

3. NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS RECEIVED BY M. VERREAUX OF PARIS FROM THE RIO NAPO IN THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., F.L.S. ETC.

(Aves, Pl. CXXXII.)

Some time since I had the honour of directing the attention of this Society to a collection of birds belonging to Mr. Gould, which had been formed on the upper Rio Napo, in the province of Quixos, in the eastern part of the republic of Ecuador\*. Several other small collections have lately come into the possession of Sir William Jardine and Mr. Gould from the same country, to all appearances prepared by the same hand; but there has been nothing very striking in the way of novelties amongst them, with the exception perhaps of a new Motmot (*Momotus æquatorialis*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 223) and one or two scarce species of Toucan.

Judging from the labels on some of these specimens, I am led to believe that they were collected by a physician and naturalist named Villavicencio, lately resident at Puerto del Napo, where he is spoken of by the great Italian traveller Osculati in his 'Esplorazione delle Regioni Equatoriali†,' and to whom M. Bourcier has dedicated the beautiful Humming-bird called *Helimaster villavicencii*. I am glad of this opportunity of stating that I have been informed that this gentleman is now on his way to Europe, with the object of publishing maps of the republic of Ecuador, and giving to the world an account of his discoveries in that little-known country.

M. Verreaux's fine series of birds—embracing upwards of 170 species, a part of which I now have the pleasure of exhibiting to this Society—has evidently been formed in nearly the same locality as those which I have just mentioned, and contains specimens of most of the species which I have previously noticed as coming from this quarter. There are, however, many additional species, and upwards of twenty which I consider unnamed, and have accordingly described as new, and among these are several very peculiar forms. M. Verreaux, knowing the interest which I take in tracing the range of species, has kindly transmitted to me a perfect series, and I have thought it desirable to give a complete list of them, in order to show the general character of the *Avi-fauna* of this country.

M. Jules Verreaux carefully examined the whole of these birds before they left his brother's hands, labelling nearly every species, and thus greatly lightening the severe labour of finding correct names for so large a collection. In the case of the new species I have always adopted his MS. names, and in this, as in other instances, have seldom found it necessary to disagree from the results at which he has arrived.

The most noticeable things in the collection are two Tanagers, which seem to be not only specifically but generically different from

\* See P. Z. S. 1854, p. 109 *et seq.*

† Esplorazione delle Regione Equatoriali lungo il Napo ed il fiume delle Amazzoni, da Gaetano Osculati. Ed. 2. Milano, 1854, 1 vol. 8vo.

anything hitherto known ; the fine series of *Formicariidæ*, embracing upwards of thirty species, of which several appear to be undescribed ; and a new bird of the peculiar South American family *Pteroptochidæ*, forming a link between *Merulaxis* and *Scytalopus*.

1. *ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS* (Vieill.), Bp. Consp. i. p. 20 ; Strickl. Orn. Syn. p. 136, juv.

2. SCOPS — ?

This bird seems certainly different from any of the S. American members of the genus with which I am acquainted, and M. Jules Verreaux has attached a new name to it, considering it to be undescribed. Although several naturalists have paid much attention to the *Strigidæ* of late years, there is still much confusion in several of the groups as to the distinctness of the different species, and in none perhaps more than in the difficult genus to which this bird belongs. I am therefore unwilling to describe the present example as new until I can give a general review of all the American species of the genus.

3. *ACANTHYLIS ALBICOLLIS* (Vieill.), Slater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 110.

4. *TROGON VIRIDIS*, Linn. ; Bp. Consp. p. 148. — *T. melanopterus*, Gould, Mon. pl. 10, 11.

5. *TROGON RAMONIANUS*, Dev. & DesMurs, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1849, p. 331 ; Voy. Castelnau, Zool. Ois. p. 33. pl. 11. fig. 2.

6. *PHAROMACRUS ANTISIENSIS* (D'Orb. & Lafr.).—*Calurus pulchellus*, Gould.

7. *PHAROMACRUS AURICEPS* (Gould), Bp. Consp. p. 152.

8. *BUCCO HYPERRHYNCHUS*, Slater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 193. pl. cv.

9. *BUCCO MACRODACTYLUS* (Spix), Slater, Syn. of Bucc. p. 14.

10. *MALACOPTILA UNITORQUES*, DuBus.

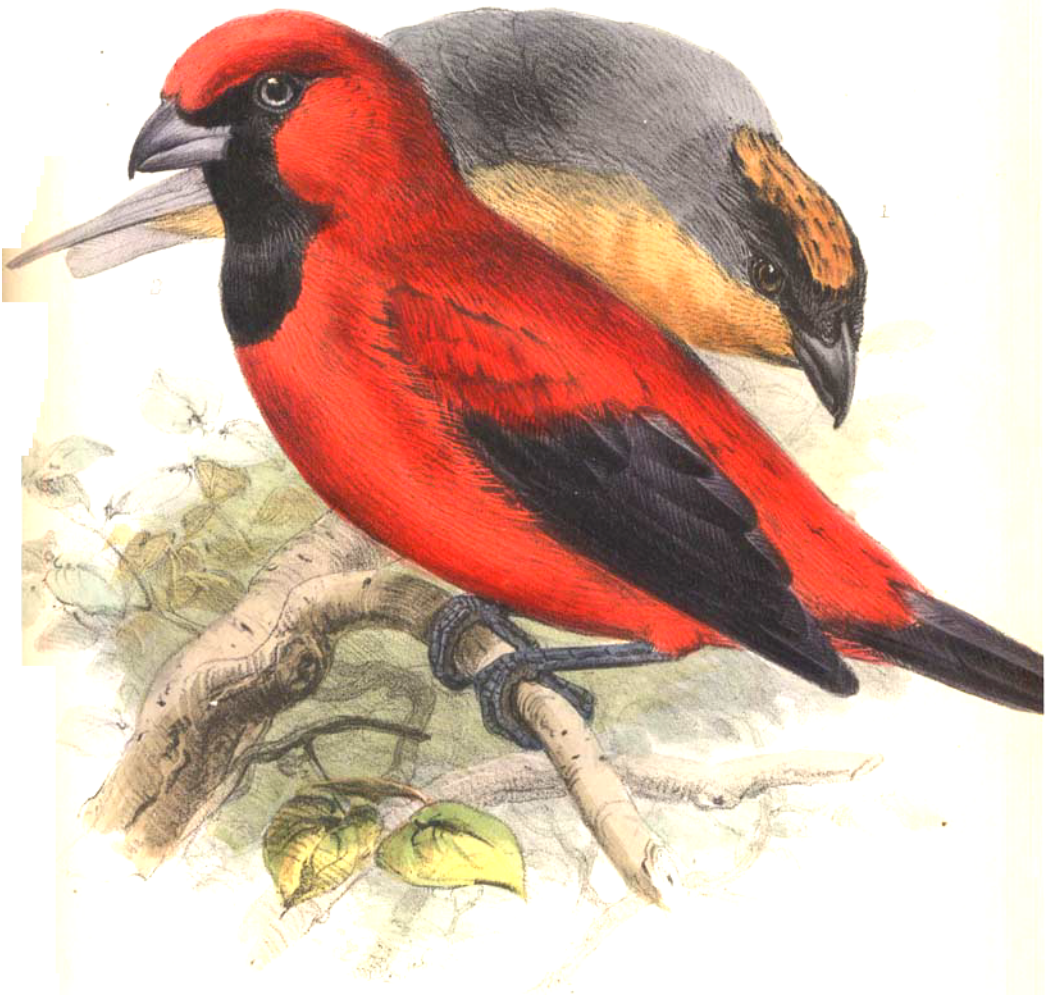
I am still doubtful about the real specific distinctness of this species and *M. nigrifusca* from *M. fusca* of Cayenne. See my remarks in P. Z. S. 1855, p. 195.

