

2. ON SOME BIRDS RECENTLY COLLECTED BY M. BOUCARD IN SOUTHERN MEXICO. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

(Plate III.)

I am again indebted to M. Auguste Sallé for his kindness in sending me for examination a series of 110 skins of birds, belonging to about 68 species, which he has selected, as likely to be of interest, out of the extensive collections lately forwarded to him by his correspondent, M. Adolphe Boucard, in Southern Mexico. The ground having been already so ransacked by M. Sallé himself, M. Boucard, Signor Botteri, and Señor R. Montes de Oca (whose respective labours in Mexican ornithology I have already had, on several occasions, the pleasure of bringing before the notice of this Society), it is not to be expected that many novelties remain ungathered. But there are, nevertheless, one striking new species and a few others of great interest among the present results of M. Boucard's recent explorations, concerning which I beg leave to offer the following remarks.

1. *HARPORHYNCHUS OCELLATUS*, sp. nov. (Pl. III.)

Brunnescenti-cinereus, alis et cauda nigricantioribus, hujus rectricibus et illius tectricum apicibus albo terminatis: loris et regione oculari sordide albis: subtus albus, abdomine nigro conspicue ocellato, gutture puro immaculato, hypochondriis et capitis lateribus paulum rufescentibus: rostro nigro, pedibus fusco-nigris.

Long. tota 13·5, alæ 4·1, caudæ 5·6, rostri a rictu 1·5, tarsi 1·5 poll. Angl. et dec.

Hab. In Mex. merid., prov. Oaxaca.

This fine bird is one of the most distinctly marked of the group to which it belongs. Whilst in colour it comes nearest to the recently discovered *H. cinereus** of Lower California, in the shape of the bill it rather resembles *H. curvirostris*, and so serves to link together the two sections of the genus, as they are arranged in my 'Synopsis of the Thrushes of the New World'†. The large round black spots on the clear white under-surface render it easily distinguishable from every known member of the group. The single example sent me by M. Sallé, which I have retained for my own collection, was procured at Oaxaca by M. Boucard in November 1860, and is marked "male."

2. *TROGLODYTES HYPAËDON*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 128.

M. Boucard has sent examples of this species, which I have lately distinguished from the N. American *T. aëdon*, from Totontepec and Capulalpam, as also of *T. brunneicollis*, mihi (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 297), from La Parada.

3. *POLIOPTILA MEXICANA* (Bp.).

Males of this species have no appearance of the black frontlet, and

* Xantus in Proc. Acad. Philad. 1859, p. 298.

† P. Z. S. 1859, p. 339.

M. Sallé assures me that they are correctly marked. It is therefore still possible that this species may be distinct from *P. cærulea*.

4. *DENDRÆCA CHRYSOPARIA*, Sclat. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 298.

This beautiful Wood-warbler was originally discovered by Mr. Salvin in Guatemala. See 'Ibis,' 1860, p. 273. M. Sallé now sends me three examples from La Parada; and I have found a female already in my own collection, which I had previously mistaken for the female of *D. townsendii*. I have, however, no doubt of the species being really distinct from both *D. townsendii* and *D. maculata*.

5. *DENDRÆCA MACULOSA* (Gm.).

A bird in winter plumage, obtained in February at Cosamaloapam.

6. *OPORORNIS FORMOSA* (Wils.).

Playa Vicente.

7. *HELMINTHOPHAGA CELATA* (Say).

Example of both sexes from La Parada.

8. *VIREO HUTTONI*, Cassin, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1851, p. 150, et 1852, pl. 1. fig. 1; Baird, B. N. Am. p. 339.

Example of both sexes of this *Vireo*, which I have not previously seen in Mexican collections from Cosamaloapam.

9. *VIREOLANIUS MELITOPHRYS*, Bp. Consp. p. 330.

One specimen of this beautiful but apparently scarce Mexican bird is in the collection obtained at Capulalpam.

10. *PYRANGA LUDOVICIANA* (Wils.).

One example from La Parada.

11. *EMPIDONAX OBSCURUS*, Baird, B. N. Am. p. 200.

La Parada. M. Boucard has obtained specimens of a bird of this perplexing group, which I refer to *Empidonax obscurus*, as distinguished by Prof. Baird, as also of another nearly allied but apparently distinct species, to which at present I am unable to find any reference.

12. *TYRANNUS CRASSIROSTRIS*, Sw.

Oaxaca. I believe this Tyrant is exclusively a western species; at least I have never seen it in any collections from the eastern parts of Mexico.

13. *HETEROPELMA VERÆ-PACIS*, Sclat. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 300.

Playa Vicente. A Guatemalan species, new to the Fauna of Mexico.

14. CAÏCA HÆMATOTIS.—*Pionus hæmatotis*, Sclat. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 300; Ibis, 1860, p. 401, pl. 13.

Playa Vicente. These are the only examples of this Parrot I have seen, except those obtained by Mr. Salvin, who discovered the species in Vera Paz in 1860.

15. SPATULA CLYPEATA (Linn.).

Cosamaloapam. Noticed by Mr. Salvin as far south as Dueñas. (See 'Ibis,' 1859, p. 231.)

16. FULIGULA RUFITORQUES, Bp.

Examples in undress plumage, from Oaxaca. I believe that the birds in Señor R. Montes de Oca's collection, which I referred (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 369) to *F. affinis*, were really of this same species.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF CESTOID WORMS, BELONGING TO THE GENUS TÆNIA. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

(Plate II.)

1. TÆNIA AMMONITIFORMIS. (Pl. II. figs. 1-7.)

Head small, somewhat quadrangular; mouth circular, armed with a single circlet of recurved hooklets; neck nearly of the same size as the head. Body increasing gradually in size as it descends from the neck, with numerous indistinctly formed segments, and remaining of nearly uniform size till it reaches the lower extremity, where it again contracts in dimensions, the segments then becoming regularly tæniiform and flat.

At first sight this entozoon presents a singular and anomalous appearance. When first taken it was found rolled up in the form of a double helix, with a peculiar hollow in the middle (fig. 1). Each of these helicoid portions, when examined by a low power, presented the appearance of an ammonite (fig. 3). When partially unrolled, it assumed the form of the shell of a species of *Siliquaria* (fig. 2). The whole body of the animal is hard and rigid, and partially incurved at the edges, giving the under surface a hollow appearance. The divisions or rings seen on the body are not distinctly formed segments till near the lower extremity, when three or four regular tæniiform segments show themselves, as in other species of the genus *Tænia*. The structure of the centre portion of the body is exhibited at fig. 4, but the segmented lower extremity has not been represented. No trace of genital organs was observed. The head (figs. 5 and 6) is somewhat tetragonal in shape, and beset on its edges with sparsely scattered and small protuberances. The bothria or suckers are of moderate size, and the mouth is terminal, and surrounded with a single crown of amber-coloured recurved hooklets, presenting the appearance of siliceous spicula (fig. 7).

At first sight it is difficult to imagine this anomalous-looking entozoon to be a *Tænia*; but the four bothria or suckers, and the



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