâtë castaneo-brunneus, interescapulio purpureascens tincto: pilleo toto schiastaceo, frontem versus dilutiore: faciei lateribus albicantibus, a guà alba linea irregulari nigra divisis: subhâ cinnamomeus, pectore toto et lateribus cum tectricibus subalaribus castaneis: remigibus alarum schiastacecenti-nigris; caudâ supra frece concorde, subhâ nigricante, cinnamomeo terminatâ: rostro nigró, mandibulis basi et pedibus rubris: long. tota 11'5, alae 6'0, canâs 4'0, tarsi 1'6.

Hab. in Veragua (Bridges et Areó).

Since preparing our article upon the Ground-pigeon figured in Plate XXXIX of this work as Geotrygon chiriquensis, we have received in one of Areó's collections from Veragua the bird we now figure under the same name, which is without any doubt the rightful owner of the appellation, while the former ought to be called Geotrygon albifacies. So soon as we saw the present bird we suspected that a fresh mistake had been added to the long list of errors connected with the White-faced Ground-pigeon of Mexico and Guatemala, in regarding it as identical with Geotrygon chiriquensis. For it was obvious at first sight that the bird just arrived from Veragua was quite distinct, and it was hardly probable that the two allies would occur in the same country. Our suspicion was converted into certainty, when, on a recent visit to Paris, we had the satisfaction of finding the original type of Sclater's description of Geotrygon chiriquensis, which was formerly in the collection of the late Prince Bonaparte, but has lately been transferred to the Gallery of the Jardin des Plantes.

It remains, therefore, only to ask pardon for our error, and as some atonement for it to present our readers with a figure and description of the true Geotrygon chiriquensis, taken from Areó's specimen, which is now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collection. At the same time we request them to alter the title of Plate XXXIX to Geotrygon albifacies.

The original specimen of Sclater's Geotrygon chiriquensis was obtained by the late Mr. Bridges in 1856 near David in Southern Veragua. Areó's skins were collected at Castillo and Calovevora in the northern slope of the same country, but rather more to the eastward. We are not aware that the species has been met with by other collectors.

Geotrygon chiriquensis is easily distinguished from G. albifacies by the uniform slaty colour of the top of the head and nape, the latter in G. albifacies being purplish like the back;
by the much darker colouring of the body below, particularly on the breast and sides; and by the absence of the curious scale-like feathers on the front and sides of the neck, which, as far as we know, are peculiar to G. albibacies.

As regards the description of G. chiriquensis given by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. xlili, p. 943) which originally led us into error, we are still in doubt whether it was meant for the true G. chiriquensis, or for G. albibacies. It would appear most applicable to the former, but if the specimen was really received from Jalapa, was no doubt intended for the latter. The other synonyms of these two species may, we believe, be correctly stated as follows:—

(1) G. albibacies, tab. xxxix.
Hab. Mexico meridionalis et Guatamala.


(2) G. chiriquensis, tab. lxxii.
Hab. Veragua.


August, 1868.
Plate LXIII.

Cardinalis Phoeniceus.

(Venezuelan Cardinal).


Coccineus, loris et mento nigris, alis intus fuscis, extus cum interscapullo et caudâ testaceo-rubris: cristâ elongâta coccineâ: rostro pallide corneo, pedibus fuscis: long. totâ 7-0, alis 3-4, caudâ 3-3, tarsi 1-05. *Pez.* Suprâ fuscocinerea, cristâ elongâtâ nigricante, coccineo tinctâ, loris et mento nigriantibus: subitus ochraceâ; caudâ schistaceâ, coccineo perfusâ.

*Hab.* in Venezuelâ littorali (Goering).

The Venezuelan Cardinal is a beautiful representative of the well-known northern species, the "Red-bird" or "Virginian Cardinal" of the United States. It is of nearly the same form, but is readily distinguishable by its smaller size, longer crest, and the want of the black band on the forehead.

This bird was first described by the late Prince Bonaparte in a paper published in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for 1837, under the MS. name applied to it by Mr. Gould in his collection. The habitat there given is somewhat vague, being described as "the country southward of the Bay of Honduras." We are, however, enabled to state with certainty that its true *patria* is the littoral of Venezuela. Mr. Anton Goering's first collection from this district, of which we have lately given an account in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" contained a pair of this fine species. Mr. Goering, who obtained these birds in the vicinity of Carupano, informs us that it is strictly confined to the neighbourhood of the coast, being never met with beyond a few leagues in the interior.

Our figure of the male of this bird is from a specimen purchased of Verreaux, that of the female from the example obtained by Mr. Goering as above-mentioned. Both these birds are now in Selater's collection.

The only well-established species of Cardinal besides the present is the Virginian Cardinal, which extends from the Southern United States through Mexico to Yucatan and Belize. Our friend Professor Baird has separated the western bird obtained by Mr. John Xanthus at Cape St. Lucas in Lower California under the name *Cardinalis igneus* (Proc. Acad. Phil. 1859, p. 305, and Elliot B. N. Am. Part I, t. iv.) But judging from a specimen in Selater's collection and from the characters assigned to it by the describer, we can scarcely regard this as more than a slight local race of *C. virginianus*.

August, 1868.
Fig. 1. PYRGIUMA RUBRICATUM.
Fig. 2. REUCOTE.
Plate LXIV. Fig. 1.

**PYRGISOMA RUBRICATUM.**

*(RED-NAPED GROUND-FINCH).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanagra rubricata</td>
<td>Licht. in Mus. Berol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlapetes rubricatus</td>
<td>Cab. Mus. Heim. i. p. 140.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Ital. in Mexico Meridionali, in terrâ frigidae: La Puebla (Boucardi): Colima (Xantasi)*.

This Ground-finch is one of the many Mexican species in the Berlin Museum named but never described by the late Professor Lichtenstein. Although discovered probably some thirty or forty years ago, it was not characterized until 1851, when Dr. Cabanis gave a short description of it in a foot-note to the first volume of his “Museum Heineanum” from a specimen stated to have been obtained at Real Arriba in Central Mexico, and placed it in the genus Atlapetes. It is very difficult to define the exact limits between the nearly allied forms of Ground-finches denominated Atlapetes, Pyrgisoma, Pipilo and Chamoeopsia, but it seems better to associate the present species with Pyrgisoma biaecatum, as subsequently suggested by Dr. Cabanis.*

We have not seen specimens of Professor Baird’s *Pyrgisoma xanthasi* lately described by Mr. Lawrence from examples obtained by Xanthus in the plains of Colima in Western Mexico, but have little doubt, that it must be referred to *P. rubricatum*, the more so as the author appears to have altogether overlooked Dr. Cabanis’ description of the latter. The only species of *Pyrgisoma* at all resembling the present bird in colouring is the true *P. kieneri* of Bonaparte, of which we propose to give a figure in our next number. But it should be recollected that, as we have already shewn †, there has been a series of errors respecting this latter bird, and that the species called *P. kieneri* by Mr. Lawrence is our *P. cabanisi*.

During his recent travels in Southern Mexico M. Adolphe Boucard obtained specimens of *P. rubricatum* at Atlisco in the highlands of the State of La Puebla. A pair of these are now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman’s collection, from the male of which our figure has been taken.


August, 1868.
PLATE LXIV.  Fig. 2.

PYRGISOMA LEUCOTE.

(White-eared Ground-Finch).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chamaeospiza torquata</td>
<td>Sel. et Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 274, (corr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrgisoma leucote</td>
<td>Cassin, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1865, p. 160.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supra fuscum, dorso supriori cinerascente tincto; pileo medio cinereo, utrinque nigro; loris, ciliis sculorum et regione auriculai albis, hac nigro circundata; strigio post-oculari utrinque cum torquce cervicali postico conjunctae et flexurâ alari flavoantii-olivaceae; subitis cinereum, mediâter albicamas; gutture toto et plagâ pectoris modii nigrae; criso rufuscente, hypochondriis eodem colore perfusis; rostro nigro, pedibus eorylinis: long. tota 70, alae 29, caudae 28, tarsi 11.

Hab. in Costa-Rica et Guatemala.

One of Salvin’s favourite shooting-grounds, when he was resident at Dueñas in Guatemala, was the slope of the Volcan de Fuego, which rises over the village to a height of upwards of thirteen thousand feet above the sea-level. Here it was, in September, 1859, that the first specimen of the present Ground-finches was obtained. This example, however, being in quite immature plumage, was wrongly referred to Chamaeospiza torquata. In his succeeding visits to Dueñas Salvin collected other skins of this bird in perfect plumage, but before our error was detected, Dr. Cabanis had already described the species from Costa-Rican specimens transmitted to the Berlin Museum by Hoffman and v. Frantsius.

In habits P. leucote much resembles P. biacruatum—one of the most familiar species in the highlands of Guatemala. It is generally seen on or near the ground in the scrubby forests which cover the eastern slopes of the volcano up to an elevation of six thousand feet. It seeks its food amongst the dead leaves, which it scratches about vigorously with its strong feet. It does not appear to be widely distributed, not having been met with by Salvin in other parts of Guatemala, but it may be mentioned that the collection of M. Bocourt recently transmitted to Paris contains a single skin of this species, which was probably obtained in Vera Paz.

Our figure of this bird is from one of Salvin’s skins obtained on the slopes of the Volcan de Fuego below the village of Alotenango in 1862. The irides, according to Hoffmann’s notes as given by Dr. Cabanis, are coloured yellow.

Aurora, 1868.
Plate LXV

J. Smitth

Fig. 1. PYRGISOMA CABANISI KIENERI.

Fig. 2.
PLATE LXV. (Fig. 1.)

PYRGISOMA CABANISI.

(CABANIS GROUND-FINCH.)

Meloxone biarcatu
Pyrgisoma kieneri
Pyrgisoma biarcuatum et P. kieneri
Pyrgisoma cabanisi

Supra fuscue, pilos et plumis auricularibus castaneis: fronte nigra, loris et regione oculari alba: subbus cinereum, medioliter album, striis utrinque rictali et plagā pectorali mediā nigris: subalaribus albis: rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 5-3, alae 2-8, caudis 2-3, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 1-0.

Hab. in Costā Rich (Hoffmann).

Although several eminent Naturalists have met with specimens of this Ground-Finch they have in every case identified it wrongly. These errors have been mainly caused by the confusion which has hitherto prevailed concerning the bird characterized in Bonaparte's "Conspectus" under the name Pyrgisoma kieneri. This evoluta quæstio we have already attempted to solve in a lately published article in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London," and we hope to set all doubts upon the subject completely at rest on the present occasion.

Dr. Cabanis, the first describer of this species, called it Meloxone biarcatu, believing it to be the same as the common Guatemalan Pyrgisoma biarcuatum to which we have already alluded. From this bird, however, it is easily distinguishable by its wholly red ear-coverts and distinct pectoral spot. Our American friends Messrs. Cassin and Lawrence have both wrongly referred this Pyrgisoma to the succeeding species P. kieneri, from which we shall point out its distinctions below. Under these circumstances we have proposed for it the new name cabanisi, after the well-known Editor of the "Journal für Ornithologie."

As far as we know the range of this Ground-Finch is restricted to the highlands of Costa Rica, whence the original specimens were sent to the Berlin Museum by Drs. Hoffmann and Ellendorf. These were collected in the vicinity of San José, where the bird is stated to be not uncommon. Other examples have since been obtained in the same neighbourhood by the Messrs. Carmiol, as recorded by Mr. Lawrence in his recently published catalogue of the birds found in Costa Rica. There is likewise a single stuffed specimen of this species in the gallery of the Paris Museum, but no locality is attached to it.

Our figure of this bird is taken from one of Dr. Hoffmann's skins, now in Selator's collection, which was received in exchange from the Berlin Museum.

December, 1868.

[129]
PLATE LXV. (Fig. 2.)

PYRGISOMA KIENERI.

(Kiener's Ground-Finch.)


Fuscum, pilo et capitis lateribus rufis: plumis auricularibus dorso concoloribus, harum autem apicibus castaneis, lovis albocecentibus, fronte et geniis fissaeceanti-nigris; subitus album, hypochondriis dorso concoloribus, maculâ pectorali indistincte nigri; crasso rufescente; rostro migranti-corneo, pedibus pallide coryllinis: long. tota 7, ale 3, caudo 2 2, testi 1 0.

Hab. in Mexico Occident. (?)

The figure we now give of the Pyrgisoma kieneri of Bonaparte, which by the kind permission of the authorities of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris has been taken from the type-specimen belonging to that institution, will, we think, convince Ornithologists that this bird is perfectly distinct from P. cabanisi with which, as already stated, it has been frequently confounded. In general plumage, in fact, it is much more like P. rubricatum, figured on the preceding plate, and is distinguishable from that species by its larger size, stouter bill, and much stronger feet and tarsi. P. rubricatum also differs in possessing a white eye-ring, which is wanting in the present species, and in having the summit of the head brown like the back instead of bright rufous. It was no doubt the much stronger conformation of this species that induced Prince Bonaparte subsequently to remove it from Pyrgisoma and to associate it with the Brown Pipilos (P. fuscus, &c.) as a separate genus Kieneria. It is, in fact, rather difficult to decide whether to arrange Pyrgisoma kieneri with the other Pyrgisomas or with these Pipilos. Upon the whole, we prefer to adopt the former course, as it would be unnatural to dissociate it from P. rubricatum, with which it so closely agrees in plumage. But P. rubricatum is certainly a typical species of Pyrgisoma, as it is allowed by all writers upon the group.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to give the exact habitat of P. kieneri. The type-specimen, which as far as we know is unique, is marked as having been procured in May 1843, during the expedition of the "Danaide" by M. Jaures, but no locality is attached to the label. It was, however, in all probability obtained on some part of the western coast of Mexico.

The five species of Pyrgisoma known to us may be arranged as follows:—


Hab. Guatamala.

2. Pyrgisoma cabanisi, nobis. (t. lv, fig. 1.)

Hab. Costa Rica.

3. Pyrgisoma bicoloratum. (t. lvi, fig. 1.)

Hab. Mexico, Plata of Colima (Ziast.) ; Atliaco (Boucard).

4. Pyrgisoma kieneri. (t. lv, fig. 2.)

Hab. Western Mexico (?).

5. Pyrgisoma leucotis. (t. lvi, fig. 2.)

Hab. Costa Rica (Hoffmann, Carvil) ; Guatamala (Selvin).

December, 1868.
OXYRHAMPHUS FRATER
PLATE LXVI.

OXYRHAMPHUS FRATER.

(Short-tailed Oxyrhampthus).