11. *NONNULA FRONTALIS*, Slater, Mon. Bucc. p. 20.

A specimen apparently referable to this Bogota species, but without any appearance of the rufous front of the adult.

12. *MONASA PERUANA*, Slater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 194.

13. *MONASA NIGRIFRONS*, Spix.



Wolf, lith.

M & N Hanhart,

- 1, EUGHATES COCCINEUS, *Solator*  
2, CREURGOPS VERTICALIS *Solator*



14. *GALBULA LEUCOGASTER*, Vieill.—*G. chalcothorax*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 110.

I believe I was in error in separating the bird from Quixos from *G. leucogastra*. A more mature specimen in the present collection seems to be not different from the latter species.

15. *MOMOTUS SEMIRUFUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 254.

16. *MOMOTUS ÆQUATORIALIS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 223.

17. *DACNIS CAYANA* (L.) ♀, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 252.

18. *CHLOROPHANES ATRICAPILLA*, Vieill.

19. *ANABATES LINEATICEPS*, Sclater, Ann. Nat. Hist. June 1856.

20. *ANABATES INFUSCATUS*, Sclater, Ann. Nat. Hist. June 1856.—*A. amazonus*, Lafr. MS.

These two birds agree well with the types of my descriptions in my own collection, which were procured on the Upper Amazon. The former bird is also among the species collected by Hauxwell on the Ucayali, one of whose specimens is now in the British Museum.

21. *ANABATES RUFICAUDATUS*, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1838, p. 15.

22. *ANABATES ERYTHROPTERUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 27.

Both these two birds agree with Bogota skins.

23. *ANABATES MELANORHYNCHUS*, Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 35. pl. 21. fig. 1 (teste Lafresnaye).

24. *ANABATES MELANOPEZUS*, sp. nov.

*Supra saturate umbrino-brunneus, uropygio rufescente, cauda pure rufa: subtus pallide cinerascens-brunneus, medialiter dilutior; gula albicantior sed rufo lavata; crisso rufescente; tectricibus subalaribus cum remigum intus nigricantium parte vicina late rufis: rostro nigro, gonyde pallescente; pedibus nigricanti-plumbeis.*

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·2, caudæ 3·0.

This species is very closely allied to Tschudi's *A. ochrolæmus*, with which it has been identified by M. de Lafresnaye. But as I have in my collection one of Tschudi's original specimens (of *A. ochrolæmus*), I am enabled to affirm that the two birds, though much resembling one another, cannot be considered as of the same species. Their upper surfaces are much alike; but beneath, the present bird is of a very pale ashy-brown, while *A. ochrolæmus* is nearly as dark below as above. In *A. melanopezus* the bill is shorter, stouter, and nearly all black, and the feet are blackish lead-colour; in *A. ochro-*

*læmus* the bill is thinner and more elongated, yellowish, with the culmen horn-colour, and the feet are pale brown.

25. *ANABATES PYRRHODES*, Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 689. — *A. ochraceus*, Lafr. MS.

A specimen referable, as I believe, to this species, of which I have seen examples in the Paris Museum and in the collection of the Academy at Philadelphia, is marked "*A. ochraceus*, Lafr."

26. *ANABATES GUTTURATUS*, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1838, p. 14 (teste Lafresnayo).

27. *ANABATES PULVERICOLOR*, sp. nov. — *Synallaxis pulvericolor*, Lafr. MS.

*Terricolori-brunneus, interscapulio saturatiore, subtus dilutior, alis extus et cauda omnino rufis: rostro brevi, paulum incurvo, albo; pedibus robustis, plumbeis.*

Long. tota 6·2, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2·8; tarsi 0·8, rostri a fronte 0·5.

A single bad specimen of this species belonging to M. de Lafresnaye, and kindly lent to me by him along with other specimens selected from this collection, bears the MS. name *Synallaxis pulvericolor*. It appears, however, to me to be better placed with *Anabates*, and more nearly resembles the figure given in Buffon's Pl. Enl. of *Anabates guianensis*, which is the type of the genus, than anything I have yet seen. Had it been from Guiana instead of the Rio Napo, I should have thought it was probably referable to that long-lost species.

It certainly is not a typical *Anabates*, speaking of the set of birds commonly so called, the bill being shorter, straighter, and smaller than in these birds generally, though not very different from that of *Anabates erythrophthalmus*, but it is more nearly allied to *Anabates* than to any species of *Synallaxis* with which I am acquainted.

28. *SCLERURUS BRUNNEUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 17.

Agrees with my specimen from Bogota, and confirms my impression as to the validity of this species.

Long. tota 6·2, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·3, rostri a fronte ·8, a rictu 1·1, tarsi ·9.

29. *SYNALLAXIS BRUNNEICAUDALIS*, sp. nov. — *Synallaxis brunneicauda*, Lafr. MS.

*Supra olivaceo-brunnea, alis extus et pileo castaneis, subtus obscure cinerascens, lateribus olivaceo indutis: caudæ rectricibus decem, colore saturate purpurascenti-brunneis, plumarum scapis nigris: tectricibus subalaribus ochraceo-flavis: rostro nigro, gonydis basi albicante: pedibus brunneis.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2·7, rostri a fronte ·6, tarsi ·95.

A fine large *Synallaxis*, for which I have employed M. de Lafres-

naye's MS. name. The only adult specimen is in bad condition. Both the examples belong to M. de Lafresnaye's collection.

