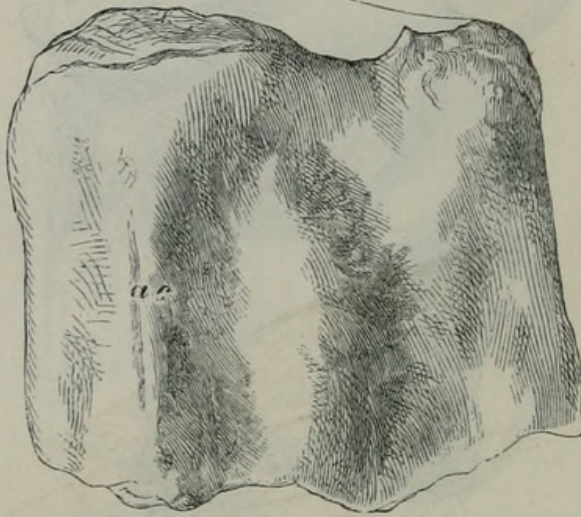


tooth in question in *R. sondaicus*. That species, therefore, would seem to exist in Sumatra as well as in Java; but I am not aware that zoologists are acquainted with this fact.

Fig. 9.

Dorsum of *m. 2*, *R. etruscus*.

THE CERVINE TOOTH.

I shall say but very few words on the subject of the other fossil tooth sent by Mr. Brooke to Sir Charles Lyell, as it is scarcely in a state to justify any extended observations. It is probably the second upper molar of a species of *Cervus*; but it is considerably larger than the corresponding tooth of *Cervus hippelaphus*, and it is remarkable among all the ruminants' teeth with which I have had an opportunity of comparing it by the depth and wideness of the median sulcus in the outer surface.

It appears to me to belong to an extinct species; but at present I shall refrain from expressing any decided opinion on it. The fragment is much worn, and imbedded in a hard dark-coloured matrix which looks as if it had been much rolled; in fact the specimen bears a very close resemblance to many of those procured from the Crag.

2. Descriptions of six new Species of American Birds of the Families Tanagridæ, Dendrocolaptidæ, Formicariidæ, Tyrannidæ, and Scolopacidæ. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.L.S.

(Plate XXVIII.)

1. *CALLISTE FLORIDA*, sp. nov. (Plate XXVIII.)

Læte viridis; pileo et uropygio aurulento lavatis; interscapulio nigro variegato; alis nigris, secundariis et tectricibus omnibus





viridi marginatis: cauda nigra, rectricibus intermediis extus cærulescenti-viridi late marginatis: regione parotica nigra: ventre medio cum crisso et tectricibus subalaribus flavicantibus: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7 poll. Angl.

Hab. Costa Rica.

Obs. Species *Callistæ schranki* maxime affinis, sed fronte nigra et pectore flavo omnino caret, et rostrum magis tenue habet.

A collection of Costa-Rican birds recently received from Mr. Julian Carmiol contains a single skin of this new *Calliste*. It is marked "*female*;" but the male is probably hardly different, though it may be a little brighter in colouring.

The only described species at all resembling it is *Calliste schranki*, which is of the same general appearance, but may readily be distinguished by the characters given above.

In his last catalogue of Costa-Rican Birds*, Mr. Lawrence included five Tanagers of this group—namely, *Callistæ icterocephala*, *guttata*, *gyroloides*, *francescæ*, and *dowii*. Salvin has received examples of all these from the same district. The present bird is therefore the sixth Costa-Rican species of *Calliste*.

2. SYNALLAXIS AREQUIPÆ.

Synallaxis orbignii, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 986, nec auctt.

Supra fusca, pileo parum obscuriore, uropygio rufo: alis extus fusco-nigris, tectricibus et secundariis fusco indistincte marginatis: cauda nigra, rectrice una utrinque extima fere omnino et duabus utrinque proximis in pogonio exteriori rufis: subtus lacteo-alba, macula gulari, tectricibus subalaribus, hypochondriis et crisso rufis: rostro obscure corneo, pedibus nigris: long. tota 6·8, alæ 2·7, caudæ 3·0, tarsi 1·0.