Clara viridis; piceo nigro variegato, cristà medii cocineae: alis caudalque nigris extus viridis limbatis; secundariarum et tecteornæ marginalibus externis et caude apice extremis pallide flavis: subae pallide flavus, nigro squamatus, ventris medii et crisiis maculis xere evanescetibus: rostro cornuo, pedibus plumbeis: long. totâ 6*5, alas 3*5, caudas 2*1, rostri a rictu 0*85, tarsi 0*8.

Ib. in Veragua (Arcó): Costa Rica (v. Frantzius.)

It is a remarkable fact that in some cases the fauna of Central America presents us with species more intimately allied with those of the wood-region of South Eastern Brazil than with any found in the intermediate country. For instance, Neomorphus salvinii of Veragua is much more nearly allied to N. geoffroyi of Brazil than to N. rufipennis of Guiana. But no more striking example of the recurrence of Brazilian forms north of the Isthmus of Panama can be given than that of the present species. Oxyrhambus has hitherto justly regarded as one of the most characteristic types of the Ornith of South Eastern Brazil, and as absolutely unknown in every other part of the neotropical region. But now we find in Veragua a species so closely allied to the Brazilian form that even the experienced eye of our friend Mr. G. N. Lawrence was unable to detect the differences.

Our original description of Oxyrhambus frater was based upon two specimens obtained by Arcó at Calovevorn in Veragua in 1867. Since their receipt a subsequent collection from the same locality has arrived containing a more ample supply of specimens. These fully confirm the differences which we have already pointed out as subsisting between the two species, viz., the much shorter tail, the generally brighter plumage, and the rather broader cream-coloured edgings to the outer webs of the secondaries and wing-coverts in the Veraguan form.

Mr. Lawrence's recently published Catalogue of the Birds of Costa Rica shews us that this Oxyrhambus occurs also in that country, specimens having been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution from the vicinity of San José by Dr. v. Frantzius. But, as has been already remarked, Mr. Lawrence has not distinguished this bird from its Brazilian ally.

The genus Oxyrhambus is a very isolated type, and there is great difficulty in assigning it a proper systematic position in the natural series. The presence of ten fully developed primaries and the structure of the tarsi seem to prove that Cabanis was right in arranging it amongst the Trichepholine. But we can hardly follow him so far as to regard this peculiar
form as a genus of *Anabatidae*, or, as we prefer to call them, *Dendrocopridae*. It would seem more natural to consider it as constituting a sub-family, if not a family, *per se*. An additional, and apparently hitherto unnoticed peculiarity in the genus *Oxyramphus* is the serration of the outer web of the external primary. This is very strongly marked in some specimens of both the known species, but we believe it to be restricted to the adult males, as younger birds and females, as determined by Arce, do not possess it.

Our figures of this species are taken from the original specimens, which are now in Salvin and Godman’s Collection. The upper figure without the red crown represents a young bird; the lower figure an adult female; from which, however, the male is undistinguishable in colouring.

December, 1868.
PLATE LXVII.

THYRORHINA SCHOMBURGKI.

(SCHOMBURGK'S CRANE).

Crex schomburgi (SCHOMBURGK'S CRANE).
Micropygia schomburgi.
Orthopygla schomburgi.
Thyrorhina schomburgi.


Supra olivacea albo guttata, his maculis albis nigro circumdata: subitus rubiginosus, guíá albicante, abdomine medio albo; rostro corneo, mandibula spica flavá: pedibus surantibus: long. tota 5'0, alae 3'3, caudae 1'4, rostri a rictu 0'6, tarsi 0'85, dig. med. cum ungu 0'9.

Hab. in Guianâ Brit. (Schomb.); Cayenna (Deplanches); Venezuela, Caripé (Goering); Carraoas (Levaud, in Mus. Paris.)

Head of Thyrorhina schomburgi.*

The peculiar form of the nasal openings, which are partly covered over in front by a horn membrane and are completely divided from each other by a median septum, has induced us to refer this species to a new genus, these characters not occurring in any other American form of Rallinae. In other respects this little Crake agrees generally with the smaller American species of Porzana. The form of the wing corresponds nearly with that of P. novelboracensis, the second and next three following primaries being nearly equal and longest, and the external secondaries elongated, so as to be longer than the outer primary. The toes are slender, the middle toe with its nail hardly exceeding the tarsus in length. The tibiae are feathered nearly down to the joint. The tail is rather longer than is usual among the smaller Rallidae, and not so much concealed by the coverts.

* Nigae, parte, et plac, manus.
Dr. Schlegel's *Porzana schomburgi* (Mus. de F. B. Ralli, p. 37) can hardly be of this species if his description is correct.* It would appear to be more like Sclater's *P. erythrops*, to which, therefore, we have provisionally referred it.

The original discoverer of this Rail was Dr. Richard Schomburgk, who obtained a pair of the species during his excursion to the Roraima mountains of British Guiana in November, 1842, at an elevation of about 3300 feet above the sea-level, and gave a short description of it in the second volume of his well-known travels. Dr. Schomburgk tells us that it is very easy to catch it alive, as after a short flight it endeavours to conceal itself in the grass. He thus captured a male and female and kept them for some time in a cage. From Guiana and Cayenne, it appears to extend into Venezuela, whence specimens have been forwarded by M. Levraud to the Paris Museum. The single specimen in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman from which our figure is taken is from the latter country, and was obtained by Mr. Anton Goering near Caripé.

* Dessus d'un brun olivâtre. Dessous gris d'ardoise; bas ventre et sous-caudales noires avec des bandelettes blanches.

December, 1868.
PLATE LXVIII.

CHLOROPHONIA CALOPHRYS.

(YELLOW-BROWED CHLOPHEME).

*Triglyphidia callophrys*  
*Cecropomma callophrys*  
*Chlorophonia callophrys*  

Clare viridis, occipite et lineæ cervicis posticis saturati ceruleis, fronte et supercilii latis ad medium extensis aureo-flavis: torques posterales obscurè castaneis; abdomen medio flavissimo. Rostro nigro; pedibus obscuroe corylinis, long., totæ 5·0, alæ 3·0, caudæ 1·8. Fem. mari simili, sed fronte et supercilii viridibus, torques posterales nullo et abdomen minus flaviscens.


Since we published our summary of the known species of *Chlorophonia* in the letterpress accompanying the forty-second Plate of this work, we have been so fortunate as to obtain specimens of the present species, before only known to us from the original example in the Berlin Museum. Enrique Arcé, during a recent excursion to the mountainous district upon the northern slope of the Cordillera of Veragua, obtained six specimens of this lovely Tanager—two males and four females. These are all marked as having been shot near the village of Calovevora, where many other interesting species were also met with. By Mr. G. N. Lawrence's recently published catalogue of the Costa Rican birds in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, we find that additional specimens of this bird have also been procured in that country, where the original example described by Dr. Cabanis was obtained. The localities of its occurrence noted by Mr. Lawrence are Rancho Redondo, San José, and Birris.

As will be apparent from our illustration, the Yellow-browed Chlorophone is closely allied to the Mexican and Guatemalan *Chlorophonia occipitalis*, both sexes of which we have already figured. But it is nevertheless a very well marked species—conspicuously distinct by its golden-yellow front and broad superciliiaries, of which colour there are no traces in its northern congener. In the present bird, likewise, the blue on the crown instead of being restricted to an occipital spot, is extended over the nape and is of a deeper and more purplish hue.

Our figures of this Tanager are taken from a pair of Arcé's specimens, which are now in Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collection.

December, 1868.
ACCIPITER BICOLOR

(VIEILLOTS SPARROW-HAWK).

Accipiter erythronemius . . . . . . Sel. P.Z.S. 1860, p. 96, (err.)

Súprà omnión fumído-brunneus, torquó angüstó collari albícánté : subtés unicolor lacteascnt-albus, fulvo perfusus, tibiis pallidó rufofuscantis.

Hab. in America continentá tropical a Mexico meridionali usque ad Guianam : Mexico merid. (Boucardi) ; Guatemala (Salvin) ; Costa Rica (Chiriqui) ; Veragua (Arrol) ; Panama (McCluer) ; Nov. Orandi int. Bogota (Mus. S.—2), rep. Aigüastor. (Franer) ; Venezuela (Lerroux) ; Guiana (Schomburgk) ; Cayman (Pitelou et Léhélian).

After examination of a large number of specimens of Accipiter pileatus (usually so called) from various parts of Tropical America, we have come to the conclusion that two species remain confounded under this name besides the Accipiter chilensis, of which we have already given a figure. The most noticeable points of distinction between these two birds are as follows.
In the true A. pileatus of Prince Max., the adult of which is well figured in Temminck's Planches Coloriées (205), the under-wing-coverts are deep red of nearly the same hue as the thighs. Again, the young bird of the Brazilian species, which appears to be represented by the same author (Pl. Col. 295) as the young of his Falco poliopterus, is always conspicuously spotted beneath, more especially on the flanks. But in the northern representative, which we now illustrate, it will be apparent that the under-wing-coverts of the adult are white, and that, if our views are correct, in the immature stage the under-surface is of a uniform pale fulvous without spots of any kind.

The name pileatus being retained for the Brazilian bird it remains to discover what is the oldest specific term strictly applicable to the northern species. This, as will be seen from our
list of synonyms, appears to be bicolor of Vieillot. In the Museum of Paris, where Vieillot states that the type of his Sparvius bicolor is to be found, is an immature female specimen of the present bird, in the same dress as is figured on our plate, marked as the original of that author's description, with which it likewise well agrees. In his laborious studies of the types in this Museum Dr. Pucheran has already shown* that this specimen is the same as the larger of the two individuals (belonging to different species), upon which Cuvier bestowed the name Nisus variatus, and it appears to be that also which Lesson, in 1831, described under Cuvier's name. We may add that the smaller type of Cuvier's N. variatus seems to us to be a young male of the true Accipiter pileatus of Brazil.

Two other names appear to have been subsequently based upon the young dress of the present species—Accipiter sexfasciatus by Swainson and Microstur dynastes by Verreaux. Typical specimens of both these supposed species are in the British Museum, where we have had the advantage of consulting them. In its adult stage this Sparrowhawk seems never yet to have been distinguished from the true A. pileatus.

The range of this northern species appears to be much more extensive than that of its southern congener, as will be seen by the list of localities above given. In Guatemala Salvin found it sparingly distributed throughout the forests of the lowland districts, and obtained specimens of it in various states of plumage. It was generally observed in the vicinity of villages situated in the outskirts of the forest, and was well known to the inhabitants as an audacious depredator of their hen roosts. It keeps, however, exclusively to the lower forests, while in the highland portions of Guatemala its northern congener Accipiter cooperi appears to take its place.

Our figures of this species represent Guatemalan skins in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman at two-thirds of their natural dimensions. The adult bird is a male, shot at Savana Grande on the southern slope of the Volcan de Fuego, in 1862. The young one is a female from Choctum in Vera Paz obtained in January, 1861.


December, 1865.
TURDUS GIGAS
PLATE LXX.

TURDUS GIGAS.

(GIGANTIC THRUSH).

_Turdus gigas_. Fraser, P.Z.S. 1840, p. 59.


_Fusco-nigricans; subras paulh dilutius, subalaribus concoloribus; retro et pedibus flavis; primario externo elongatiore quam solat: long. tota 13*0, alae 6*2, rem. prim. ext. 3*0, cauda 6*0, tarsi 1*7.

Hab. in Novâ Granadâ et rep. Æquator., in regions elevat.

This Thrush, which is at once distinguishable from every other known species of the genus by its large size, is an inhabitant of the highlands of New Granada and Ecuador. It was first described by Mr. Fraser in 1840 from skins in the collection of the late Lord Derby received from Bogota and probably collected in the immediate vicinity of that capital, which is situated at an elevation of nearly 9000 feet above the sea-level. To the same Naturalist we are also indebted for the little that is known concerning the habits and mode of life of this species. During his expedition to Ecuador in 1857 and the following years Mr. Fraser met with it in several localities, namely, Cuenca, Titiacun, Matos, and Pallatanga. At Titiacun and Matos on the plateau of Biohamba Mr. Fraser found this Thrush common, and noted it as "rather a good songster." Along with skins of it obtained in this district Mr. Fraser forwarded a nest with two eggs, which are now in the British Museum. The nest is made of stalks and grass, lined with fine hay. The eggs appear rather small for the bird measuring 1*3 by 1*0 inch. They are of the usual character of _Turdus_ as regards colour, being of a bluish green minutely freckled with pale red.

_Turdus gigas_ belongs to a small group of Thrushes which are found in different parts of the chain of the Andes. The most northern of these is _Turdus nigriceps_ * of the highlands of Costa Rica. Others are _T. chiguancó_ of Western Peru and Ecuador, and _Turdus fuscater_ of the Andes of Bolivia, which also occurs in the vicinity of Mendoza in the Argentine Republic. In all these species, we believe, the sexes are coloured exactly alike, in which respect they differ from the true Blackbirds (_Mérida_), which are also found in South America. In his synopsis of the genus _Turdus_, published in 1859, Sclater proposed as a subgeneric title for this group the term _Seminerula_, which Professor Baird subsequently advanced to the rank of a genus, but, as it appears to us, on insufficient grounds.

Our figure of this Thrush is taken from a "Bogota" skin in Sclater's collection. It is represented three quarters of the size of life.


December, 1868.

[139]
TURDUS ALBICOLLIS.
PLATE LXXI.

TURDUS ALBICOLLIS.

(White-necked Thrush).


Cinnamomeo-brunnnea, subitus pallidé cinceras; gula alba nigro stricta; collo antico, ventre medio et crissae albae; subalaribus et lateribus ventris saturato cinnamomeo-rubis: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavo: pedibus claret fuscis: long. tota 9 4, alae 4 8, cauda 4 0.

_Hab._ in Brasilá orientali meridi.: Minas Geraes (Burmeister): Rio Janeiro et S. Paolo (Natterer).

There can be little doubt after an attentive perusal of Vieillot's description, that the Thrush we now figure is the true _Turdus albicollis_ of that author, as described by specimens collected by the younger Delalande in Brazil, but not the _Turdus albicollis_ of Spix. Cabanis and Burmeister have both taken this view of the case, and we see no reason to alter their decision, though the accurate arrangement of the synonyms of the closely allied species of Brazilian Thrushes upon which we are now engaged is by no means an easy task. The White-necked Thrush may be at once distinguished from all its allies by the deep cinnamomeous red of the flanks and sides of the belly, of which colour there are no traces in the other three species. The whole of the under-wing-coverts are likewise cinnamon red, not quite so dark as the flanks, but the inner webs of the remiges below are without this colouring. This renders it easily distinguishable from the true _T. albicollis_, in which the cinnamomeous colouring of the under-wing-coverts is continued over the under surface of the quills.

