X.—Description of a New Species of Parrot of the Genus
Chrysotis.

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Chrysotis lactifrons.

General plumage grass-green, darker on the back and lighter below; the flanks yellowish, the sides of the neck, jugulum, breast, and abdomen tinged with light verditer-blue; the feathers of the occiput, neck, back, breast, and upper part of abdomen margined with black, broader on the back and sides of the neck; front and lores milk-white; sinciput, ophthalmic region, cheeks, and upper part of throat clear gamboge yellow; the concealed bases of the yellow feathers are orange-red: upper tail coverts light-green; two central tail feathers very dark green, the next of the same color, except at the end, where it is light yellowish-green for the space of about an inch; the first lateral feather has the outer web blue for three-quarters its length, the inner web scarlet for the same extent, and terminating in yellowish-green, with a tinge of light-blue on the margin of the outer web; the next feather is scarlet for three-quarters its length, with the outer half of the outer web dark-green for the same extent, and a roundish spot of the same color on the inner web, just inside the termination of the red color, the end yellowish-green; the next two feathers are red on their inner webs for half their length, then dark-green, the outer webs also dark-green, both webs ending in yellowish-green: bend of wing gamboge-yellow; outer primary, black above and black underneath, except on the inner web, for three-quarters its length, where it is broadly margined with dull greenish-blue; the other large quills have their outer webs green above, with the inner webs, and the ends of some of the outer webs, black; underneath, they are colored much like the first primary; a speculum of scarlet occupies the central portion of the outer webs of the first four secondaries; the secondaries are dark-green above on their outer webs, terminating in deep-blue, with their inner webs black; underneath, both webs are dull greenish-blue; tertials dark-green on the upper surface, and light verditer-blue on the lower: under tail coverts, pale

yellowish-green, with a tinge of light-blue at their ends; wing coverts green, the small and middle ones like the back, the larger with a yellowish tinge; alula green, with the inner webs black for three-quarters their length; bill horn-white; tarsi and toes chestnut-brown.

Length, 12 in.; wing, $7\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, unknown.

Remarks.—The parrot described above I saw while alive in the Central Park Menagerie, New York, but was unable to determine the species. It died soon afterward, and was kindly sent me for examination by Mr. Wm. A. Conklin, Director of the Menagerie.

I requested Mr. Conklin to try to ascertain whence it came; he saw the person who deposited it in the Menagerie, and wrote me as follows: "The owner of the parrot says he purchased the four birds (deposited) in Bahia. Two of these are *Ohrysotis amazonica*, and one is *C. vittata*. As the last was brought down the coast in some sailing vessel, the bird under consideration might have accompanied it, as there is always a demand in the South American ports for parrots."

C. amazonica inhabits northern South America; but *C. vittata* has only been found in Porto Rico.

It is, therefore, possible that this specimen may have been procured at some port in the West Indies.

I submitted the description, and a sketch of it, to my friend, Dr. Otto Finsch, of the Bremen Museum—the well-known authority on parrots. He writes me: "As to the parrot, there is no doubt, in my opinion, that it is an excellent new species, belonging among the small group of *C. sallaxi*, *collaris*, and *albifrons*, distributed in the West Indies and Central America, and whereabouts I suspect its habitat will prove to be."

Having my determination of it thus fortified, I do not hesitate to publish it as new.