Hab. in vicin. urbis Arequipæ, Peruv. occidentalis.

We now find that we have been wrong in identifying this bird with *S. orbignii* (*S. humicola*, d'Orb.)—that species being easily distinguishable on comparison by its rufous wings, and the more rufescent tinge of the upper plumage, particularly on the head and forehead. In *S. orbignii* the rufous colour of the secondaries extends through both webs, and makes a conspicuous large square basal patch of this colour. This patch is quite absent in the present bird.

For an opportunity of examining the true *S. orbignii*, and thus correcting our error, we are indebted to Mr. T. Moore, Curator of the Derby Museum, Liverpool, who has kindly submitted to our inspection two skins of it belonging to that collection. They were obtained by Mr. Bridges, in Bolivia, and purchased by the late Lord Derby through Mr. Cuning in 1846.

3. GYMNOCICHLA CHIROLEŪCA, sp. n.

Gymnocichla nudiceps, Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 55; Scl. et Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 119; Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. ix. p. 109.

* Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 98.

Nigerrima : campterio toto et tectricum alarium marginibus, necnon remigis primi limbo angusto, albis : rostro et pedibus nigricanti-plumbeis, illo versus apicem albicante : long. tota 6·0, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·8, tarsi 1·3, rostri a rictu 1·0.

Hab. in Costa Rica et in rep. Honduratsensi.

Obs. Similis *G. nudicipiti*, sed campterio toto albo et rostro validiore insignis, et plaga dorsi ad basin plumarum alba valde minore.

Upon comparing Arcé's specimens of *Gymnocichla* collected at Tucuriqui with Panama skins of *G. nudiceps*, we find that they belong to different species, of which we have pointed out the characters above. We have therefore selected the name *chiroleuca* for the present bird, as expressing one of its most noticeable characters, the pure whiteness of the bend of the wing.

We have also, through Mr. Moore's kindness, had an opportunity of reexamining the bird collected by Leyland at Omoa, in Honduras, and named by him *G. nudiceps*, in his list of Leyland's collection (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 55), and find it also belongs to the present species. Mr. Moore notes that the bareness of the head in his specimen is only partial; and this is likewise the case in the Costa-Rican example. The denudation only extends, over the top of the head, rather further than a line joining the eyes, but embraces the whole space immediately round the eyes. In the adult *G. nudiceps* (as is shown in Cassin's figure, Pr. Acad. Sc. Phil. v. p. 106, t. 6) the whole summit of the head is bare.

4. *GRALLARIA PRINCEPS*, sp. nov.

Grallaria guatemalensis, Salvin, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 146.

Supra oleaginea, plumis nigro marginatis; pileo et collo postico valde obscurioribus et cineraceo tinctis; loris et oculorum ambitu rufescentibus: alis obscure fuscis, extus et intus castaneo limbatis: cauda omnino fuscescenti-castanea: subtus saturate ferruginea, pectore paulo obscuriore, gutturi medii plumis nigro variegatis: rostro obscure corneo, mandibulæ basi albicante; pedibus corylinis: long. tota 6·5, alæ 4·3, caudæ 1·7, tarsi 1·9, rostri a rictu 1·3.

Hab. in Veragua (Arcé).

Obs. Similis *G. guatemalensi*, sed rostro robustiore, altiore, colore corporis superi obscuriore, ventris autem rubiginoso saturatiore distinguenda.

The receipt of a second and more adult specimen of this *Grallaria* from Veragua has enabled us to distinguish it from its northern ally, to which Salvin had previously referred it with some hesitation. It is still more different from *G. regulus* of Western Ecuador, which is smaller and much less deeply ferruginous below.

The present species makes the sixth of the group allied to *G. rex*, which are thus distributed:—

1. *G. imperator*, ex Brasilia.
2. *G. rex*, ex Guiana.
3. *G. regulus*, ex Æquator. occidentali.



Sclater, Philip Lutley and Salvin, Osbert. 1869. "Descriptions of six new Species of American Birds of the Families Tanagridae, Dendrocolaptidae, Formicariidae, Tyrannidae, and Scolopacidae." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1869, 416–420.

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