As far as we know this Thrush is confined to the southern provinces of Brazil. Burmeister tells us that it occurs in the brushwood of the interior, and is much more arboreal in its habits than _T. leucomelas_. His son procured one specimen near Lagoa Santa. From Herr von Pelzeln's recently published catalogue of Natterer's collection we learn that that indefatigable traveller obtained seven examples of this Thrush in the Provinces of Rio Janeiro and Sao Paolo—the exact localities given being Rio Janeiro, Registro do Sai, and Ypanema.

Our figure of this species is taken from a skin in Scaler's collection which is believed to have been obtained in the vicinity of Rio. We have seen others in collections from the same district, but not in those from Bahia, where _T. crotopexus_ seems to take its place.

December, 1868.

[141]
PLATE LXXII.

TURDUS LEUCOMELAS.

(ARAZA'S THRUSH).

” ” . . . Sel. & Savr. P.Z.S. 1868, p. 188.
Turdus albiventer, ♂ . . . Spix, Av. Bras. I. p. 70, t. 69, fig. 2.


This Thrush has been united by different authors with T. albiventris, T. crotopoecus, and even with the very distinct T. rufiventris, of which d'Orbigny gravely tells us that it is the female. The confusion thus caused has led to its having received three additional names besides the one originally bestowed upon it by Vieillot. We hope that the figure of it herewith given, under what we believe to be its oldest designation, will render it easily recognizable by future Ornithologists.

Azara's description of his Zerrel obscurro y blanco is, we must admit, as Dr. Cabanis has already complained, a little obscure, but the fact of this being the only member of the section found in Paraguay and the Argentine Republic leads us to believe that it is in all probability Azara's species. It is certainly Turdus amaurochalinus of Cabanis, as a specimen of it thus marked in that author's own handwriting is in Sclater's collection. Spix appears to have figured this bird as the female of his T. albiventris, and Sclater employed the same term for it in his "Synopsis of American Thrushes," not being then acquainted with the bird legitimately entitled to bear that name, of which we shall give a drawing in our next part. In both his
works on South American Ornithology Burmeister seems to have indicated this species under the name *T. crotopezus*, having been no doubt misled by Lichtenstein’s reference to Azara in his original description of that species. But, as we shall presently shew, the true *T. crotopezus*, so well described by Prince Max., is a different species, distinguishable from the present bird by the rich reddish brown of the plumage above, the more densely striated throat, and other differences which we shall hereafter point out.

In 1857, Sclater described a Thrush from Bogota, under the name *Turdus ignobilis*, from specimens in his own collection and in that of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. After carefully comparing the New Granadian bird with a series of skins from other localities, we are now of opinion that there are scarcely sufficient grounds for separating it from the present species. The only points of difference are the lighter coloured lores, and somewhat darker breast in some specimens. But in more recently obtained examples, these distinctions do not seem to be constant.

How d’Orbigny came to make the mistake of regarding this Thrush as the female of *T. rufiventris*, we cannot explain; suffice it to say that, as Burmeister observes, they do not even inhabit the same sort of country; *T. rufiventris* being a forest-loving species, whereas the present bird seems to be peculiar to the Campos, and more open districts.

As will be seen by the list of localities above given, as well as from what has been already stated, the range of Azara’s Thrush in South America is very extensive, stretching from New Granada and Ecuador in the north to the Pampas of Buenos Ayres in the south, but from what has been recorded of its habits, it would appear to shun the densely wooded districts and to occur only in the savannas. In the vicinity of Lagoa Santa, where Burmeister tells us that it is by no means scarce, its terrestrial habits are stated to cause it to be subject to the attacks of the “jigger” (*Pulex penetrans*)—a well-known pest of the American tropics.

Our figure of this species is taken from a skin in Sclater’s collection, which from the mode of its preparation appears to be from Cayenne.

December, 1868.
PLATE LXXXIII.

TURDUS CROTOPEZUS.

(LICHTENSTEIN'S THRUSH).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Max. Beitr. iii. p. 946 (1861).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus albicollis</td>
<td>Spitz, Av. Brus. i. p. 71, t. 70.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This Thrush has been frequently confounded with Turdus leucomelas figured in our last plate, from which, however, it is readily distinguishable by the brownish olive back, and the pure white neck-spot and belly. But it is a much more difficult task to differentiate it from some forms of its variable northern representative Turdus tristis, under which denomination we propose to unite the birds hitherto called Turdus assimilis* and T. leucomelas, as well as the Merula tristis, of Swainson. As a general rule, as Dr. Cabanis remarks, the Brazilian species may be distinguished by the deep olive-brown tinge of the upper surface, but in two skins of Turdus tristis, obtained in the highlands of Guatemala near Duenas, nearly the same colour is exhibited on the back, though these birds are easily distinguishable from their southern ally by the darker colouring of the chest and flanks.

Turdus crotopeza was first shortly described by Lichtenstein, in his "list of duplicates of the Berlin Museum," published in 1823. Through Dr. Peters' kindness in lending us the type-specimen, we have been able to ascertain positively that the Bahian bird characterized by that author as the male of his T. crotopeza (No. 436) is of the same species as the specimen now figured, although Azara's "Grîve blanche et noîêtre," (i.e. T. leucomelas) is referred to as being identical with it. Lichtenstein's "T. crotopeza fem." (No. 437,) may probably be the true T. leucomelas.

* It seems certain that this is the only Mexican species to which Swainson's short description (Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 369.) is applicable. Dr. Cabanis' Turdus tristis, Mus. Hein. i. p. 4, the type-specimen of which Dr. Peters has lately sent us for comparison, is, in our opinion, merely a somewhat lighter-coloured example of the bird described by Dr. Cabanis in the same work as Turdus assimilis. This, as we learn from a MS. note on the label, is now also Dr. Cabanis' view.
For the first really satisfactory description of *Turdus crotopezus* we must turn to the pages of Prince Max's well-known "Beiträge." Prince Max, however, gives us very little information concerning the life of this bird, merely stating that it is found in the dense forests of the coast-region, and has the same habits as other species of the genus. He never heard it sing.

Our figure of this Thrush is taken from a specimen in Selater's collection, believed to have been collected in the vicinity of Bahia, which is, in fact, the only locality that can with certainty be given for its occurrence.

January, 1860.
PLATE LXXIV.

TURDUS ALBIVENTRIS.

(SPIX'S THRUSH.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turdus albicollis</td>
<td>Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 70. t. 60. f. 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supræ olivace-brunneus, capite colloque cinereascentibus; subitis pallide cinereus; galla alba fuscobruneo striata; ventro medio erisque purè albis; subalaribus et remigibus marginalibus interius leuvi cinnamomeis; rostro et pedibus fuscis; long. toti 9.0, alae 5.4, cauda 3.75. 

Hab. in Brasili orientali, Bahia (Wucherer); Mexiana (Wallace); Para (Spix); Guiana Brit. (Schomburgk); Venezuela; Cumaná (Bowpetcby in Mus. Par.): Nov. Granadâ int. (Mus. P. L. E.).

There can be no question, we think, that, as Dr. Cabanis has pointed out, the bird figured by Spix as the male of his *Turdus albiventer* is this Thrush, which may be immediately distinguished from the species figured in the three preceding plates by the deep cinnamonous under-wing coverts, and by this colour being extended over the inner edges of the remiges.

In this character it resembles *Turdus rufiventris*, *T. fumigatus* and *T. grayi*; from which, however, it is easily distinguishable by other decided differences. From *T. albicollis*, with which it has been likewise confounded, this Thrush is easily recognisable by the complete absence of the white neck-spot, more nearly resembling *T. leucomelas* in this respect.

In contrast to what we have observed as regards the last species the present bird appears to have an extended range in South America, from the neighbourhood of Bahia in Brazil to the vicinity of Bogotá in New Granada. It occurs, not unfreqently, in collections formed in the province of Bahia, whence Dr. Wucherer has recently forwarded us specimens. Mr. Wallace collected examples in the island of Mexicana near Para, thus confirming one of the localities assigned to it by Spix. The other locality given to it by the latter Naturalist, "Minas Gerns," is probably intended for *Turdus leucomelas*, which, as has been already noted, is figured as by Spix the female of the present species.

Proceeding northwards we find this Thrush occurring in Schomburgk's list of the birds of British Guiana, and recorded by Cabanis as existing in the Berlin Museum from Cayenne.
The same institution likewise possesses examples from Venezuela, while specimens in the Paris Museum were collected near Cumana in the same country. Our authority for its extension into New Granada is a specimen in Sclater's collection, of the usual unmistakeable Bogota "make," upon which his *Turdus cephanialis* was established. This bird, however, as we have already stated, is certainly identical with *T. albiventris*; of which, at the time when the new name was proposed, the synonymy had been wrongly interpreted.

Our figure of this Thrush is taken from a Brazilian specimen in Sclater's collection.

*January, 1880.*
PLATE LXXV.

TURDUS PHÆOPYGUS.

(CABANIS' THRUSH).


Supra saturata olivaceo-brunnea, uropygio cinereo; subbas pallidé cinereus, gula alba nigro striata; collo antico angustati et ventre imo cum crissio albis: subalaribus cinereis: long. tota 7.5, alae 3.6, cauda 3.0, tarsi 1.1.


This Thrush, although a well-marked species and widely distributed in South America, seems to have escaped the notice of Naturalists until the year 1848, when it was described by Dr. Cabanis in the third volume of Schomburgh's "Travels in British Guiana." Dr. Schomburgh states that in habits it does not differ from other species of the genus which he met with in that country, being found in the forests, and usually observed on the ground or in low bushes. The species is also met with in Surinam and Cayenne, specimens from those countries being in the Berlin Museum and in Scholer's collection; and extends as far southwards as Parâ, where Mr. Wallace obtained examples. The same Naturalist also collected specimens of it at Cobuti on the Rio Negro. Proceeding westwards into upper Amazonia, we find it occurring at Chayavetas, in Eastern Peru, where Mr. E. Bartlett met with it in August 1866, and on the Rio Napo, whence Verreaux's collectors have transmitted skins. It also occurs occasionally in Bogota collections. We have, as yet, no record of its being met with in Venezuela, though it is doubtless found there, as in Trinidad, as we are informed by M. Leotaud, it is a constant resident, and the birds of Trinidad are all likewise inhabitants of the adjacent mainland.

In Trinidad, M. Leotaud tells us, this species is usually met with in the forests of the interior in small flocks, except during the breeding season, when they separate into pairs. It is lively and active in its motions, and has a sweet, loud and rather varied song, which is usually heard during the middle of the day, as in the morning and evening it is occupied in searching for the berries which constitute its food. M. Leotaud adds that its flesh is excellent for the table.
In the adjoining island of Tobago, Mr. Kirk has likewise noted that it feeds upon the small berries and seeds, and is particularly shy and restless.

In his articles on Mr. Kirk's collections Sir William Jardine has named this Thrush *Turdus jamaicensis*, but Selater, who has examined the specimens, is satisfied that they really belong to the present bird.

*Turdus phaeopygus* belongs strictly to the same group of species as those we have already figured, but is considerably smaller in dimensions than any of its allies. From *T. crotopenus*, which, as Dr. Cabanis remarks, is perhaps its nearest ally, it may be readily distinguished by its grey rump, and the pure ashy colour of the under-wing coverts; which, as is also the case in *T. jamaicensis*, have no trace of a cinnamomeous tinge. The last mentioned species, with which Sir W. Jardine confounded it, is at once recognizable by its larger size and coffee brown head, contrasting with its grey back.

Our figures of this Thrush are taken from specimens in Selater's collection, that of the adult from a Cayenne skin, that of the younger bird from a skin obtained on the Maroni River in Surinam by Mr. C. Bartlett. The latter has already figured in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1867, t. 29.

January, 1869.
TURDUS GYMNOPHTHALMUS.

(NAKED-EYED THRUSH.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Locality</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Supra-fusco-cineraceus olivaceo vix tintus: orbitis latè nudis; subtibis sordido cinereaceae; gutture albocele, fusco striato; ventre medio et críreo albus; subalaribus pallidís cinnamomeis: rostro flave, ad basia fuscescente; pedibus corýlinis: long. totis 9-0, alis 4-5, caudis 3-8, tarsi 1-2.


For our first knowledge of this Thrush we are also indebted to the exertions of Dr. Richard Schomburghk, who obtained it during his travels in British Guiana in 1840-44. In his description of these specimens Dr. Cabanis informs us that the Berlin Museum possesses examples of the same species from Cayenne, La Guayra, and Caraccas. About the same period, specimens from the latter locality reached the well-known French Ornithologist, the late Baron F. de Lafresnaye, who described the species as Turdus nudigenis. Though Lafresnaye does not mention this fact, we believe that these skins were collected (along with those of Turdus atrosceous and T. olivatur, described in the same article) by M. Auguste Salle, on the mountain ridge between La Guayra and Caraccas. Two years subsequently Prince Bonaparte gave the species the third name of Turdus gymnopus—a manuscript term, which had been attached to specimens of it in the Leyden Museum by Temminck. Prince Bonaparte gives its locality as "Brazil," but we do not believe it really occurs so far south in America. The only continental localities for it we can add to those already enumerated, are Surinam and the interior of New Granada. From the former country, specimens have been sent by Mr. Hering to the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and from the latter Mr. George N. Lawrence, of New York, has received skins of undoubted "Bogotá" make. Besides this it certainly occurs in the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. In the latter island, Mr. Kirk obtained it, and sent examples to Sir W. Jardine. In Trinidad, M. Léotaud tells us, it is common everywhere, and permanently resident; being, however, most frequently met with in the vicinity of habitations. It feeds in flocks, principally on berries, and in the evening makes its
presence known by a song, which is more remarkable for variety than for sweetness. For its roosting place it usually selects the small palm trees, which grow in damp situations, where the arrival of each additional member of the flock is greeted with a cackling, which does not cease until darkness sets in. M. Léotaud adds that the gourmards of Trinidad highly appreciate this Thrush, particularly at the season when it feeds on certain aromatic berries.

Turdus gymnophthalmus may be readily distinguished from all its congeners in America, by the broad naked skin round the eye, which, in life, is of a bright yellow. Hence its trivial name in Trinidad is "Le Grive à paupières jaunes."

Our figure of this Thrush is taken from a Venezuelan specimen in Sclater's collection.