30. *SYNALLAXIS ALBIGULARIS*, sp. nov.—*Synallaxis albigula*, Lafr. MS.

*Supra murino-brunnea; cauda concolore; pileo postico et tectricibus alarum extus rufis; lateribus capitis et corpore subtus cinereis; loris albidis; gula et ventre medio pure albis, lateribus et crisso brunnescenti-cinereis; rostri nigricantis gonyde albicante; pedibus clare brunneis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·3.

A short-tailed species of *Synallaxis*, as I should judge from the only specimen under observation, in which, however, the medial rectrices are absent. It is very nearly allied to Temminck's *S. albescens*, but differs sufficiently in its white throat and belly, as far as I can judge from the unique specimen.

31. *XENOPS GENIBARBIS*, Temm.?

An imperfect specimen.

32. *DENDRORNIS PALLIDIROSTRIS*, Lafr.

"Affinis *D. chuncotambo*, Tsch."—*Lafr.*

33. *DENDRORNIS BREVIROSTRIS*, Lafr.

34. *PICOLAPTES ALBO-LINEATUS*, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 208.

35. *XIPHORHYNCHUS GRENADENSIS*, Lafr.

36. *DENDROCOLAPTES ATRIROSTRIS*, Lafr. et D'Orb.; Lafr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1851, p. 466.

37. *GLYPHORHYNCHUS CUNEATUS*, Bp. Consp. p. 209?

I am not certain whether characters of species 32, 33 and 35 have yet been published or not; but as M. de Lafresnaye has worked so energetically at this group of birds, I am unwilling to anticipate him by publishing descriptions of birds which bear his names.

#### TROGLODYTINÆ.

38. *CYPHORINUS MODULATOR* (D'Orb.).

*Thryothorus modulator*, D'Orb. Voy. p. 230.—*Sarochalinus rufularis*, DesMurs in Casteln. Voy. Ois. p. 49. pl. 17. fig. 2.

39. *CYPHORINUS LEUCOSTICTUS*, Cab. Orn. Not. i. p. 206?

This species is very nearly resembling, but not perhaps quite identical with, my *Scytalopus prosthaleucus* from Mexico, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 290. I was quite wrong in referring this latter bird to the genus *Scytalopus*, that form with its closed nostrils belonging to the *Pteroptochidæ* (a name which I propose to substitute for Lafresnaye's term *Rhinomydææ*); while the *Cyphorini*, presenting a somewhat

similar outward appearance, but readily distinguishable upon close examination, are true Wrens in structure. The same observation may be made of Lafresnaye's *Scytalopus griseicollis* from Bogota. Cabanis gives Guiana and Mexico as localities for his *C. leucostictus*; if the birds from these two localities are not identical (as I think is likely to be the case), the S. American bird may retain Cabanis's name, and the Mexican species be called *Cyphorinus prostheteucus*. The specimens in the present collection differ from the Mexican bird in their rather larger size, longer bill, and the deeper chestnut of the back and upper wing-coverts, which latter are not nearly so much spotted with white.

40. *THRYOTHORUS CORAYA* (Gm.).

Rather darker head, but hardly distinct from the Cayenne bird.

41. *MYIODICTES CANADENSIS* (Linn.).

42. *RHIMAMPHUS BLACKBURNIÆ*, juv.

43. *RHIMAMPHUS CÆRULEUS* (Linn.), juv.

44. *TURDUS MINIMUS*, Lafr.

45. *TURDUS PHÆOPYGOS*, Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 666.

Back slightly darker, but not apparently otherwise different.

46. *MALACOCICHLA MACULATA*, sp. nov.

*Catharus maculatus*, J. Verreaux, MS.

*Supra nigricanti-schistacea, pileo toto cum capitis lateribus niger-rimis: subtus ochrace-scenti-albida, lateraliter schistacea: gula et pectore summo triangulariter nigro maculatis, maculis quoque in ventris lateribus rotundis, obsolete schistaceis: tectricibus subalaribus nigro-schistaceis: rostro et pedibus flavis.*

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·6, caudæ 2·8, rostri a fronte ·6, a rictu ·85, tarsi 1·4.

This interesting bird is a close ally of Gould's *Malacocichla dryas* from Guatemala, and I have therefore placed it in the same genus. It may be distinguished from that species by the dark slaty colour of the back, which in *M. dryas* is greenish olive. Whether these birds will be ultimately separable from the genus *Catharus* is, I think, questionable; and M. Jules Verreaux is therefore quite as likely to be correct in his appellation of this species as I am in mine. Besides *M. dryas* from Guatemala (P. Z. S. 1854, p. 285, pl. 75), Prince Bonaparte has described a Mexican species—*M. mexicana* (Compt. Rend. Aug. 2, 1856). The Prince also informed me (after a visit to M. de Lafresnaye's collection, which he made shortly before his decease) that *Myioturdus fuscater*, Lafr. R. Z. 1845, p. 341, belongs to this same genus—so that this is probably the fourth species known.



47. *CYMBILANIUS LINEATUS* (Leach), ♂ et ♀.
48. *THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69. pl. 83.
49. *THAMNOPHILUS CORVINUS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69.
50. *THAMNOPHILUS MELANOCEPS*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 28. pl. 39. fig. 1; Selater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 133.
51. *THAMNOPHILUS MACULIPENNIS*, Selater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 247.

52. *THAMNOPHILUS ÆTHIOPS*, sp. nov.

♂. *Ater unicolor; camptorio et tectricibus subalaribus albo variegatis: rostro et pedibus nigerrimis.*

♀. *Castaneo-brunnea unicolor, alis intus obscurioribus, maculis quibusdam tectricum superiorum majorum apicalibus cum camptorii margine et tectricibus subalaribus flavicanti-rufis: cauda nigra: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5, rostri a rectu ·85, tarsi ·9.

This species is in colour like *T. immaculatus*, of a uniform black; but, whilst that has only a very insignificant white patch on the bend of the wing, the *T. æthiops* has the under wing-coverts as well as the upper coverts close to the bend varied with white. Besides, the bill is much shorter and stouter, and the whole bird is smaller in its dimensions. Of *T. immaculatus* I make the corresponding measurements:—Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·3, caudæ 3·0, rostri a rectu 1·0, tarsi 1·3.

53. *THAMNOPHILUS CAPITALIS*, sp. nov.

♂. *Cinereus, alis intus obscurioribus: pileo nigro; subtus dilutior, tectricibus subalaribus et marginibus remigum interioribus ochraceo-albidis: cauda nigricante: rostro et pedibus plumbeo-nigris.*

♀. *Umbrino-brunnea; pileo rufo; subtus dilutior, gula albican-tiore: rostro pedibusque plumbeis, illius mandibula inferiore pallidior.*

Long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·0, tarsi ·75.