January, 1869.
BUCCO STRIOLETUS
PLATE LXXVII.

BUCCO STRIOLATUS

(STRIPPED PUFF-BIRD).

Capiro striolatus . . . . Natt. in Mus. Vindob.  

Super fusco-nigra, plumis omnibus rufescens marginalis et fasciatis: caudce long, caudse rostro long, abdomhie Pelzeln, Natt. subalaribus pedibus Cab.

This Puff-bird is one of the many ornithological discoveries made by that prince of collectors, the late Johann Natterer, in the interior of Brazil. During his travels in the province of Mato-grosso, in the year 1826, Natterer passed the four months from July to October at the sugar-plantation of the then deceased Captain Gama. This was situated about fifteen leagues from Villabella de Mato-grosso, in the forest district, either on the river Guaporé or not far from its banks. Here, and at a neighbouring station called "Dourado," eight specimens of the present Buco were obtained, but lay unnoticed in the stores of the Vienna Museum, until they were described by Herr v. Pelzeln, in 1856. We are not aware that the species has ever been met with by other collectors.

Buco striolatus is closely allied to B. radiatus of New Granada, B. striaticeps of Bolivia, and B. maculatus of the coast-region of Brazil, but is readily distinguishable from all these species on comparison. Its bill is comparatively short and widened at the base, as in B. radiatus; which, however, may be immediately distinguished by the absence of the ochraceous pectoral band, and by its black nape. Both B. maculatus and its Bolivian representative B. striaticeps have longer, more attenuated bills, and have the neck below of a pure rufous, without any longitudinal markings.

Natterer's MS. notes, as published by Von Pelzeln, inform us that in this species the bill in the living bird is olive-green, with the end and the basal half of the culmen blackish brown; the iris he describes as dirty yellowish white, the feet as olive-green, the tarsi as rather brownish above, the claws blackish. No details are given of its habits, but like other species of the group, it probably frequents the higher trees of the dense forest.

Our figure of this bird is taken from a Nattererian specimen now in Schlater's collection, obtained in exchange from the Vienna Museum. It is a female, and was shot at Dourado on the 6th July, 1826.

January, 1869. 

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PORZANA CASTANEICEPS
PLATE LXXVIII.

PORZANA CASTANEICEPS.

(CESTHUT-HEADED CRAKE).

Porzana castaneiceps

Supra olivacea; capite unguique et corpore subitus ad inum pectoris castaneis, pulch dulturo: ventre imo, litiis et hypochondriis darse concoloribus: long. totis 8-0, alas 4-4, rostri a ricta 1-1, tarsi 2-0.

Hab. in repub. Equator ad ripas fl. Napo.

The eastern provinces of the Republic of Ecuador have as yet had but little attention bestowed upon them by travelling Naturalists, though perhaps scarcely a richer field for discovery remains unexplored in the whole continent of South America. The only localities in this district whence any considerable collections of bird-skins have reached Europe are Puerto del Napo and other villages on the River Napo in the province of Quixos, where this affluent of the mighty Amazon first becomes navigable. In 1854 Mr. Gould received a small series of bird-skins from this district, and in 1858 a more extensive collection from the same country reached the late M. Verreaux of Paris.* Since that period several other smaller collections have been forwarded to Mr. Gould, but most of them have consisted mainly of Trochilidae, which were especially required for the perfecting of his well-known Monograph of that family. It was in one of these smaller collections, if we are not mistaken, that the single example of the Crake which we now figure occurred. This specimen, which is the only one we have ever seen, is now in the gallery of the British Museum, and has formed the type of our description in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," as also of the present figure.

The Chestnut-headed Crake is generally of the same form as the Porzana concolor, and nearly resembles that species, but is immediately recognizable by the chestnut colouring extending only over the head and front of the body below, the rest of the plumage being of an olive-green. In P. concolor the whole plumage is of a nearly uniform rusty red, being rather brighter below.

The present species forms the fifth member of the uniformly coloured section of Porzana, which Prince Bonaparte has called Rufirallus. It is perhaps hardly worth while to reprint here the synopsis of this group, which we have recently published in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society;" but we may take this opportunity to make an addition to the list of synonyms there given. M. Coulon, of Neuchatel, having most kindly lent us the typical example of Tschudi's Crex fasciatus, we find that this presumed species, which we were obliged to leave undetermined in our paper, is nothing more than a very young example of Porzana eugenensis.

* See Sclater's articles on these two collections, in P.Z.S. 1854, p. 103, & 1855, p. 50.

January, 1869.

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PLATE LXXIX.

ATTAGIS CHIMBORAZENSIS.

(CHIMBORAZIAN ATTAGIS.

*Attagis chimborazensis* . . . . ScL P.Z.S. 1860, p. 82.


Supra niger, pluma omnibus lineis ochracenisco-rusos dupliciter marginatis et intus notatis: remigibus primaris alarum nigri centra cinerea, horum sansia alba: subtus ochracenisco-rusos, negro, sicet in dorso, variegatus: abdomino medio purè cinnamomeo-rusos, lateribus et subcaudibus negro variegatus: rectricibus obscurè cincere, horum pugonius externis lineis pallidò cinnamomatis frequentor trans fasciatis: tectricibus subalaribus pallidò cinnamomoscenti-albidis: rostro et pedibus obscurè fuscis: long. totà 11-0, alis 7-3, cauda 3-0, tarsi 1-0.

Hæ. in monte Chimborazo, ad alt. 14,000 pedum.

One of the most elevated localities yet visited by ornithological explorers in any part of the world’s surface is Pauza, a spot situated on the southern slope of Chimborazo, on the track between Guaranda and Ambato, at an elevation of about 14,000 feet above the sea-level. Mr. Fraser passed several days at this station in January 1859, and obtained specimens of seventeen species of birds in this dreary and inhospitable solitude. Amongst them were three examples of the present *Attagis*, which, in one of his papers on Fraser’s collections, Sclater has named after the celebrated Volcano upon the slopes of which it was obtained. Mr. Fraser tells us that the bird is found among the bare rocks, and has a note: ‘chay-lac, chay-lac, chay-lac.’ The stomachs contained vegetable matter and grit. The Chimborazian *Attagis* is about the same size as *A. gayi* and *A. latreillei*, but is immediately distinguishable from these closely-allied species by its darker colouring, the black markings being much more prominent in the present bird.

The genera *Attagis* and Thinocorus together constitute the family Thinocoridae—one of the most peculiar forms of the Neotropical Ornis. With much of the external appearance of the Patarmigans of the Northern hemisphere, they combine the essential structure of the Plovers, and must be placed in the natural series in the neighbourhood of Glareola and Hematopus. Like several other genera belonging to the Patagonian province they are found at the sea-level in high southern latitudes, but attain a greater elevation as they advance northwards, until under the equator, as we have seen, they frequent the highest localities capable of maintaining bird-life.

Our figure of this *Attagis* is taken from a specimen in the British Museum, purchased of M. Parzudaki of Paris.
There are four recognized species of *Attagis*, which may be enumerated as follows:

1. **Attagis gayi**
   *Hab.* Chili; Cordiller. of Coquimbo and Copiapo (Darwin): prov. of Santiago (Leybold).

2. **Attagis latreillii**
   *Hab.* Bolivia, Tapaquilcha, between Calamá and Potosi, alt. 14,000 ft. (Bridges).

3. **Attagis chimborazensis**, tab. LXXIX.

4. **Attagis malouina**.
   *Hab.* East Falkland Isl. (Abbott): Tierra del Fuego (Darwin, Cunningham).

*January, 1869.*
PLATE LXXX.

FORMICIVORA STRIGILATA.

(STREAKED ANT-THRUSH).

Myiothera stribilata          Max. Beitr. iii. p. 1064.
                           Mon. des Myioth. p. 51.

Supra castanea, nigro striata; alis nigriss albo limbatis: supercilìis et corpore subtilis alhia; gutture toto com
pectore nigris, hypochondriis fulvo punctis; canális nigris albo terminatis, rectricibus duabus medias castaneis:
subalaribus albis: rostro nigro, pedibus fuscis; long. totâ 5'5, alas 2'4, cauda rectr. med. 2'4, rectr. ext. 1'8,
rostri a rictu 0'8, tarsi 1'15. Pern. Mari aequilis, sed subtilis omnino sordidi albo, pectoris lateribus nigro striatis.
Hab. in prov. Bahiensi Brazil. orient. (Max.).

The late Prince Maximilian of Neuwied—our best original authority upon the birds
of the wood-region of Eastern Brazil, described this beautiful Ant-Thrush in 1831, and still
remains the only writer who has spoken of it from personal observation. Prince Max. tells
us that he met with it singly and in pairs, in the dense thickets of the forests of Bahia. It is
generally seen running upon the ground, or hopping among the lower branches about a foot
from the earth. Its call consists of three notes, which are audible at some distance, and is
common to the two sexes.

Formicivora stribilata is a typical member of the genus, though of rather larger dimensions
and stronger form than its immediate allies. It does not very closely resemble any other
described species, but appears to come nearest to F. rufica of Sclater's Catalogue, of which
Myiothera rufa of Prince Max. is the female. In the latter species, as in the present bird,
the black throat and breast are characteristic of the male sex, and are replaced by striations in
the female.

Though bird-skins are collected in the neighbourhood of Bahia in large quantities, the
present Ant-Thrush seems to be by no means of common occurrence. At the date of the
compilation of his Catalogue of American Birds Sclater was not in possession of specimens of
it, but has since obtained of the dealers in Paris examples of both sexes, from which our figures
have been taken. These specimens present the usual form of skins of Bahian preparation,
and, we have little doubt, were originally received from that province; indeed, as far as we are
aware, the species is confined to this district of the Brazilian Empire, for neither Dummeister
nor Natterer, nor any other collector in the more southern provinces appears to have met with it.

January, 1839.
Plate LXXXI.

**CONURUS HOFFMANNI.**

(HOFFMANN'S CONURE.)

*Conurus hoffmanni.*


Orn. 1862, p. 325.

Finsch, Papageien, I. p. 553.


*Viridis; macula auriculai rubra; capitis et gutturis pluma aureo lимbatis; secundariorum plumis ad basin aureis; caudae subitus rubriceante; rostro pallidecinere cornes; pedibus obscuro carnos; iride flavâ; long. totâ 9 0, alae 5 2, caudae 4 5.*

*Hab. in Costa Rica.*

The tract of land bounded on the north by the depression occupied by the Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and on the south by the Isthmus of Panama contains a very well-marked sub-division of the Central-American Fauna. This state of things, as has been pointed out by Salvin in his recently published article on the birds of Veraguas,* evidently originated in a previous geological epoch, in which this portion of the Isthmus was isolated from both Continents by channels connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. No better illustration of this well-established fact of Zoological geography can be given than is afforded by the numerous striking forms lately brought to light by the various collectors who have recently investigated the Ornithology of Costa Rica. Amongst the foremost and most energetic of these were Messrs. von Frantzius, Hoffman, and Ellendorf—Prussian scientific travellers, for some time resident at San José and its neighbourhood. To the exertions of these gentlemen the Royal Museum of Berlin owes the valuable series of Costa-Rican birds, which contained the original example of the present species.

Hoffman's Conure, which has been deservedly dedicated to the memory of one of the Naturalists by whom it was discovered, is so well marked a species as hardly to need comparison with any other of the group known to us. It belongs to a very well-defined section of the genus (*Pyrrhura*) in which the under-surface of the tail feathers is more or less of a purple-red, and is the only member of this section found north of the Isthmus of Panama.

The specimens of this Parrot upon which Dr. Cabanis founded the species were obtained

* P.Z.S. 1867, p. 129.

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by Dr. Hoffman at Agua Caliente, near Cartago, in Costa Rica. Subsequently examples were also sent to Berlin by Dr. v. Frantzius. In Mr. Lawrence’s Catalogue of Costa-Rican birds it is stated that the Smithsonian Institution possesses skins of this species obtained at Angostura and Frailes by the Messrs. Carmiol, and by Mr. J. Cooper at Navarro. Mr. Julian Carmiol has also forwarded to Messrs. Salvin and Godman a single skin of a male of this Parrot from Angostura. From this individual our figure has been taken. As far as we know, this is the only specimen of *Conurus hoffmannii* in this country, but we learn from Dr. Finsch’s recently published work that examples of it have been lately acquired by the Leyden Museum.

April, 1889.
PLATE LXXXII.

RALLUS ANTARCTICUS.

(RUFIOUS-WINGED RAIL).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author and Source</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Philippi, Zoologist. 1848, i. p. 88.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Super brunneus nigro flammalatus, alis citha dilutis rufis: alarum remigibus nigricantibus, unicoloribus: subus plumbeus: lateribus et subalaribus nigris albo transasciatis: long. tota 80, ala 37, cauda 15, rostri a rictu 13, tarsi 1-2.

Isth in Chilí et Patagoniá.

This Rail was first characterized by Captain King in 1828, in a letter on the animals met with during his survey of the Straits of Magellan of which extracts were published in the third and fourth volumes of the Zoological Journal. The description there given, though brief, is sufficient, we think, to justify us in adopting the name \textit{antarcticus} for this species, regard being had to the fact that there is no other known Rail likely to be met with in Antarctic America to which Capt. King's description is at all applicable. But Capt. King gives us no information whatever as to the habits of this bird, nor does he mention the exact locality in which he obtained it.

A more satisfactory account of this Rail is that of Dr. R. A. Philippi—a well-known German Zoologist, who is now Director of the National Museum of Santiago, Chili. Dr. Philippi describes this bird very accurately under the name of \textit{Rallus uliginosus}, and tells us that a single specimen of it was procured by Dr. Eulogio Salinas on his estate in the plain of Santiago, and presented to the Museum of that city. Other specimens appear to have subsequently occurred, for a collection of Humming-birds sent by Dr. Philippi to Mr. Gould a short time since contained an example of it which passed into the collection of Salvin and Godman and has formed the subject of our figure and description.

The British Museum contains a single stuffed specimen of this Rail, procured in Chili by the late Mr. Bridges. Mr. G. R. Gray has conferred upon it the name \textit{Rallus rufopennis}, but has never published any description of it.

This Rail is of the same form as the well-known \textit{Rallus virginianus}, of North America; from which, however, it is readily distinguishable by its plumbeous colour below. A third American species of this group, which also contains the European \textit{Rallus aquaticus}, is figured in the next following plate.

April, 1839. [163]
Plate LXXXIII.

Rallus semiplumbeus.

(SLATY-BREASTED RAIL).

*Rallus semiplumbeus*

Sclater, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 31.