This *Thamnophilus* belongs to the typical division of the group which contains *T. nævius* and its allies. It is easily distinguishable by its uniform cinereous plumage and black head, with the absence of all markings on the wings and tail. M. Verreaux's collection contains a male not quite adult and two females of this species.

54. *THAMNOPHILUS STRIGILATUS*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 36. fig. 1?

Apparently a female of some species of this genus. A large light-chestnut blotch occupies the base of the back feathers, which are inordinately thickened.

55. **DYSITHAMNUS SCHISTACEUS** (D'Orb.).—*Thamnophilus schistaceus*, D'Orb. Voy. p. 170. pl. 5. fig. 1.

♂. *Obscure cinereus, subtus vix dilutior, macula parva sub dorsi medii pennis et rectricum margine apicali angusta albis: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Obscure brunnea, subtus flavicanti-rufescens, gula albicante; alis caudaque nigricanti-fuscis, rectricum margine apicali rufescenti-alba.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·9, tarsi 1·75.

Obs.—Affinis *D. plumbeo* ex Brasilia, sed alis concoloribus neque albo marginatis.

I refer this bird with some doubt to D'Orbigny's species.

56. **DYSITHAMNUS LEUCOSTICTUS**, sp. nov.

*Supra umbrino-brunneus, pileo rufescentiore, pennis omnibus interne cinereis: subtus cinereus, capitis lateribus cum gula et pectore guttis elongatis albis, pennas medias occupantibus, maculatis: ventri lateribus et crisso olivaceo tinctis: cauda obscure nigra, extus brunneo marginata: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 5·2, alæ 2·75, caudæ 2·0, tarsi 1·85.

This species is noticeable on account of the clear white elongated shaft-spots on the throat and breast, which distinguish it from other birds of the group. In two younger specimens in MM. Verreaux's collection these spots are hardly yet apparent, and the rich brown edging of the upper plumage is only partly assumed, leaving these parts of a brownish cinereous.

57. **DYSITHAMNUS SEMICINEREUS**, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 90. pl. 97, ♀.

58. **PYRIGLENA SERVA**, sp. nov.

♂. *Nigra, subtus magis ardesiaca: macula magna interscapularium interna et tectricum alarium superiorum marginibus apicalibus cum campterio albis; rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Olivascenti-cinerea, macula interscapularium interna alba: subtus saturate ferruginea; alis caudaque fuscis, tectricum alarium superiorum marginibus et tectricibus subalaribus rufescentibus; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavido: pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·3, rostri a rictu 0·8, tarsi 0·9.

Distinguished from *Pyriglena domicella* and *P. atra* by its smaller size. Sir William Jardine recently lent me some specimens of *Formicariidæ* from Quixos, among which were examples of both sexes of this same species. I do not know *Lanius funebris*, Licht. (Doubl. p. 47), from Cayenne, but as far as I can judge from his short characters, it can hardly be identical with the present bird.

59. **PYRIGLENA QUIXENSIS** (Cornalia).—*Thamnophilus quixensis*, Corn. Vert. Syn. p. 12.—*Pyriglena quixensis*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 112.

60. *PYRIGLENA RUFIVENTRIS* (Corn.).—*Thamnophilus rufiventris*, Corn. Vert. Syn. p. 12.—*Pyriglena rufiventris*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 112.

Probably the female of the preceding.

61. *THAMNOMANES GLAUCUS*, Cab. Orn. Not. i. p. 230 ; Bp. Consp. i. p. 201 ?

62. *FORMICIVORA CINERASCENS*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 131.

This specimen agrees perfectly with others from the same locality, except in the absence of all edgings to the wing-coverts.

63. *FORMICIVORA HAUXWELLI*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 131. pl. cxxvi. fig. 2, ♂ et ♀.

64. *FORMICIVORA MENETRIESI*.

*Myrmothera menetriesi*, D'Orb. Voy. Am. Mér. Ois. p. 184.

65. *FORMICIVORA PYGMÆA* (Gm.), Buff. Pl. Enl. 831. fig. 2, ♂ et ♀.

66. *FORMICIVORA CAUDATA*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 254, pl. 74, juv.

67. *HYPOCNEMIS MYIOTHERINA* (Spix) ; Selater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 146.

68. *HYPOCNEMIS MELANOSTICTA*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 234. pl. lxxiii.

69. *HYPOCNEMIS THERESÆ* (DesMurs).

*Conopophaga theresæ*, DesMurs, Voy. Casteln. Ois. p. 51. pl. 16. fig. 2.

70. *HYPOCNEMIS ORNATA*.—*Formicivora ornata*, Selater, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 480, ♂ et ♀.

71. *HYPOCNEMIS CANTATOR* (Bodd.), Pl. Enl. 700, ♀.

72. *HYPOCNEMIS PÆCILONOTA*, Cab. Orn. Not. i. p. 213. pl. 4. fig. 2, ♀.

73. *PITHYS ALBIFRONS* (Gm.), Pl. Enl. 707. fig. 1.

74. *HETEROCNEMIS ALBIGULARIS*, sp. nov.

*Brunnæscenti-olivaceus, plumis omnibus nigro obsolete marginatis, alis caudaque nigricantibus ; fascia alarum duplici alba : subtus pallide cinerascens, gutture albo, ventre nigricante transversim lineato : rostro nigro, mandibulæ inferioris basi albido : pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 4·2, alæ 2·35, caudæ 0·9, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 1·0.

*Obs.*—Affinis *H. bamblæ* ex Cayenna, sed crassitie paulo majore, rostro longiore et gula alba dignoscenda.

75. *CONOPOPHAGA TORRIDA*, sp. nov.

*Clare brunnescenti-olivacea, dorsi plumis nigro partim variegatis; capite supra, alis et cauda ferruginescenti-brunneis: tectricibus alarum et secundariis extus macula apicali fulvo-flavida ornatis: plumarum fasciculo postoculari albo: subtus clare ferruginea, gula et ventre medio albicantibus, hypochondriis et ventre imo magis fulvis: mandibula superiore nigra, inferiore cornea: pedibus pallidis.*

Long. tota 4·6, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·2, tarsi 1·0.

M. Verreaux's collection contained a single specimen of this apparently new *Conopophaga*, not in very good plumage. A more perfect example in the British Museum, which is from Chamicurros in Eastern Peru, has furnished my specific characters.

This is a typical species of the genus somewhat allied to *C. lineata* of South-eastern Brazil.

76. *CONOPOPHAGA PERUVIANA*, DesMurs, Voy. Casteln. Ois. p. 52: pl. 16. fig. 1.

77. *FORMICARIUS NIGRIFRONS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 68.

78. *FORMICARIUS ANALIS* (Lafr. et D'Orb.), D'Orb. Voy. pl. 6 bis, fig. 1.

79. *FORMICARIUS NIGRO-MACULATUS* (Lafr. et D'Orb.), D'Orb. Voy. Ois. pl. 6\*.

80. *CHAMÆZA NOBILIS*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 68.

81. *GRALLARIA FLAVIROSTRIS*, sp. nov.

*Brunnescenti-olivacea, loris et capitis lateribus rufescentibus: subtus alba, pectoris medii et lateralis plumis pallide rufis, utrinque nigro late limbatis, quasi squamatis; gulæ laterum plumis rufo tinctis, fascia nigricante intus marginatis; tectricibus subalaribus pallide rufis; rostro flavo; pedibus clare brunneis.*

Long. tota 4·2, alæ 2·7, caudæ 1·1, tarsi 0·9, rostri a rictu 0·7.

This diminutive *Grallaria* is very like the Venezuelan bird which I described in the Proceedings for last year (P. Z. S. 1857, p. 129) under the name *G. loricata*. Like that, it has a pectoral band formed by the black margins of the pale rufous feathers; but in the present species the band is much narrower, and the head is not chestnut.

82. *GRALLARIA FULVIVENTRIS*, sp. nov.

*Olivaceo-brunnea, pileo obscuriore, alis extus magis rufescentibus, loris albidis: subtus gula et abdomine medio albis, pectore, ventri lateribus et crisso cum tectricibus alarum inferioribus*

*saturate fulvis, pectore lineis quibusdam nigris variegato: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore, nisi apice, flavo: pedibus pallide brunneis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·2, caudæ 1·4, tarsi 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·95.

This *Grallaria* seems to belong to a species distinct from anything yet described. The bird most resembling it of those I have met with, is *G. macularia*, of which there are specimens in the Leyden Museum; but that is rather a peculiar species, remarkable for its denuded orbits and short, strong hind-nail, while this bird has the hind-nail slender and rather long, and is in every respect a typical member of the genus.

#### Genus novum AGATHOPUS.

*Rostrum modicæ longitudinis, brevius quam caput, subulatum, culmine recto, ad apicem paulum incurvo, gonyde ascendente, mandibula superiore ad apicem dentata, naribus, prout in omnibus hujus familiæ generibus, coopertis: alæ brevissimæ, rotundatæ, remige septima sextam et quintam paulo excedente et longissima, tertia secundariis æquante: pedes validi, tarsi longis, antice scutellis novem regularibus, postice scutellis minutis, tecti; unguibus curvatis, acutis; cauda modicæ longitudinis, multum rotundata, rectricibus duodecim, extimis dimidio brevioribus, ceteris gradatim longioribus; tectricibus supra-caudalibus densissimis.*

#### 83. AGATHOPUS MICROPTERUS, sp. nov.

*Obscure nigricanti-schistaceus, dorso postico cum ventre imo, lateribus et crisso saturate brunneis, radiis transversis nigris, in tergo vix apparentibus, subobsolete variegatis: rostro nigro, pedibus clare brunneis.*

Juvenis.—*Radiis transversis nigris omnino obtectus, gula magis cinerascens, et colore toto magis brunneo.*

Long. tota 3·3, alæ 2·3, caudæ 1·9, rostri a rictu ·7, tarsi 1·0.

This curious bird, of which the collection contains two examples, seems intermediate in form, as in size, between *Merulaxis atra* and the *Scytalopodes*. From the former it differs in the shape of the bill, which is shorter, has the gonys curved upwards, and wants the elevated feather-tufts on the front; from *Scytalopus* it is distinguished by its thicker, stronger and larger bill, longer tail, and longer tarsi. These genera, along with *Pteroptochus* and its allies, appear to me to constitute a well-distinguished group, for which, as I have said above, I propose to use the term *Pteroptochidæ*, deduced from the oldest and best-known genus (instead of Lafresnaye's name *Rhinomydeæ*) according to the orthodox rule for forming the names of families. The distinctions of these birds as a group are well pointed out in the Ornithology of D'Orbigny's Voyage (p. 192), and their most essential character, as is there stated, consists in the covered nostril, only a narrow longitudinal aperture being left, which occurs in every species. They must certainly be arranged next to the *Formicariidæ*, within the limits of which they have been placed by Cabanis and

other writers; and I am not myself certain that it may not be possible to consider them only as a subfamily belonging to that series.

84. *TODIROSTRUM CAPITALE*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 83. pl. 125. f. 2.

85. *TODIROSTRUM SQUAMICRISTATUM*, Lafr. R. Z. 1846, p. 363.

86. *TODIROSTRUM SPICIFERUM*, Lafr. R. Z. 1846, p. 363; P. Z. S. 1855, p. 67. pl. 84. f. 2.

In my communication on some new species of this genus in last year's Proceedings (p. 84), I have united this bird with *T. galeatum*, figured in Pl. Enl. 391. f. 1, from Cayenne. Mr. G. R. Gray has however pointed out to me specimens of both these species in the British Museum, whereby it clearly appears that I was in error in so doing. The two are certainly very nearly allied species, but *T. galeatum* (which appears to be the same as the bird denominated *Colopterus cristatus* by Cabanis) may be distinguished by having no edgings to the wing-coverts, and by the very peculiar abbreviation of the three first primaries.

87. *TODIROSTRUM PICATUM*, sp. nov.

*Supra nigrum, loris et secundariarum trium ultimarum pogoniis externis cum macula rectricis unæ utrinque extimæ apicali albis, his flavicante tinctis; subtus album, tectricibus subalaribus et margine campterii flavicanti-albis: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore albo; pedibus pallide fuscis.*

Long. tota 3·5, alæ 2·1, caudæ 1·3, rostri a fronte 6·0, tarsi 6·5.

This peculiar *Todirostrum* is quite unlike any other known member of the genus in colouring. In structure it is generally typical, but with the bill not quite so broad towards the apex as in some others.

88. *MYIOBIUS PHENICURUS*. — *Tyrannula phenicura*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 113. pl. 66. f. 1.

89. *MYIOBIUS* — ?

Affinis *M. barbato*, sed crassitie majore.

90. *MYIOBIUS ERYTHRURUS*, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 249. pl. 5. f. 1.

91. *TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS*, Vieill.

92. *CYCLORHYNCHUS ÆQUINOCTIALIS*, sp. nov.