Schlegel, Mus. d. P.R. Rallii, p. 11.


Supra brunnescenti-olivaceus, nigro flavmulatus: alis caudaeque nigricanti-brunneis: alarum tectricibus extus laté rufis: capitis lateribus et corpore tuto subite plumbis: tectricibus subenatalibus albis nigro maculatis: hypochondriis imis albo transfuscatis; rostre flavo, culmine et apice obscuris; pedibus clavé corylinis: long. totâ & 5, aliis 4-4, cauda 1-8, rostri a rictu 1-7.

Hab. in Novâ Granadâ interiore.

The Ornithology of the district surrounding the capital of the Republic of New Granada, or, as it is now called, the United States of Columbia, has been more thoroughly explored than perhaps any other portion of the South American continent. About thirty years ago bird-skins were first received in Paris from a French collector then resident in Bogotá; and since that time, the native Indians having been taught the method of preparing skins, large collections have been constantly imported into England, France, and America, from the same district. We have thus become well acquainted with its rich and varied Avifauna. The city itself being 9000 feet above the sea level, it is evident that the greater number of so-called “Bogotá” skins, which consist of tropical forms, must be obtained from the low-lying valleys, which intersect this part of the Cordillera in every direction. Along with these, however, are intermingled species of genera only to be met with in an Alpine climate, such as *Phrygilus*, *Diglossa* and *Otocorys*. Amongst these highland forms we believe the present Rail must be included, as it is a close ally of the preceding species, which is confined to the extreme southern portion of the South American continent, and is, doubtless, its southern representative.

*Rallus semiplumbeus* was originally described by Sclater in one of a series of articles on the birds of New Granada, published in the Zoological Society’s “Proceedings,” from a specimen forwarded to him for examination by M. M. Verreaux. It is, as we have already said, closely allied to *R. antarcticus*, figured in our last plate, but may be distinguished by its larger and more brightly-coloured bill, the paler rufous of the wing-coverts, and the absence of transverse white markings on the upper part of the flanks.

Our figure of this species is taken from a “Bogotá” skin, in the collection of Salvin and Godman. There are likewise specimens of this Rail in the British and Leyden Museums.

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In our memoir on the American Rallidæ, recently published in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings," we have given a complete account of the species of Rallus which inhabit the New World.

The two birds now figured belong to the second section of our arrangement, and along with R. virginianus form a group of small species which have the back variegated with brown, and are, in fact, the American representatives of the well-known Water-rail (Rallus aquaticus,) of Europe.

These three species may be distinguished as follows:

1. R. virginianus.
   Diagn. Subitus rufescens.
   Hhab. Whole of North America (Baird) : Mexico : Guatemala (Salvin).

2. R. antarcticus, tab. lxxxii.
   Hhab. Chili (Philippi) : Patagonia (King).

3. R. semiplumbeus, tab. lxxxiii.
   Diagn. Subitus feebly omniad plumbeus.
   Hhab. Interior of New Granada.

* P.Z.S. 1868, p. 443.

April, 1869.
PITYUS HUMERALIS

J. Smit Lith

Plate LXIIIIV

K. & R. Eckert imp.
PLATE LXXXIV.

PITYLUS HUMERALIS.

(YELLOW-SHOULDERED PITYLUS).


Supra flavo-viridis, pilo cinereo; loris et regione auriculari nigris; alis caudaeque intulis nigriantibus, extis dorso concordibus; campertio alari flavissimo; subtus pallidio cinereus, gutture nigro variegato, ventro medio albescente, crasso flavo; rostro superiori nigro, inferiore plumbeo, ad tomatis et ad apicem nigricante; pedibus nigris: long. toti 6-0, alae 3-5, cauda 3-0, tarsi 0-8.


Mr. George N. Lawrence, the well-known Ornithologist of New York, has lately described this remarkable species of Tanager in a paper on new American birds read before the Lyceum of Natural History of that city on the 18th of May, 1867. More recently a specimen of the same bird, from which our figure has been prepared, has come into Sclater’s possession from a dealer in Paris. Mr. Lawrence’s example is stated to have been derived from a Bogotá collection, while Sclater’s is labelled as having been received from the Rio Nape. This is not an unusual range, and the bird may probably inhabit the eastern slopes of the Andes, drained by the affluents of the Orinoco and Upper Amazon.

The present Tanager, though conspicuously different from its nearest allies in colour, belongs strictly to the section Carothraustes of the genus Pitylus according to Sclater’s arrangement.* The bill is rather longer and the culmen more arched than in P. viridis, the type of the genus, with which it otherwise agrees in structure.

The four species of this sub-division of the genus Pitylus now known to us may be arranged as follows:—

A.—Species ventro flavo.

1. P. viridis.


Diago. Minor: rostro debilior; gula augustiore nigra.

Hab. Cayennae (Buffon); Brit. Guiana (Schomburger); Para (Wallace).

2. P. brasiensis.

P.Z.S. 1855, p. 69 et Cat. Am. B. p. 69.

**Diagn.** Majore: rostro fortiori; gula laticere nigra.

**Hab.** Wood region of S. E. Brazil (Max. et Burmeister.)

B. Species ventre cinereo.

3. P. poliopterus.


**Diagn.** Pileo et pectoro flavis; crasso cinereis.

**Hab.** Southern Mexico (Salés); Guatemala (Salés); Costa Rica (Carmiol); Veragua (Arcé); Panama
(MeLeusann).

4. P. himeralis, tab. lxxxiv.

**Diagn.** Pileo et pectoro cinereis: crasso flavo.

**Hab.** New Granada and Ecuador.

April, 1869.

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ACCIPITER GUTTATUS
Pilate LXXXV.

ACCIPITER GUTTATUS

(AZARA'S SPARROW-HAWK).

Esparevero pardo y goteado  
Sparvius guttatus  
Accipiter guttatus


Hab. in Paraguay (Azara): Bolivâ (Msg. Brit.).

We first met with examples of this Sparrow-hawk in the collection of the British Museum, and, recognizing its distinctness from the nearly allied Accipiter chilensis and A. cooperi, were for some time inclined to regard it as undescribed. But a patient study of the complicated synonymy of this group of birds has brought us to the belief that it may possibly be the Esparevero pardo y goteado of Azara, upon which Vieillot established his Sparvius guttatus, and it seems better to employ this otherwise useless name for it than to invent a new one. The specimens first spoken of by Azara seem to have been immature, but the example described by his friend Noseda (I. c. p. 114) in which the breast was cinnamomeous, appears to indicate a species resembling the adult of the present bird.

In general form and dimensions this Hawk closely resembles Accipiter chilensis, of which it is no doubt the representative in the forests of the eastern side of the Andes; but it is at once distinguishable by the full rufous of the under plumage. On the breast and belly this is variegated by numerous incomplete white cross-bands, which occupy both webs of each feather, leaving the centre rufous. These cross-bands are less apparent on the flanks, and totally disappear on the thighs and under wing-coverts; the chin and throat are suffused with slate colour. Next to A. chilensis, Azara's Sparrow-hawk presents greater resemblance to A. cooperi than to any other species of the group with which we are acquainted, though, judging from Mr. Lawrence's description, it cannot be unlike the Cuban A. pandiacê, a species we have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with. From A. cooperi, the present bird is readily distinguishable by the more cinnamomeous colouring below, and the pure unspotted rufous of the thighs and under wing-coverts. In A. cooperi also the sides of the head and ear-coverts are finely striped, which is not the case in A. guttatus.
Besides the two examples in the British Museum, which were purchased in 1851 and are said to have been received from Bolivia, we have only met with one other example of this species—a mounted specimen in the Norwich Museum, from which our figure has been prepared.

The following are the known American species of Accipiter of the present group, which embraces the larger species allied to *A. pileatus* and *A. cooperi*. Prince Bonaparte has applied to them the barbarous name Cooper-astur (1) (Rev. Zool. 1854, p. 538.)

Sect. A. Species uniformly coloured beneath, as in *A. pileatus*,—

1. *A. pileatus.*


Hab. S. E. Brazil.


Hab. Guiana, Upper Amazon, Ecuador, and northwards to North America.

Sect. B. Species more or less mottled beneath, as in *A. cooperi*,—

3. *A. cooperi.*


Hab. Temperate N. America, and southwards to Costa Rica.

4. *A. gundlachi.*


Hab. Cuba.


Hab. Bolivia and Paraguay.


Hab. Chili and Patagonia.

Sect. C. Species broadly barred, and with the breast rufous,—

7. *A. pectoralis.*


Hab. Brazil: Ypanema and Borba, (Nutt.)

April, 1860.
Plate LXXXVI.

AMPELION ARCUATUS.

(BANDED COTINGA).

Ampelis arcuatus
Pyrrhorrhynchus arcuatus
Ampelion arcuatus
Ampelio arcuatus

Sel. F.Z.S. 1855, p. 122, 1858, p. 553 et 1860, p. 89.

Viridis, capite et gutture tuto nigris: alis caudaque nigris extus viridi partim limbatis; tectricibus majoribus et secundaris in pogoniis externis flavido maculatis, horum nemo et saepe rectricum apicibus albo angustè terminatis; subtus flavus, nigro regulariter transfasciatus; rostro rubro, pedibus aurantiacis: long. tot. 9-3, ali 4-5, cauda 3-5, tarsi 1-1. Fum. Mari similis, sed capite viridi, gula parce nigro trans-lineata.

Hab. in montibus Nova Granadine et republ. Equatoria.

The late Baron de Lafresnay first described this fine species of Cotinga in one of his papers on new American birds published in the “Revue Zoologique.” The locality there given to it is New Granada. It is not, however, of very frequent occurrence in Bogotá collections, but few specimens having come under our examination in the many thousands of bird-skins we have seen from this district.

In his journey to Western Ecuador in 1858-60 Mr. Fraser met with this bird in two localities— at Matos on the plateau of Riobamba, and above Puellar, a village on the Rio Peruco north of Quito, where his collecting-ground was about 8000 feet above the sea-level. Mr. Fraser states that the stomachs of specimens examined contained fruit, and that the bird frequents the trees on the mountain-tops and has a sweet note. He describes the irides as “grayish,” or “light-hazel,” the legs and feet “deep orange,” and the bill “red.”

This Cotinga belongs to the strongly-formed green group allied to Pipreola which Dr. Cabanis has called Ampelion,* and subsequently Ampeli.† Its nearest ally seems to be Ampelion melanochephalus, figured in Swainson’s “Zoological Illustrations” (series i. t. 25), but it is immediately recognizable by its red bill and distinctly barred under-surface—in the former point approaching more nearly to the genus Pipreola.

Our figures of this species are taken from specimens in Sclater’s collection. The male is a “Bogotá” skin, and the female one of Fraser’s examples, killed at Matos.

* Tschudi’s Faun. Per. Aves, p. 137.
† Mus. Hein. ii. p. 104.

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The four species of this genus of Cotingas known to us may be arranged as follows:—

A. Species rostro debiliore: gula et loris cum capite toto nigris.
   a. interscapulio brunneo.

1. Ampelion cucullatus.


   Hab. S. E. Brazil.

b. interscapulio viridi.
   a' rostro corsillino, corpore subtilis distincte nigro transfasciato.


   b' rostro nigro, corpore subtilis fascis indistinctis notata.

3. Ampelion melanocephalus.


   Hab. Wood-region of S. E. Brazil.

B. Species rostro fortiore: gula et loris flavidis: pileo nigerrimo.

4. Ampelion cinctus.


April, 1869.
As we have lately shewn in our paper on the genus Asturina published in the first part of the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for the present year, there has hitherto prevailed much confusion amongst the different species of Hawks which constitute this genus. We hope that the figures given in this and the next following plates will serve to assist Naturalists to accomplish the difficult task we have commenced of endeavouring to restore order to the group.

The Falco magnirostris of Gmelin rests upon the bird figured in Buffon's Planche Enluminée, no. 116, under the name "Epervier à gros bec de Cayenne." The name magnirostris must therefore be retained for the Guianan representative of this section of the genus, from which the present species may be easily distinguished by the rich rufous colouring of the under-surface, particularly of the flanks and thighs. Asturina magnirostris is of nearly a pure cinereous below, slight indications of rufescent tinge being only seen upon the darker bands of the belly and the thighs. In A. nattereri the throat is darker cinereous, and distinctly striped with white longitudinally; the breast is rich rufous in very adult birds, almost without cross markings; the belly is very pale fulvous, or almost cream-colour, with numerous cross-bands of deep ferruginous; the thighs are covered by minute cross-bands of the same colour. In A. magnirostris the thighs are pure white, cross-banded with pale cinereous, with merely a slight rufescent tinge. The upper plumage in A. magnirostris is also clear cinereous, instead of brown.
The first Naturalist who appears to have distinguished these two allies was Natterer, who, however, in his manuscripts unfortunately called the present bird *magnirostris*, and named its Guianan representative (the true *magnirostris*) *macerhynchos*. This we have been enabled to ascertain positively from one of Natterer’s marked specimens, now in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

As will be seen from von Pelzeln’s list, Natterer collected a large number of this species in various parts of Southern and Inner Brazil; but the specimens referred to as obtained by him at Barra do Rio Negro are more probably referable to the true *A. magnirostris*. An excellent series of examples of this Hawk, collected in the vicinity of Bahia, has lately been received by Salvin from Dr. Wucherer. We have also to thank the authorities of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum for the loan of many specimens of this and other species of the group from their fine collection of Rapacious birds.

Prince Max. of Neuweid, tells us this Hawk is one of the commonest birds of prey in all the provinces of Brazil which he visited, and was met with in the open districts as well as in the forests. It appears to frequent most such parts of the country as are varied with bushes, woods and roads, and may be often seen perched on the branch of a moderately sized tree, watching for its prey, which consists of all sorts of small animals. In its crop Prince Max. usually found grasshoppers, and the remains of birds, mice, and other small mammals. The flight and cry of this bird are stated to resemble those of the European Buzzard.

It is very difficult to decide positively whether Spix’s figure of *Falco insectivorus* (Av. Bras. l. t. VIII. a) is intended to represent the present bird or the true *A. magnirostris*. As far as we can make out from his text, he appears to have had both species under view. We have, therefore, thought it better to call the present bird *nattereri*, after the illustrious Naturalist who first appreciated the differences between the two species.

Our figure of the adult of this bird is taken from a Brazilian specimen in the Norwich Museum: that of the younger bird from a skin transmitted to us by Dr. Wucherer.

April, 1869.
ASTURINA RUFICAUDA
Plate LXXXVIII.

ASTURINA RUFICAUDA.

(Red-Tailed Buzzard-Hawk).

Asturina magnirostris


" "

Sel. et Salv. Tis., 1859, p. 217.

Asturina magnirostris


" "

Moore, P.Z.S. 1859, p. 22.

Asturina ruficauda


Tab. in America centrali a Mexico merid. usque ad isthnum Panamensem.

As we have already shown in our paper before referred to, the northern representative of the present group of Asturina appears in its adult dress to be readily distinguishable from the southern forms, and to require specific separation. From A. magnirostris and A. nattereri it differs in the deep red tail-bands, the corresponding colour in the two last-mentioned species being pale cinereous. In younger specimens of A. ruficauda these bands are likewise cinereous, but in nearly every case show traces of rufescent colouring beginning to appear. In the general colour of its under plumage A. ruficauda more nearly resembles A. nattereri than A. magnirostris, having the belly, flanks, and thighs of the same rich ferruginous tinge which distinguishes A. nattereri; but in the present bird the throat and chest are usually of a pale cinereous, thus more resembling A. magnirostris.

We have seen a great number of specimens of this species from various parts of Southern Mexico and Central America. In Guatemala, where it is one of the commonest species of Hawk, Salvin obtained examples from the plains of Zacapa, the Pacific coast-region, the valley of the River Polochic, Chocotum in the forest-region of Vera Paz, and the savanas of the district of Peten.

Asturina ruficauda, though thus widely distributed, is not found in the elevated mountain districts, but frequents the lowland plains up to an elevation of about 2500 feet above the sea-level. Its food in Guatemala consists almost entirely of small snakes and lizards; in one specimen, collected at Chimalapa, on the plain of Zacapa, the stomach is noted as having contained "centipedes."

Southwards of Guatemala this Buzzard-hawk is generally distributed over the Central-
American Isthmus down to the Panama railway-line. We have received specimens from Costa Rica and Veragua, and a considerable series from Panama collected by Messrs. McCleannan and Hughes. In the adult Panama birds, the rufous of the tail is particularly bright, and the black bars well defined; and the cinereous breast is rather more pure than in Guatemalan examples. Our principal figure is taken from one of these Panama specimens in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman. The younger bird, represented in the background, was obtained by Salvin on the southern slope of the Volcan de Fuego in Guatemala.

April, 1869.
PLATE LXXXIX.

ASTURINA PUCHERANI.

(PUCHERAN'S BUZZARD-HAWK).

Eulcus gularis . . . . . Licht. in Mus. Berol.  
Daprioria gularis . . . . . Licht. Nomencl. p. 3.  
Asturina gularis . . . . . Schlegel, Mus. de P. B. Asturina, p. 4 (1862).  

Suprà obscure fusce : capite obscuriore ; remigibus primariis ad basin ferrugineis nigro transfixciatis, intus in pagonio interiore cinnamoneis ad apicem nigris ; gullet fusco-nigrâ : pecore et ventre totum tibiis pallidâ fulvis, lineis angustis ferrugineis parce transfixciatis : caudâ nigrâ, rufâ later et trivittâ et terminâtâ ; rostro nigro, cera et pedibus flaveo: unguibus nigris : long. tota 15·6, alis 19·0, cauda 6·5, tarsi 3·0. "Junior. Suprà fuscescentior, plumarum margine pallidiâ : fronte et supercilii fulvescentibus : gullet albidâ : pecore sparsim nigro flaminacose.

Hab. in rep. Argentina, Paraguay, et Boliviâ.

We now give a figure of a third species of Asturina, belonging to the same group as those represented in the preceding plates, but occupying, as is usually the case with such near allies, a distinct area, in which it plays a corresponding part in the economy of nature.

The earliest author after the time of Azara, that seems to have noticed this Asturina is d’Orbigny, who, in speaking of his so-called Astur magnirostris, draws especial attention to the differences between his series of this bird from Corrientes and Bolivia, and that in the Paris Museum from Brazil, and concludes that they form “two distinct and constant varieties.” But the first specific name directly applied to it appears to be pucherani, under which title the MM. Verreaux described the immature dress of this species in the “Revue de Zoologie” for 1855. A mounted specimen belonging to the Norwich Museum is marked as the original of this description in the handwriting of M. Jules Verreaux, and perfectly accords with the characters given. We believe we are correct in referring it to the immature dress of the present species. A nearly similar specimen is in the British Museum, also received from Verreaux under the name Asturina pucherani, but with “Guatemala” attached as a locality. This is undoubtedly an error, as it does not correspond with any one of our extensive series of the Central-American form.
At the time when our notes on the genus *Asturina* published in the Zoological Society's "Proceedings" for 1869 were written, we were not perfectly certain whether Schlegel's *Asturina gularis* in the Leyden Museum was referable to the present bird. Soon afterwards, our artist, Mr. Smit, being in Leyden, we requested him to make a coloured drawing of Schlegel's type-specimen, which, by the kindness of the authorities of that celebrated institution, he was permitted to do. Upon his return to this country with the drawing we had no difficulty in recognizing in it the adult dress of *Asturina pucherani*.

Of the three other species belonging to the present section this *Asturina* appears to resemble most nearly the northern *A. rufescuda*, having the tail-bands rufous instead of pale cinereous. But it is immediately distinguishable in the adult dress by its dark throat (from which, no doubt, Lichtenstein derived his name *gularis*), and by the pale ochraceous colouring of the lower surface.

There is a single adult specimen of this Hawk in the Gallery of the British Museum said to have been received from Bolivia.

Our principal figure of this species is copied from the drawing already spoken of, which was made by Mr. Smit from the typical specimen of *Asturina gularis* in the Leyden Museum, and represents it at two-thirds of the natural size. The figure in the background is taken from the typical specimen of *Asturina pucherani* in the Norwich Museum, which has been kindly lent to us for this purpose.

May, 1869.
ASTURINA PLACIATA
ASTURINA PLAGIATATA.

(LIGHTENSTEIN’S BUZZARD-HAWK)

Although, as will be seen from our list of synonyms, numerous specimens of this Hawk have from time to time passed through our hands, we have, until recently, failed to distinguish it from its southern representative. Nor have the American naturalists, who have met with this species upon the southern confines of the great Republic been more discriminating, as they also have associated it with the well-known Asturina nitida. The two species are, nevertheless, separated by very conspicuous characters, as is amply shown by the series of specimens contained in the collection of Selvin and Godman which is now before us.

In the adult of the present bird the whole upper surface is uniform dark cinereous, without any traces of cross-bars externally, except some faint markings upon the lesser wing-coverts. In A. nitida, on the contrary, the whole upper surface is regularly crossed with transverse bars, which are narrower and more frequent upon the upper part of the head and neck. The lower surfaces of the two allies are very similar, except that the throat in the northern bird is cinereous instead of being of a pure white. The lower white tail-band in A. plegiata is likewise narrower than in A. nitida. In comparing the immature birds of the two species certain differences are also apparent. In the first plumage of the present bird the thighs are distinctly crossed with numerous brownish-black bands upon a white ground, while in A. nitida these parts are rufous, more or less intense, but without any traces of these markings.
This Hawk has an extensive range in Central America, reaching from the northern frontiers of Mexico down to Costa Rica. In consequence of its having been obtained by Lieut. D. N. Couch in the Mexican province of New Leon in 1853 Prof. Baird has included it in his work on the birds of North America, but we have not yet heard whether it has since been found north of the frontier-line.

In Southern Mexico it would appear to be common, having been included in most of the collections made by M. Sallé and his correspondents in Vera Cruz and the adjoining States, as well as in Mr. White’s series from the vicinity of the city of Mexico. In Guatemala Salvin found this Hawk likewise abundant in the lowlands and up to an elevation of about 3000 feet. Here it is generally seen singly, watching for its prey amongst the trees that are scattered over the more open districts, or in the outskirts of the forest clearings. Its food is principally Lizards of various sorts (such as Tropidolepis torquatus, Chenidophorus undulatus, and various species of Anolis), which abound in such localities. Many skins of this bird were obtained both in Vera Paz and in the Pacific coast-region. In the former district, near San Geronimo, Mr. Robert Owen found it breeding, in April, 1860, as recorded in “The Ibis.” Mr. Owen tells us that its nest is placed in the high trees which are scattered over the plains, and not unfrequently within a few yards of the Indian ranchos.

The number of eggs in one nest is two. They are white, without any markings, but have the inner coating of a sea-green, as in Astur palumbarius.

Our authority for the occurrence of this species in Costa Rica rests upon a single specimen shot by Arce at La Barranca on the Pacific slope in March 1864. This bird is in immature plumage, but presents traces of the adult dress on various parts of the back, so that there can be no doubt of its belonging to the present species, and not to the true A. nitida, which, though common on the Panama Railway-line, does not appear to range further north.

Our figure of the adult of this bird (two-thirds of the natural size) is from a Guatemalan skin obtained by Messrs. Salvin and Godman, in December, 1861, on the southern slopes of the Volcan de Fuego. That of the immature bird in the back-ground, is from the typical specimen of A. plagiata in the Berlin Museum, which Dr. Peters has most kindly lent us for this purpose.

The subjoined table may, perhaps, assist in distinguishing the seven species of the genus Asturina, in their adult dress:

A. Suprâ cinares ant fusca: subita plus minusve transfasciata—
   a. prim. pogonis internis albas nigro transfasciatis:  
      supra transfasciata  1. nitida.  
      supra unicolor  2. plagiata.  
   b. prim. pogon. int. rufis nigro transfasciatis:
      a'. cauda fasciis cinereis:  
        tibias albis, cinereo transfasciatis  3. magnirostris.  
        tibias fulvis, rufo transfasciatis  4. nottereri.  
      b'. cauda fasciis rufis:  
        gula et pectore cinereis  5. vestitilla.  
        gula obscurâ fusca, pect. fulvescente  6. pucherani.  
   B. Suprâ et subitis unicolor niger  7. leucorrhy.

May, 1869.
BOTÁURUS PINNATUS
Plate XCI.

BOTAURUS PINNATUS.

(BAR-WINGED BITTERN).

Ardea pinnata

Licht. in Mus. Berol.: Nomencl. p. 89.

Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 662.

Burm. Syst. Av. iii. p. 408.

Schlegel, Mus. d. P. B. Ardeo, p. 49.

Botaurus pinnatus

Bp. Consap. ii. p. 188.

Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 754.

Leotaud, Ois. de Trin. p. 429.


Ardea brasiliensis


Supra ochraceo-flavescens; cervico postico, alas et dorso inferiore nigro frequenti trans fasciatis; interscapulio nigro flammulato; pileo nigricante, plumis ochraceo limbatis; remigibus nigris, precipue in secondariis ochraceo terminatis et notatis: rectricibus acutis, nigris, precipue ad marginem ochraceo variegatis: subitae albas, in pectore fulvo lavatus, et flammulis elongatis rufescenti-ochraceis ornatus; hypocondriis et tibialis extus nigricantibus; plumis ochraceo limbatis; remigibus nigris, precipue in secondariis ochraceo terminatis et notatis: rectricibus acutis, nigris, precipue ad inargines ochraceo variegatis: subitae albas, in pectore fulvo lavatus et nannulis elongatis rufescenti-ochraceis ornatus; bypocbondriis et tibiis extus nigricantibus: rostro flavicante, culmine obscurum: pedibus clarem corneis: long. tota 260, alae 110, caudae 40, rostri 4, tarsi 4, digit. medii cum unguis 4, dig. post. c. u. 3-3.

Hab. in Brasilii merid. orient. (Max. et Burm.): Guianâ Brit. (Schomb.): ins. Trinitatis (Leotaud): Nicaragua (Holland).

The late Professor Lichtenstein was the first to discriminate this, as well as many other rare species of American birds, but contented himself with affixing to it the name Ardea pinnata, in the Berlin Museum. Under this title it was first described by Wagler, in one of his papers in the "Isis" containing additions and emendations to his Systema Avium. Wagler, as usual, gives an excellent account of the bird, and clearly points out the many marked characters in which it differs from its allies of the same genus. A few years later, Prince Max. of Neuwied, likewise published an accurate description of this Bittern, but unfortunately referred it to the Linnean Ardea brasiliensis, which is a species of Tiger-Bittern. Prince Max. tells us that it is not so common in Brazil as the bird called by him Ardea lineata, which is the Tiger-Bittern figured in our next plate. Both the Prince and Burmeister state that it does not differ in habits from other species of the genus.

Besides the present bird, only one true Bittern is known to inhabit any portion of the New World—that is the Botaaurus lentiginosus of authors, which occasionally strays on to the western shores of Europe.

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The latter species extends over the whole of North and Central America, and, according to Schomburgk, is found in the marshes of British Guiana, in company with the former. It has not, however, as far as we are aware, been yet recorded as occurring in any more southern locality, and in southern Brazil appears to give way entirely to the bird which we now figure. On the other hand, the present species seems to advance as far northwards as Nicaragua, for, though Mr. Lawrence expresses some doubt as to his identification of Mr. Holland’s bird, we do not think there is any other species to which it can be referred.

Upon comparing *B. pinnatus* with *B. lentiginosus*, it is not difficult to point out many obvious differences. The under-plumage of the two birds is much alike, except that in the former the throat is pure white, and wants the two conspicuous black stripes which in *B. lentiginosus* border each side of the neck. Above the two allies are very different, the whole upper plumage in *B. pinnatus* being conspicuously crossed by numerous transverse bars, which are entirely wanting in *Botaurus lentiginosus* and are replaced on the scapularies, outer margins of secondaries and wing-coverts with dense freckling. It is this difference in the wing-markings, we suppose, which led Lichtenstein to call the present bird *pinnatus*. Another conspicuous character of this Bittern is the length of the hind-toe and great size of the claw. In the specimen now before us, the hind-toe is two inches, and its claw nearly one inch and a half in length. In a skin of *B. lentiginosus* the corresponding dimensions are 1½ in. and 1½ in. The tarsi of the two species hardly differ in length.

The Bar-winged Bittern is rare in collections. There is no specimen of it in the British Museum. Our figure is taken from a fine skin belonging to Mr. Alexander Fry, to whom we owe our best thanks for the loan of it. It was obtained by him during his residence at Rio de Janeiro, in the vicinity of that city. The bird is represented at half its natural size.

May, 1869.
TIGRISOMA FASCIATUM
PLATE XCII.

TIGRISOMA FASCIATUM.

(BANDED TIGER-BITTERN).


" " . . . . . . . . Wagler, Isia, 1829, p. 602.


" " . . . . . . . . Schlegel, Mus. d. Pays-Bas, Ardeo, p. 53.