*Clare olivaceus, remigibus alarum nigricantibus flavicanti-viridi late limbatis; cauda fusca, rectricum marginibus dorso concoloribus: subtus flavicans, gula grisescente; pectore et lateribus cum crisso olivaceo perfusis; tectricibus subalaribus sulphureis; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore albo; pedibus carneis.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2·3, rostri a rictu 0·8, tarsi 0·7.

This bird is a close ally of the Brazilian *Cyclorhynchus olivaceus*, but may be distinguished by its shorter wings and tail, and by the pure yellow of the middle of the abdomen.

93. *PLATYRHYNCHUS CORONATUS*, Verreaux, MS.

*Brunnescenti-olivaceus, alis caudaque fuscis, pilei cristati parte mediali flavissima laterali utrinque castanea; linea superciliari et altera a rictu descendente nigris; loris et corpore subtus cum tectricibus subalaribus sordide flavicantibus; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore albicante; pedibus pallide fuscis.*

Long. tota 3·8, alæ 2·4, caudæ 1·2, rostri a rictu ·55, tarsi ·55.

This is a typical species of the genus *Platyrhynchus* with the bill nearly of the same breadth and shape as in *P. cancruma*, and of the general size and form of that species; but it is easily recognizable by its bright yellow crest being broadly margined with deep chestnut, and by the shorter and more slender tarsi. These two birds and *Platyrhynchus rostratus* are the only members of the group with which I am acquainted.

94. *ELÆNIA ALBICEPS* (Lafr. & D'Orb.).95. *ELÆNIA LUTEIVENTRIS*, sp. nov.

*Supra fusca unicolor, alis caudaque paulo saturatioribus; gutture griseo, abdomine medio et crisso cum tectricibus alarum inferioribus sulphureo-flavis, pectore et lateribus oleagineis; rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·3, tarsi 0·6.

A typical *Elænia* of the same form as *E. pagana*, the type of the genus, but of smaller size, and differing in colouring from all members of the group with which I am acquainted.

96. *LEPTOPOGON SUPERCILIARIS*, Cab. in Tsch. Faun. Per. pl. 10. f. 2. p. 161?97. *MIONECTES OLEAGINEUS* (Licht.); Bp. Consp. p. 187.98. *COPURUS LEUCONOTUS*, Lafr.

See P. Z. S. 1855, p. 148. The same as the Bogota bird.

99. *PACHYRHAMPHUS MARGINATUS* (Max.); P.Z.S. 1857, p. 77.100. *PACHYRHAMPHUS VERSICOLOR* (Hartl.); P. Z. S. 1857, p. 76.101. *LIPAUGUS FUSCO-CINEREUS* (Lafr.).102. *COTINGA MAYNANA* (Linn.) ♀?103. *CEPHALOPTERUS ORNATUS*, Geoffr.104. *RUPICOLA PERUVIANA* (Lath.) ♀.105. *CIRRHIPRA FILICAUDA* (Spix) ♀.106. *PIPRA CORACINA*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 29.107. *PIPRA CORNUTA*, Spix ♀?

108. *PIPRA STRIOLATA*, Bp. Consp. p. 174 ♀.

109. *PIPRITES CHLORION*, Bp. Consp. p. 174 ?

I do not unfortunately possess, nor have I access to specimens of *Piprites chlorion* of Cayenne; so I may be in error in referring this bird to that species. It is however certainly different from *Piprites chloris* of Brazil, and therefore probably new, if not identical with *P. chlorion*.

110. *CYANOCORAX INCAS* (Bodd.) ; Pl. Enl. 625.

111. *CYANOCORAX VIOLACEUS*, DuBus ; Bp. Consp. p. 379.

112. *CACICUS YURACARIUM*, D'Orb. & Lafr. ; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. pl. 51. f. 1. p. 365.

113. *CACICUS CRISTATUS* (Gm.) ; Bp. Consp. p. 427.

114. *DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS* (Linn.) juv. ?

I have seen several S. American specimens of this bird, not apparently much differing from northern examples, though I think it very likely that they may eventually be found to belong to a different species. Dr. Hartlaub has hinted at its occurrence in Paraguay (Index to Azara, p. 9) : my own specimens are from Bolivia and S. Martha, New Grenada, and it appears to have been procured by Darwin in the Galapagos islands.

115. *SPERMOPHILA LUCTUOSA*, Lafr. R. Z. 1843, p. 291, jun. ?

116. *SALTATOR MAGNUS* (Gm.).

117. *SALTATOR AZARÆ*, D'Orb.

Nearly agreeing with Bolivian specimens in the British Museum, which I refer to D'Orbigny's species ; but a shade darker on the back.

118. *BUARREMON BRUNNEINUCHUS* (Lafr.).

119. *ARREMON SPECTABILIS*, Sclater.

120. *CHLOROSPINGUS* — ?

An immature bird, and bad skin.

121. *EUCOMETIS ALBICOLLIS* (Lafr. & D'Orb.) ; Sclater, P.Z.S. 1856, p. 117 (?).

It will be necessary to compare this specimen with the type in the Paris Museum before it can be referred without doubt to D'Orbigny's species.

122. *LANIO ATRICAPILLUS* (Gm.) ♀ ?

123. *CREURGOPS VERTICALIS*, sp. et gen. novum. (Pl. CXXXII. fig. 2.)



**CREURGOPS\***, genus novum, Lanioni et Trichothraupidi affine, sed rostro diverso. Rostrum breve, crassum, culmine versus apicem incurvo, gonyde vix ascendente, commissura modice arcuata, mandibula superiore dente mediali distincto et altero finali instructo; vibrissis rictalibus nonnullis: alæ modicæ, caudæ tertiam partem attingentes, remigibus secunda, quarta et quinta æqualibus et longissimis, prima his paulo brevior: cauda longa, apice quadrata.

**CREURGOPS VERTICALIS**, J. Verreaux, MS.

*Supra fuscescenti-schistacea, pileo semicristato saturate ferrugineo, hujus lateribus cum fronte nigricantibus: alis caudaque fusco-nigris; subtus ferruginescenti-ochracea: rostro nigricante, gonydis basi albida, pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 6·2, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·5, rostri a rictu 0·7, tarsi 0·85.

This peculiar Tanager seems to belong to the neighbourhood of *Lanio*, *Tachyphonus* and their allies, and, like the former, has a very sharply defined notch about two-thirds of the distance along the edge of the upper mandible. But the bill is otherwise very different from that of *Lanio*, being much shorter, broader, thicker, and more swollen, with the culmen much arched towards the tip. The single specimen contained in the collection is not in very good condition, but its perfect distinctness from every known species of Tanager is obvious at first sight.

124. **PYRANGA RUBRA** (L.) ♀.

125. **PYRANGA ÆSTIVA** (L.) ♀ et ♂ juv.?

126. **RAMPHOCELUS DIMIDIATUS** (Lafr.) ♀.

127. **EUCHÆTES COCCINEUS**, J. Verreaux, MS., sp. et gen. nov. (Pl. CXXXII. fig. 1.)

*Coccineus, loris, facie et mento cum gutture et collo antico, alis caudaque nigerrimis: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·4, rostri a fronte 0·55, a rictu 0·7, tarsi 0·9.

The single specimen of this bird in the present collection is the most interesting novelty which I have met with since I commenced studying the group to which it belongs. Its plumage is precisely that of a *Ramphocelus*, but the structure is quite different, and renders it impossible to place it in that group. The form of the bill is rather that of the true *Tanagra*, and agrees more nearly with that of *Tanagra olivi-cyanea* and *Buthraupis eximia*, but it is shorter, thicker, and more swollen than in the former, though not so much so as in the latter of these birds. The tail is comparatively much shorter than in either of these forms; and altogether it is, I think, impracticable to arrange it in any other way than as a separate generic division, for which the following characters may suffice:—

\* κρεουργός *lanius*, et ὠψ *facies*.

*Rostrum forte, breve, carinatum, compressum, culmine arcuato, gonyde ascendente, dente finali distincta, commissura paululum sinuata; vibrissis nullis: alæ longæ, remige prima quartam æquante et a secunda et tertia longissimis paulo superatis: cauda brevis, apice modice rotundata: pedes fortes, sicut in genere Buthraupide: ptilosis coccinea, nigro varia.*

128. TANAGRA MELANOPTERA, Hartl.

129. CALLISTE PULCHRA (Tsch.).

130. CALLISTE SCHRANKI (Spix).

131. CALLISTE GYROLOIDES (Lafr.).

132. CALLISTE VENUSTA, Sclater.

133. CHLOROCHRYSA CALLIPARÆA (Tsch.), juv.

134. EUPHONIA XANTHOGASTRA, Sund.

135. EUPHONIA RUFIVENTRIS (Vieill.) ♀.

136. PROCNIAS OCCIDENTALIS, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 249.

137. CHLORONERPE SELYSI, Malh.

138. CELEUS JUMANA (Spix), Av. Bras. i. p. 57. pl. 47.

139. CELEUS GRAMMICUS, Malh. Mém. Soc. Roy. Liège, 1845, p. 69.

I have a specimen of this bird from the Peruvian Amazon.

140. CELEUS VERREAUXI.

*Celeopicus verreauxi*, Malh. MS.\*

\* M. Malherbe, who examined and named the *Picidæ* in this collection before they came under my inspection, has kindly transmitted to me the following notes on this new species, of which there was but one specimen :—

*Celeopicus verreauxi*, Malherbe.

“ ♂ adultus—*Rostro albido-corneo, basi livido; pileo toto, capite ad latera et occipitis crista obscure castaneis, in medio nigris; corpore supra flavido-cinnamomeo, abdomine remigibusque secundariis cinnamomeo-rufis, omnibus immaculatis; alarum tectricibus minoribus pectoreque medio cinnamomeo-rufis, fasciis nonnullis cordiformibus, interruptis, nigris variegatis: gula et colli plumis castaneis in medio nigris; remigibus primariis nigricantibus, intus basin versus flavido-rufescentibus, extus plus minusve rufis: hypochondriis alarumque tectricibus inferioribus rufescenti-flavis; plus minusve ad basin rufo marginatis: pedibus griseo-virescentibus.*

“ Long. tota 220–230, alæ 133, caudæ 73–80, tarsi 19 mill. Gall.

“ Ce grimpeur ressemble beaucoup au *Celeopicus grammicus*, mais on le distingue de prime abord parce que le *C. grammicus* a tout le dos, les scapulaires, toutes les tectrices alaires et les rémiges secondaires ainsi que les parties inférieures, à l'exception du bas-ventre, rayés transversalement de bandes noires: le croupion, qu'est d'un jaune mêlé du roussâtre, et les tectrices caudales, qui sont

141. *DRYOCOPUS HÆMATOGASTER*, Tsch. Faun. Per. pl. 25.

142. *DRYOCOPUS ALBIROSTRIS* (Spix), Av. Bras. i. pl. 45.

143. *PICUMNUS* — ? , ♀.

144. *CAPITO PERUVIANUS*, Cuv.

145. *EUBUCCO HARTLAUBI*, juv. ?

146. *PIAYA MEHLERI*, Bp. Consp. p. 110 ?

Agrees with specimens of the New Grenadian representative of *P. cayana*, which I suppose to be the bird intended by Prince Bonaparte for *P. mehleri*.

147. *RAMPHASTOS CULMINATUS*, Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 11.

148. *PTEROGLOSSUS PLURICINCTUS*, Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 17.

149. *PTEROGLOSSUS FLAVIROSTRIS*, Fraser ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 29.

150. *ANDIGENA NIGRIROSTRIS*\* (Waterh.) ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 44.

The specimens from the Rio Napo have an obsolete orange band at the base of the upper mandible, which extends rather more forward in front of the nostrils. Bogota specimens have the bill black.

151. *SELENIDERA REINWARDTI* (Wagl.) ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 35. ♂ et ♀.

152. *AULACORHAMPHUS ALBIVITTATUS* (Boiss.) ; Gould, Mon. ed. 2. pl. 49.

153. *CHRYSOTIS AMAZONICA* (Gm.), Buff. Pl. Enl. 547.—*Psitt. amazonicus*, Wagl. Mon. Psitt. p. 588. sp. 7.

154. *CHRYSOTIS FARINOSA* (Bodd.), Buff. Pl. Enl. 861.—*Psitt. pulverulentus*, auct., et Wagl. Mon. Psitt. p. 582. sp. 4.

155. *CHRYSOTIS MERCENARIA* (Tsch.).—*Ps. mercenarius*, Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 270.

I refer this bird to Tschudi's species, because it agrees with his description. It does not agree with the figure given in the 'Fauna Peruana,' as that represents a red patch in the wing. But the plates of this work are so untrustworthy, that I think it is unad-

rousses, ne portent aucune bande noire, tandis que le *C. verreauxi* a toutes ces parties d'un roux marron clair uniforme et n'a que quelques taches noires sur les petites tectrices alaires.

"On ne confondra pas non plus cette espèce nouvelle avec le *C. castaneus* (Licht. nec Swainson) décrit par Wagler, Isis, 1829, p. 515, ou *badioides*, Less. (Cent. Zool. pl. 14. p. 56. 1830-31, et Trait. d'Orn. p. 226, 1831), dont elle a aussi la taille et les caractères."

\* Since separated specifically by Mr. Gould under the title *Andigena spilorhynchus*, P. Z. S. March 23rd.

visible to pay too much attention to them, particularly as I have already been led into error by following them as a guide instead of the letter-press. This bird may be recognized among its congeners by the yellow bend of the wing, by the *want* of the red wing-mark, and by the blue patch on the outer web of the exterior pair of tail-feathers, the inner web, and both webs of the second, third, fourth and fifth pair having a large red spot, and the middle pair being wholly green. The same bird is in the British Museum from New Grenada (Bogota).

156. CAICA BARRABANDI (Kuhl), Le Vaill. Perr. pl. 134.

157. CAICA MELANOCEPHALA (Gm.), Pl. Enl. 527.

158. ARA MILITARIS (Linn.).—*Sittace militaris*, Wagl. Mon. Psitt. p. 668. sp. 35; Edwards' Birds, pl. 313.

159. CONURUS GUIANENSIS (Gm.) ?

160. CONURUS WEDDELLI, Deville, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1851, p. 209.—*Maracana weddellii*, DesMurs, Voy. de Casteln. Ois. pl. 2. p. 13.

161. CONURUS JUGULARIS, Deville, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1851, p. 209; DesMurs, Voy. de Casteln. Ois. pl. 3. fig. 2. p. 15.

162. CONURUS — ?

A new species, which M. Jules Verreaux has undertaken to describe.

163. LEPTOPTILA DUBUSI, Bp. Consp. ii. p. 75.

164. CHLORÆNAS SPECIOSA (Gm.), Pl. Enl. 213; Bp. Consp. ii. p. 54.

165. PENELOPE PIPELE (Gm.).

166. PENELOPE — ?

167. ORTALIDA MONTAGNI, Bp. Compt. Rend. xlii. p. 875 (May 12th, 1856).

168. ORTALIDA GUTTATA (Spix).—*Penelope guttata*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 55. pl. 73.

169. ABURRIA CARUNCULATA (Temmin.), Bp. Gall. Consp. Syst. in Compt. Rend. (May 12th, 1856).

170. TINAMUS JULIUS, Bp.

171. PSOPHIA — ? (affinis *P. crepitanti*).

An example of this peculiar S. American genus is in the collection, which M. Jules Verreaux considers referable to a new species. Such is very probably the case, unless it be the same as one of the two new *Psophiæ*, lately described by Pelzeln in the 'Sitzungsberichte' of the

Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna. But I have not access to specimens for comparison, so as to enable me to satisfy myself on this point, and I therefore prefer leaving it to M. Jules Verreaux, who is better acquainted with these birds than I am, to make further researches on this, the result of which I hope to induce him to communicate to this Society.

172. *NYCTICORAX GARDENI* (Gm.), Bp. Consp. ii. p. 141.

173. *HARPIPRION CAYENNENSIS* (Gm.), Bp. Consp. ii. p. 155.

174. *RHYNCHOPS NIGRA*, Linn.

February 9, 1858.

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

Mr. Gould exhibited to the Meeting British specimens of the *Motacilla flava* of Ray, which had been shot by Mr. Thirtle of Lowestoft, to whom Mr. Gould was indebted for the following note as to its occurrence in that part of England:—

“In February 1855, at Lowestoft there were to be seen on a large extent of waste grass land called the Denes, from 70 to 80 Yellow Wagtails, which is a very uncommon occurrence, for we seldom have more than two or three pairs during the whole summer, and last summer (viz. 1857) I did not see one, although I looked for them several times.

“The birds named as above in 1855 were to be seen from about the 12th of February until the latter end of March. On the 14th of February I observed amongst them a Grey-headed Wagtail, and immediately went home for my gun, and I shot it and preserved the same: the head was only partially grey. The next day I killed a better specimen; and within a fortnight from killing the first, I obtained seven specimens in all, they being all male birds. I have no doubt that there were females with them, but I could not make them out from the Yellow Wagtails.

“The last killed were in the best plumage.

“During the time these birds were on the Denes the wind was blowing from the north-east, with bright sunny days; and the wind had been blowing from the same quarter from about Sept. 20th, 1854, and continued to do so until April 13th, 1855, not having any other direction for twenty-four hours during the whole time.

“I know only of two instances of the Grey-headed Wagtail being

killed in this locality—one male in the last week of May 1851, and a male in May 1852: this was with a female.

“JAMES THIRTLE,  
“*Bird Preserver, &c., Lowestoft.*”

Mr. Gould also called the attention of the Meeting to three beautiful specimens of Steller's Duck, which had been brought for exhibition by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Gould remarked, that although this species was a native of high northern regions, even to within the Arctic circle, it had been more than once killed in England. The bird certainly belongs to the family of the true diving ducks, of which the King and the Eider may be considered typical examples, and with these it has usually been associated by ornithologists; but the female differs remarkably from the females of those species in possessing a well-marked speculum on the wing, and the bill on examination will be found to differ in form, approaching nearly to that of the Smew (genus *Mergellus*), or perhaps still more nearly to that of *Merganetta*; but it is not precisely like that organ in either of those genera, and Mr. Gould therefore considered that Mr. G. R. Gray had very properly made it the type of a new genus, *Eniconetta*.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON THE CHARACTERS OF FOUR SPECIES OF BATS INHABITING EUROPE AND ASIA, AND THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *VESPERTILIO* INHABITING MADAGASCAR. BY ROBERT F. TOMES.

(Mammalia, Pl. LX.)

One of the most beautiful of the Bat kind is the *Vespertilio pictus* of Pallas. Like many of its congeners, it has been abundantly supplied with titles. One of these is *Vesp. Kerivoula*, given to it by Boddaert.

Dr. Gray having perceived that it possessed some peculiarities which entitled it to further consideration, and to still further distinction, proposed to elevate it to the rank of a distinct genus, and employed the rejected name given to it by Boddaert by which to designate the new genus.

In the ‘Annals and Magazine of Natural History,’ vol. x., Dr. Gray made it the type of his genus *Kerivoula*, and associated with it several other species which he considered as representatives also of the new genus. Without going at length into the details of the examination which have led me to make use of the generic name above noticed, I may mention, that throughout the present communication, whenever I have occasion to speak of the species, it will be under the name of *Kerivoula picta*. But whilst I adopt this name for the species, I reject most of the associates provided for it.

The great beauty of the *Kerivoula picta* consists in its bright rust-coloured fur, and in its pied orange-and-black membranes. But