Hab. In Brasilâ orient. meid.

In general habit, as Wagler has already observed, this Tiger-bittern is closely allied to the well-known Tigrisoma brasiliense, of tropical America; but, besides the conspicuous difference of the adult plumage, there is a well-marked structural character, which renders it easily recognizable in every age and sex. This is a small patch of feathers which occupies the basal portion of the otherwise naked mandible, and advances forwards beyond the gape. Immediately below this patch lies the naked space which borders the throat on each side, and which leaves only a narrow median line covered by feathers. In T. brasiliense the lateral portions of the throat are likewise bare and the middle portion feathered. But in the latter species the whole of the side of the mandible is denuded of feathers up to and even beyond, the gape; so that the bare portion of the mandible is perfectly continuous with the denuded space on either side of the throat.

In the adult dress these two Tiger-bitterns are likewise very easily distinguishable in plumage, the present species showing no trace whatever of the rich chestnut head and neck of T. brasiliense. The transverse markings of the upper plumage in the present bird are also coarser and further apart.

The immature dress of T. fasciatum is very like that of its well-known ally, as figured in the Planches Enluminées of Buffon (No. 790) under the name "L'Honoré de Cayenne," but, judging from the single specimen before us, is rather blacker above, and may at all events be

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always distinguished by the feathered patch on the base of the mandible, which we have already spoken of.

The earliest notice we have been able to find to this species, is that given by Dr. George Such in the fifth number of the Zoological Journal, published in April, 1825. Dr. Such’s description is not very complete, but we have little doubt that it was intended for this bird, and there can be no question that this is the species to which Wagler has applied Dr. Such’s name. In his “Contributions to the Natural History of Brazil” Prince Max. appears to have described the present bird as Ardea lineata—a name established by Gmelin upon Buffon’s Planche Enlumineé No. 860, and which is therefore merely a synonym of Tigrisoma brasiliense. Prof. Schlegel has proposed to follow this nomenclature, which, however, we cannot agree to, more especially as Dr. Such’s appellation has a priority of some years.

In its mode of life, Prince Max. tells us, this Tiger-bittern much resembles the European Botaurus stellaris, but is not quite so shy; being not unfrequently observed in marshy districts within a few hundred feet of human habitations.

For the loan of the beautiful specimens of this species, from which our figures have been taken, we are again indebted to the liberality of Mr. Alexander Fry. As was the case with Botaurus pinnaetus his examples of this Bittern were likewise obtained in the vicinity of the Brazilian capital.

We should mention that our front figure, which is half the size of life, represents an individual not quite mature. In the perfectly adult bird the transverse markings on the head and neck are less apparent, and the tail-bands probably wholly disappear. There is a single adult mounted specimen of this bird in the Gallery of the British Museum, but it bears no locality attached to it.

The three American species of Tiger-bitterns may be shortly distinguished as follows:—

A. Species gula mediā plumoā, lateralitate nudā.

1. Tigrisoma brasiliense.  

Diegn. Mandibulā ad basin nudā: pilo colloquē supero castaneācīs.  
Hab. Cayenne (Buffon); Guiana (Schomburgk): Upper Amazon (Hornwood): E. Peru (Techbnl): Western Ecuador (Wueae): Trinidad (Lévaud); Panama (McLennan).

Diegn. Mandibulā ad basin partim plumosā: pilo colloquē supero sereno-nigrientibus.  
Hab. South Eastern Brazil (Such, Max., Fry).

B. Species gula omnino nudā.

3. Tigrisoma caranini, tab. xlviit. p. 95.  
Hab. Central America, from Southern Mexico to Veragua.*

* Arcé has recently transmitted a skin of this species from Veragua, thus defining its probable southern limit.

May, 1860.
PLATE XCIII.

THRIPADECTES FLAMMULATUS.

(STRIPED BUSH-HOPPER).

Anabates flammulatus Eeyton, Contr. to Orn. 1849, p. 131.

Thripadectes flammulatus Sclater, P.Z.S. 1855, p. 141.

Fusco-niger, plumis omnibus striatis latè lineari pallidè seepam occupante ornatis: alis extús et dorso postico rufus; testaticibus supra-caudibus cum caudá totā rubiginoso-rufa; subalaribus cinnamomeis; rostro nigro; pedibus coronis: long. totā 4, alae 3, caudae rectr. med. 4-2, ext. 2-7, tarsi 1-2, rostri a rictu 1-0.

Hab. in Nová Granádá interiore.

The generic name Anabates was first propounded by Temminck in 1820, in the “Analyse du Systéme Général d’Ornithologie” attached to the second edition of his well-known Manual of Ornithology, and has been very generally applied to the group of birds to which the species we now figure belongs. It unfortunately happens, however, that Temminck has given as the type of his genus the Motacilla guianensis of Gmelin, which, as Messrs. Cabanis and Heine have shown, is a species of Synallaxis. Under these circumstances Anabates can be correctly regarded only as a useless synonym of Synallaxis, and the name Phlydor of Spix, being the next oldest in point of date, must take its place.

The present bird, although agreeing with Phlydor and its allies in general structure, and obviously belonging to the same group, stands very much apart from every other known species. Its short stout bill with the culmen strongly incurved is wider at the base and less compressed laterally than is usual in this group. Mr. Eyton states that in this part of its structure it resembles Anabates cristatus, Spix, the type of the genus Homorus. But in the present species the bill is much shorter and more robust than in the last-named bird, and the form of the nostrils is essentially different. In Homorus the nasal aperture is long and lineiform, and not depressed below the surface of the bill; in the present species it is oval and sunk in a shallow sulcus. We cannot therefore refer our bird to Homorus, nor to any other recognised division of the group, and must continue Sclater’s practice of placing it as the type of an independent genus.

The wings of Thripadectes are short and rounded as in most forms of the group, the fifth and sixth primaries being nearly equal and longest and the first more than an inch shorter. The tail is likewise much graduated, the medial rectrices being 1 ½ in. shorter than the external

* Founded on Buffon’s Pl. Edl. 086, fig. 2.
† Mus. Heim. ii. p. 27.

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pair. On the whole we are inclined to think this bird approaches more nearly to *Anabazenusops* than to any other form of the group.

All specimens of *Thripadectes* that have yet come under notice have been "Bogota" skins, but whether they have been collected in the highlands or lowlands of the Columbian Republic we are unable to state. Mr. Eyton's type is in his own collection, but he likewise speaks of two specimens being in the Derby Museum. Our figure is taken from a skin in Sclater's cabinet. There is likewise an example in the collection of Salvin and Godman.

May, 1889.
ICTERUS ABEILÆI.
PLATE XCIV.

ICTERUS ABEILLÆI.

(BLACK-SIDED HANG-NEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Baird, Birds N. Am. p. 530.</td>
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Sapra nigerrimus; supercilii curts aureis; tectricibus alarum majoribus in pugonio exteriore et remigum marginibus extüs et intis albas: subtus aureo-flavus, gula mediët et lateribus totis nigris; caudā flavā, rectricibus quatuor medii feri omnino nigricantibus, exteriore apicibus nigro terminatis; subalaribus flavis; rostro nigro; pedibus obscure plumbeis; long. tota 7,5, alae 4, cauda 9,4. Fem. Sapra olivaceo-flava, intercap pileo et alas extis nigricantibus, his albo bifasciatis et limitatis: subtus flavescens, ventre medio et subalaribus griseo-albicantibus; caudā olivaceo-flavā versus apicem griseescens.

Hab. In reipublicae Mexicane regione elevatī.

This well-marked Icterus was first made known to science by the late French naturalist René Primives Lesson. This writer, although not a very high authority on Ornithology, published descriptions of many rare birds, principally from the collection of the late Dr. Abeillé of Bordeaux, to whose memory he dedicated the present species. Several recent authors have since attempted to identify it with the Oriolus costototl of Gmelin, founded upon an old description of Hernandez, which, however, it is not possible to determine satisfactorily.

The Black-sided Hang-nest, as we propose to term it from one of its most characteristic features, is closely allied in structure to the Icterus bulbociti of Swainson, with which, indeed, some authorities have erroneously stated it to be identical. The males of these birds when in full plumage are, however, conspicuously different; the present species being at once distinguishable by its black rump and upper tail covers, and the black sides of the body below. The young male, of which there is a specimen in Scater's collection, is also recognisable as soon as the black feathers of the flanks commence to appear. But the only specimen of the female we have seen, which is in the collection of Mr. H. S. le Strange, is barely distinguishable from the corresponding sex of the allied species. These two birds along with the well-known “Baltimore Oriole” of North America (Icterus baltimore) form a natural group of the genus Icterus, to which the name Hyphansus has been applied.

Prof. Baird has given “California” as a locality for this bird, probably from a misinterpretation of Bonaparte's remark in the “Comptes Rendus” concerning Icterus bulbociti. But
the only country from which we have seen specimens of it is the "tierra fría" of Central and Southern Mexico. M. Boccard obtained examples of it, near Orizava, and Mr. G. H. White in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, as already recorded by Sclater. In a collection of birdskins from the latter district, which has recently been submitted to our examination by Mr. H. S. le Strange, late of the British Legation in Mexico, is a fine pair of this species which, as that gentleman tells us, were brought to him alive, and were kept for some time in an aviary. Mr. le Strange informs us that the Mexican name of this bird is *Calandria nigetera*, while Bullock's Hang-nest, of which he likewise procured examples, is called *Calandria nogalera*.

The three species of this section of the genus *Icterus* may be distinguished by the plumage of the adult males as follows:—

1. *Icterus baltimore*


   *Diagn.* Capite toto cum gula nigris: uropygio flavo.

   *Hab.* Atlantic States of N. America; Mexico: Guatemala, Costa Rica: Veragua: Panama.

2. *Icterus bullocki*


   *Diagn.* Pileo nigro, superciliiis elongatis et uropygio flavo.

   *Hab.* Pacific States of N. America: Mexico.


   *Diagn.* Pileo et corpore toto supra nigris: superciliiis curtis flavis.

   *Hab.* Table-land of Mexico.

May, 1869.
PLATE XCV.

CENTROPELMA MICROPTERUM.

(LITTLE-WINGED GREBE).


Suprà fusco-nigricans, plumis medialiter obscurioribus; cristà capitis elongatà et collo postico castaneis, plumarum apicibus fuscescentibus; alis extus nigricantibus, secundariarum speclibus angustis et pagonis interioribus totis albis; sublata sericeo-album, fusco et rufescens perfusum, gáld et colà antice puré albis: hypochondriorum et uropygi plumis ad basin albis, nigro terminatis et castaneo mixtis; tectricibus subalaribus albis; rastro, elongato, incuso, crassiscullo, rubricanti-corno; mandibulâ fuscâ: tarsi scutellis longitudinalibus longè eminentibus et spinosis: long. totà 15-0, alas 4-5, tarsi 2-0, rostri a rictu 1-9, digitè externi cum ungue 2-3, medi 2-4, int. 2-1.

Hab. in lacu Titicaca, Amer. mérid.

This very remarkable Grebe was discovered by Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., on the Lake of Titicaca some years ago, and described by Mr. Gould at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London on the 26th of March, 1868. It was referred by Mr. Gould to Podiceps, but presents so many points of distinction from the known members of that group, that we have thought it right to remove it to a new genus.

Mr. Forbes has favoured us with the following note on this bird.

"I found this Grebe in great numbers on Lake Titicaca—especially on the lower portion or Lake of Huaqui—it is seen in large flocks of three or four hundred each. On the 17th of May, 1862, when on the island of Piriti, I shot seven specimens, amongst which were those brought home to this country. The Aymaras call the bird 'Quinocaya.' Its skin is much valued by the Bolivians and used for saddle-cloths—seven skins making one saddle-cloth. The bird is said to breed among the Tortoras—or large reeds, which abound in the lake."

The general size of this bird is rather less than that of the well-known Podiceps cristatus of Europe. The bill is rather shorter than in that species, less compressed, and generally broader throughout, particularly at the sides of the base of the upper mandible. These project considerably and leave a distinct groove between themselves and the gonys, in the interior extremity of which the nasal openings are placed. The nostrils are thus situated relatively much farther forward than in typical Podiceps. The commissure, instead of being straight as in P. cristatus, is much incurved in the terminal portion of the bill.

The wings of this Grebe, although perfectly formed, are remarkably diminutive, so as to render the specific name which Mr. Gould has bestowed upon it particularly appropriate. Although, as we have already said, the bird is nearly of the size of P. cristatus, the wings are hardly larger
than those of our common Dabchick (*Sylbocyclus minor*), and can hardly, we should think, be available for flight. The second and third primaries slightly exceed the first in length, and are the longest in the wing.

The tarsus of this Grebe is considerably shorter than the middle toe without the nail. As in all species of the genus, it is excessively compressed, and terminates posteriorly in a double series of scales, which, however, are much more prominent than in any other Grebe we are acquainted with, so as to constitute two rows of projecting spines, which run up the back of the tarsus and are particularly well developed at the proximal extremity. This striking peculiarity has induced us to bestow upon the bird the generic name *Centropelma.* A somewhat similar formation occurs in the common Dabchick, but does not attain the same degree of development.

Our figure of the Grebe is taken from the same specimen as that described by Mr. Gould, which is now in Salvín and Godman’s collection. The only other individual we have met with, which is in the Gallery of the British Museum, was also obtained by Mr. Forbes on Lake Titicaca. The species is, in all probability, exclusively confined to this enormous Alpine lake, which is situated among the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes at an elevation of upwards of 12,800 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. Coles has lately published a synopsis of the North American *Podiceps.*† The South American species of this group which we are acquainted are, besides the present, only four: namely—

1. *Podiceps major.*

2. *Podiceps calpgeus.*

3. *Podiceps rolandi.*

4. *Sylbocyclus dominicus.*


May, 1899.
PLATE XCVI.

CENTRITES OREAS.

(ANDEAN CENTRITES).

<table>
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Bew. Fulves: dorso luridi castaneo: primarias, sicut in mari, albicantibus, sed cinnamomeo tinctis. 

Hab. In montibus elevatis Peruâe et Boliviâ.

When we first received specimens of this bird in one of Mr. Henry Whitely's recent collections from Western Peru, we failed to detect its distinctness from the well-known Centrites niger of Patagonia and the Argentine republic. At first sight, indeed, these differences are not very apparent, and d'Orbigny before us had united the two birds under one name. But the receipt of additional specimens in one of Mr. Whitely's subsequent collections having induced us to look more closely into the matter, we discovered certain constant differences between them, and thereupon described the present species under the name Centrites oreas from its mountain habitat.

Centrites oreas, as we shall now show, differs from Centrites niger in two very noticeable characters. In the first place it has the inner webs of the primaries dull white for the greater portion of their length, passing, however, into brownish-black at their extremities. The outer webs of the primaries are also much less deeply coloured than in C. niger, in which the whole wing, both externally and internally, is of an uniform deep black. This whitish colouring of the inner webs of the wing feathers is also found in the female of C. oreas; in the female of C. niger, according to our specimens, the primaries are tinged with pale fulvous. A second very obvious difference is in the colour of the back, which in the present bird is of a much duller hue, and less tinged with chestnut than in C. niger. We have therefore little doubt that the two species should be considered as distinct, and as representatives of each other in different areas: the one occupying the low plains of the whole southern portion of the South American continent, the other taking its place in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia.

D'Orbigny's notes, which apply as well to this species and its ally, state that it is generally met with in small flocks composed of a small number of males and many females or young birds, and is usually found on well-watered plains or on the banks of brooks and rivers. Like the Larks (Alauda), which it much resembles in habit, it seems to prefer beaten tracks and pathways, and may be frequently noticed running rapidly in such spots or stalking gravely along in search
of the small worms and seeds which constitute the food. It is rather bold, taking but little notice of any one approaching it, and was never seen to perch on a tree.

To Dr. Cabanis is due the credit of first referring this somewhat isolated genus of birds to its correct position in the natural series. Swainson associated it with the Motacilline, and Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny classed it as an Anthus. But there can be no doubt that, as shown by Cabanis, the proper place for the genus Centrites is the next to Muscisaxicola in the family Tyranni, from which it is easily distinguishable by the Lark-like elongation of the hind claw.

Our figures of this species are taken from two specimens, male and female, in Sclater's collection, which were collected by Mr. H. Whitely at Tinta, in the highlands of Peru, in May and June, 1868.

May, 1869.
PLATE XCVII.

GALLINAGO IMPERIALIS.

(IMPERIAL SNIPE.)


Suprà saturá rufa, nigro variegáta et transfasciáta, facie paulo dilutioré, remíghibus primárias nigricantibus, secondárias extus dorso concoloribus; subitus guttur toto ad medium postas nigro et rufo variegato; abdomine albo nigroque regulariter transfasciáto, caudâ brevi, a testíciibus superíciisus copéritâ, nigroque unicolor; testíciibus subalbaribus nigricantibus, faciei pánis obscuris albis; tarsi brevibus, robustis, tibíis férre omnino plumis obtectis: long. totâ 110, alae 60, crurál 1-2, digití medi cum uñgæ 1-7, rostri a rictu 3/3.

Hab. in Nova Granadâ interiore.

We have lately described this singular bird from a specimen purchased by Salvin some time ago of a dealer in London along with a number of other birds received direct from Bogota. It should be mentioned that the specimen was not prepared after the usual well-known fashion of "Bogota" skins, having been roughly mounted. But the dealer stated that his correspondent in New Granada had called his attention to the bird as being something rare, and that there could be no doubt as to its origin.

Notwithstanding this statement, we were at first sight inclined to think that the bird might be Scolopax saturata of Java, which it somewhat resembles in general coloration, and that an error had been made about the locality. This point was soon settled in the negative, by reference to the original type-specimen of Horsfield. Scolopax saturata possesses the characteristic white terminations of the rectrices, and the cross patches on the back of the head, which distinguish the veritable Woodcocks (Scolopax). There can be no question, however, that our bird shews considerable rapprochement towards true Scolopax, though we think it best to keep it within the limits of Gallinago, its nearest structural allies being G. stricklandi and G. jamei, both of which have short robust tarsi, and the tibias feathered, as in the present species, nearly down to the tarsal joint. The wings of our single specimen of this bird are not in very perfect condition, but, as far as we can tell, the third and fourth primaries would be rather longer than the first and second, and longest. The secondaries, as in all Snipes, are very long, and in the present bird quite reach to the points of the primaries when the wing is closed. The tail-feathers are likewise deficient, only three of them remaining in situ. These shew no traces of transverse markings whatever, in which respect this bird is more like true Scolopax than Gallinago. But there are likewise no traces of the white terminations of the tail-feathers, which are so conspicuous to the Woodcocks.

Our figure of this bird is taken from the typical specimen in the collection of Salvin and Godman, which at present remains unique.

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We are acquainted with nine American species of Snipes, which may be separated into three groups as follows:—

\[ \text{a. Species tibiarum parte extremá denudatá.} \]
\[ \text{a'} \text{ rectricee extimá integra} \]
\[ \text{1. wilsoni.} \]
\[ \text{2. paraguaya.} \]
\[ \text{3. frenata.} \]
\[ \text{4. nobilis.} \]
\[ \text{5. undulata.} \]
\[ \text{6. gigantea.} \]
\[ \text{b. Species tibiae fere omnino vestita} \]
\[ \text{7. stricklandi.} \]
\[ \text{8. jamesoni.} \]
\[ \text{9. imperialis.} \]

July, 1860.
GALLINAGO NOBILIS

(Noble Snipe)

Gallinago nobilis
Gallinago granadensis

Sclater, Z. S. 1850, p. 91.
Schlegel, Mag. d. B. S. 63, p. 9.

This Snipe was originally described by Sclater in 1856, from specimens received in Bogota collections. Since that period we have met with many examples of it from the same locality, but have received no information of its occurrence in any other part of America. We conclude, therefore, that its range is confined to the high plateau of the Columbian Andes, in which the New Granadian capital is situated. Several travellers have noticed the occurrence of a large Snipe in this district, and we have little doubt that this must be the species referred to. Prince Bonaparte seems at one time to have bestowed the MS. name granadensis upon this bird, but in his "Tableau" of the Order of Waders has merely used this term as a synonym of Sclater's already-published appellation. The chief distinguishing peculiarity of this Snipe is, as already remarked by Schlegel, the great length of the beak in comparison with the size of the bird. In his original description, Sclater has spoken of its bulk as being about equal to that of Gallinago gigantea, but this is decidedly an error, the present bird being more nearly of the size of our Double Snipe (G. major). G. gigantea, of which Temminck's plate gives but a very imperfect idea, is very much larger, the body alone measuring fully eleven inches in length.

The three outer pairs of rectrices of the present bird are considerably narrower than the remaining pairs, but the outer pair are not nearly so attenuated as in G. paraguaiae and G. frenata.

Our figure is taken from the same specimen (now in Salvin and Godman's collection) that furnished the subject of Sclater's original description.

The other eight American species of this genus known to us are the following:—
1. **Gallinago Wilsoni.**


This is the only true Snipe yet met with in America north of Panama. It is at once distinguishable from every other species of the New World by the external pair of tail-feathers, which are not attenuated, but of the ordinary form, as in the European species _G. major_ and _G. scolopax._

2. **Gallinago Paraguayae.**


We are not yet quite satisfied as to the distinctness of this and the next species, but at present follow Darwin and Schlegel in keeping them apart. The differences appear to consist in the larger size, longer wings, and narrower and more pointed outer rectrices of the present bird.

3. **Gallinago Frentata.**


In one of our articles upon Mr. Hudson’s birds (P.Z.S. 1865, p. 144) we have remarked that _Scolopax frentata_ of Lichtenstein (Donbl. p. 75) is based upon _Bocconia frentata_, and is therefore merely a synonym of _Scolopax paraguayae_ of Vieillot. This is certainly the case if we take Lichtenstein’s reference to Azara (No. 387) as literally correct. But as Lichtenstein gives no description of _S. frentata_, we may also adopt the view that this name of Illiger was first properly characterized by Prince Max, and is therefore to be applied to the present species, if distinct from the preceding.

4. **Gallinago Norisii**—(lah. xviii.).

_Hab._ Ist. of New Grenada.

5. **Gallinago Undulata.**


_Hab._ Cayenne.

6. **Gallinago Gigantes._


_Hab._ Prov. of Guyaz, Brazil (Natterer).

The great size of this bird renders it quite unmistakable. One of Natterer’s specimens (in Mus. S. G.) has fourteen rectrices only, which is the number attributed by Schlegel (with some doubt) to this species.

7. **Gallinago Stricklandi._


Schlegel has united this Snipe to _Gallinago undulata_, but it is certainly quite distinct, having the tarsi feathered down to the joint, and the body below very rufescent and much less strongly marked. Besides the type in the British Museum Salvin has examined a specimen in the Museum at King’s Lynn. Dr. Finch has kindly re-examined for us the type of _Scolopax spectabilis_ of Hartlaub, and agrees with us in considering it identical with _G. stricklandi._

8. **Gallinago Jaramon._


We have a single specimen of this Snipe, killed by Fraser on the slope of Chimborazo, and agreeing tolerably well with Bonaparte’s description. It belongs to the section with the tarsi nearly completely feathered, and is, we believe, quite a distinct species. It may be distinguished from the preceding by having the middle of the bulky white, and by the strong cross markings on the flanks and crissum.

July, 1869.
PLATE XCIX.

QUERQUEDULA PUNA.

(PUNA DUCK).

Anas puna


Querquedula puna


Suprä pallidœ fuscescenti-cinerœ, fusco variegata, plumis medialis obscureloribus; pileo teto et lineæ nuchae nigrae; alis extre humerorum tectricibus secundariis; tectricibus minoribus plumbeo tinctis, et margine lato albo terminatis; secondaris in pectore externo, vario-fuscoribus, albo latè terminatis; subtus ochraceo-alba; pectoris plumis fusco obsolètæ guttatis; ventro teto et crasso nigricante minuè trans-radiatæ; tectricibus subalaribus et plumis axillaribus albis; rostro (in aëre vîta) cornuæo, culmine nigricante; pedibus eurelescenti-ochraceis: long. totæ 180, alæ 85, cauda 3, rostri æqu. 2+1, tarsi 1+3, dig. med. cum ungue 1+3.

The first examples of this fine Duck that attracted our notice were those in the gallery of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, one of which is marked as having been obtained in the province of Cochabamba in Bolivia by d'Orbigny, and the other in Chili by M. Gay. The specimens were not named, and we were at first inclined to regard them as undescribed. Subsequently, however, we received Peruvian skins of the same bird from Mr. H. Whitely, and were thus induced to make a more accurate examination of it. This led to the discovery that it is the species described by Tschiudi in his "Fauna Perumana" as Anas puna, from a specimen obtained by Philippi in the highlands of Peru, and transmitted to the Berlin Museum. We should add that Sclater has recently examined the typical example of Anas puna in that collection, and is convinced of its identity with that which we now figure.

Mr. Whitely obtained two examples of this Duck on the lagoon of Tungasuca, which is situated in the Andes south-east of Cusco, at an elevation of about 12,000 feet above the sea-level. The skins are both marked as "females," but the male would hardly differ, except, perhaps, in possessing rather brighter plumage. Mr. Whitely states that in the living bird the bill is light blue, with a streak of black down the centre of the upper mandible, the eye dark hazel, the legs and toes bluish slate-colour. He adds that he met with this Duck in pairs, but found it rather rare.

Querquedula puna is a very well-marked species, and can hardly be confounded with any other member of the family. It seems most nearly allied to Q. vericolor, but is readily distinguishable by its larger and uniformly coloured bill, blacker head, whiter throat, and by the finer markings above.

July, 1869.

[ 197 ]
Merganetia Turneri
PLATE C.

MERGANETTA TURNERI.

(TURNER'S TORRENT-DUCK).


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The pair of Torrent-Ducks which we now figure, were transmitted by Mr. H. Whitely in one of his collections from Tinta, a village situated about 11,000 feet above the sea-level in the highlands of Southern Peru, to the south-east of Cusco—the ancient Indian capital.

In our fourth article on Mr. Whitely's collections from this district, published in the "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society of London, we have referred this bird to the species described by Tschudi as Merganetta leucopeys. Having, however, more recently made a re-investigation of the group, we have convinced ourselves that Tschudi's bird is, as far as can be decided by his figure and description, inseparable from the Merganetta columbiana of New Granada, and that the present species must be regarded as undescribed, being equally distinct from the New Granadian form, and from the Chilian Merganetta armata. From the former it differs in its larger size, and black breast and flanks, which are only relieved by some brownish marks in the middle of the belly. In the New Granadian bird, which is well represented in Des Murs "Iconographie" (tab. vi.) the whole abdomen is white, sparingly striped with narrow blackish markings, and the bill is narrower and much less elevated than in this species. Merganetta armata, of which an excellent figure will be found in Gray and Mitchell's "Genera of Birds," resembles the present bird in having a black breast, but the edges of the scapulars are white instead of rufous, and the throat and fore neck are black, instead of being pure white as in its two northern allies. It would seem, therefore, that our new species occupies an intermediate position as regards the differential characters of the male, as in geographical range,
between the two known species. As regards the female, our specimen does not appear to differ in colour from the corresponding sex of *Merganetta armata* (Des Murs, Icon. t. xlviii). We are not yet acquainted with the female of *M. leucogenys*, but in all probability it would also bear a similar dress.

The male bird figured in the accompanying plate, was shot and skinned by Mr. Turner, a friend of Mr. Whitely's, near Tinta. We have, therefore, acceded to Mr. Whitely's request to call it, if new, after his friend's name. The female was obtained by Mr. Whitely himself in the same neighbourhood. Both these specimens are now in the collection of Salvin and Godman. Mr. Whitely sends us no notes as to the habits of this species, but, like the other members of this peculiar form, it is no doubt an inhabitant of the mountain-torrents of the higher Andean ranges, and is an excellent swimmer and diver.*

If the view we have adopted as to *M. leucogenys* of Tschudi be correct, the synonymy of the three known species of *Merganetta* will stand as follows:—

1. **Merganetta armata**.
   

   **Diagn.** Gula et collo antico nigris: interscapulii plumis albo marginatis: abdomine nigro fusco variegato.

   **Hab.** Andes of Chili.

2. **Merganetta turneri**. (Ex. Orn. t. c.)

   **Diagn.** Gula et collo antico albis: interscapulii plumis rufo marginatis: abdomine nigro fusco variegato.

   **Hab.** Andes of Southern Peru.

3. **Merganetta leucogenys**.


   **Diagn.** Gula et collo antico albis: interscapulii plumis rufo marginatis: abdomine albo fusco sparsim notato.

   **Hab.** Andes of Central Peru (Tschudi): New Granada (Goudot).

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* Cf. Bridges, P.Z.S. 1841, p. 95.

**November, 1869.**
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G. NORRIS AND SON, PRINTERS, MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN.