INTRODUCTION.

IT will, I am sure, be conceded, that next to illustrating the ornithology of a particular country, monographs of families or genera are of the greatest interest, since they tend to increase our knowledge of the science far more than mere descriptions of new species ; with this view, therefore, I have from time to time turned my attention to the investigation of some one or other of those groups, respecting which much confusion existed, or which had not received the attention that their interesting nature appeared to demand. In selecting those of the *Ramphastidæ* and *Trogonidæ* for the subjects of my previous monographs, I must fairly admit that I was as much influenced by the singularity of their form, and by the splendour of their plumage, as by the fortunate acquisition of many species entirely unknown to science ; the subjects of the present monograph, on the other hand, though not remarkable for brilliancy of colouring, are, independently of their claims to notice in a scientific point of view, well worthy of illustration, from their utility to man, both as articles of food and as objects of sport, a utility prospectively important whenever the vast countries of which they are denizens shall become entirely under the dominion of civilization ; nor can we overlook their value as objects for our aviaries, and for naturalization in Europe ; many of the species would live in the warmer parts of the Continent, and some of them are sufficiently hardy to brave the severities of our winters, and would doubtless thrive in situations similar to those that are suitable to our own Partridge.

To these preliminary remarks I may add, that this section of the *Gallinacæ* has received no inconsiderable share of my attention for the last twenty years, during which period I have availed myself of every possible opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject ; and I would here record my sense of the kind assistance rendered to me on all hands, particularly by my late lamented friend Mr. John

Natterer of Vienna, the Prince Massena, the Earl of Derby, the Baron de la Fresnaye, the Zoological Society of London, the Viscomte DuBus, the Directors of the Royal Museums of Berlin, Leyden and Paris, and the Museums of Neufchâtel and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia; all of whom have, where necessary, most liberally lent me even unique specimens for illustration, besides which my own collection has been from time to time enriched by the addition of several new and undescribed species.

All the members of this group are strictly American, and by far the greater number of them are natives of that portion of the continent lying between the 30th degree of North latitude and the Equator. Four species are now included in the fauna of North America, and four have been discovered in Brazil; some few extend their range to the larger of the West Indian Islands; the late researches among the Andes, particularly in Peru, Bolivia, and the neighbourhood of Santa Fé de Bogota, have made us acquainted with several others; and it is in the countries contiguous to that vast mountain range that additional species may most probably yet be found.

That the members of this group are of very general interest to ornithologists, is evidenced by the fact that several writers have given a synoptical list of the species with which they were acquainted. Not more than two appear to have been known to Linnæus, by whom they were included in his genus *Tetrao*. Latham, in the eighth volume of his "General History of Birds," published in 1823, enumerates nine species, two of which being synonymous with others, the number is reduced to seven. At the first Scientific Meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held on the 9th of November, 1830, Mr. Vigors stated that nine species were then known, to which he added *Ortyx neoxenus* and *O. affinis*, at the same time expressing his doubts as to whether they might not prove to be females or young males of *Ortyx Sonninii* or *O. cristatus*; and it has since been ascertained that his *O. neoxenus* is the female of *O. cristatus*; but his *O. affinis* will, I believe, prove to be a distinct species. M. Lesson was the next author who gave a list of the species of this group, of which he only enumerates nine; and the last writers who appear to have given a general revision of the subject are Messrs. Jardine and Selby, who in the Synopsis Specierum published in the first and third volumes of their "Illustrations of Ornithology," increase the number to eleven. By most of these authors, some mistakes have been made as to the identity of the species and the synonyms having reference to them; and in more than one instance, the old *Perdix Falklandicus*, a bird belonging to a totally different group, is included in the genus *Ortyx*. Few of my readers will, I apprehend, be prepared to learn that not less than thirty-five species are now known; of these, several have been lately described by myself in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," and others by Messrs. Lichtenstein, Lesson and Natterer in various continental publications. Vieillot was the first author who perceived the propriety of separating one of the members of this group from *Tetrao* and *Perdix*; proposing the term *Odontophorus* for the *Tetrao Guianensis* of Gmelin; a fact, with which Mr. Stephens must have been unacquainted when he proposed the term *Ortyx* for the American Partridges collectively, with *O. Virginianus* for the type. These two

generic terms are now generally adopted for two distinct sections of the group; for a third the appellation of *Callipepla* was proposed by Wagler, and *Lophortyx* by Bonaparte; the former term, having the priority, is the one retained. Considerable diversity of opinion exists with regard to the propriety of giving names to these subdivisions of families, but this is a point upon which I need not here enter: that such divisions do really exist, will, I think, be apparent to all who will carefully examine this or any other large group of birds; and my own observations lead me to believe, that wherever structural differences, however slight, are found to exist, a difference will also be found in habits and economy; and that the members of each of these sections will possess a character of plumage common to themselves, but not to the whole group. With certainly the most entire series of this tribe of birds that has ever been brought together, from which to draw my deductions, I may state, that the genera or subgenera must not be confined to three or four, but must extend to six or seven; for the first of which I propose to retain Mr. Stephens's name of

ORTYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum breve et robustum; culmine gradatim a basi descendente, tomiis acutis; mandibulâ inferiore rectâ, et apicem versûs denticulis duobus vel pluribus instructâ; *naribus* magnis, et operculo obtectis; *orbitis* vel plumosis, vel aliquanto denudatis; verticis plumis paulo elongatis; *alæ* concavæ, medioeritèr elongatæ, primariis rigidis; quartâ, quintâ et sextâ longioribus; *cauda* brevis, et e plumis duodecim integris confecta; *tarsi*, cum digitis et unguibus, modicè elongati, digitis anticis membranâ basali conjunctis, digito interno cæteris brevior.

Bill short and stout; culmen gradually descending from the base; tomia sharp; lower mandible straight, and armed near the tip with two or three dentations; *nostrils* large, and covered with an operculum; *orbits* either plumed or very slightly denuded; feathers of the crown slightly elongated; *wings* concave and moderately long; primaries rigid, the fourth, fifth and sixth the longest; *tail* short, and composed of twelve well-developed feathers; *tarsi* spurless, and with the toes and nails moderately long; anterior toes united at the base by a membrane, the inner toe the shortest.

The section is strictly a northern one; one species inhabiting the United States and extending its range to Mexico and Jamaica, another Cuba and probably Mexico, and the three others are, I believe, confined to Mexico.

Most of the members of this group are about the size of the European Quail. They go in coveys,

and upon being disturbed fly off to the forest and take shelter among the trees, upon which they readily perch and walk along the branches with ease.

Of those species with which we are best acquainted, the females are found to differ from the males in being of a more diminutive size, and in having the markings of the head and throat less strongly contrasted; for instance, the throat of the female of *O. Virginianus* is brown, while that of the male is white. The species are—

1. <i>Ortyx Virginianus</i>	Pl. I.
2. — <i>Cubanensis</i>	Pl. II.
3. — <i>castaneus</i>	Pl. III.
4. — <i>nigrogularis</i>	Pl. IV.

The *O. nigrogularis* is distinguished from every other by the strongly-defined crescentic markings of the under surface; it is so rare in the continental collections, that the Museum at Brussels is the only one in which I have observed it. I am indebted to the Earl of Derby and the Viscomte DuBus for the loan of the specimens from which my figures and descriptions were taken.

5. <i>Ortyx pectoralis</i>	Pl. V.
6. — <i>Coyolecos</i>	Pl. VI.

The second section comprises two species, which, from the great size of their nails, I propose to form into a distinct genus under the title of

CYRTONYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum breve, et robustum, culmine arcuato, et a basi deorsum curvato, tomiis acutis; mandibulâ inferiore rectâ, cum denticulis duobus lævibus apicem versus; *naribus* magnis, membranâ obtectis et circumdatis; *caput*, cristâ occipitali plumosâ, et retrorsâ, decoratum; *orbitis* plumis indutis; *alæ* paulo elongatæ, tertiariis superimpendentibus, et quàm remiges primariæ longioribus; *cauda* brevis, vix a tectricibus distincta, mollis, laxa; *tarsi* reticulati, modicè longi, et robusti; digitis brevibus, præsertim digito interiore; halluce debili, et altè posito; *unguibus* magnis, elongatis, curvatis, ad apicem crassis.

Bill short and robust; culmen arched and gradually curving downwards from the base; tomia sharp; lower mandible straight, with two slight dentations near the tip; *nostrils* large, covered and bordered with a membrane;

head crested, the feathers inclining backward and forming a thick tuft on the occiput; *orbits* plumed; *wings* somewhat lengthened in form; tertiaries pendent, overhanging and exceeding the primaries in length; *tail* short, blended with the upper tail-coverts, and composed of soft yielding feathers; *tarsi* spurless, reticulated, moderately long and robust; toes short; the inner of the anterior ones very short; hind-toe feeble, and situated high upon the tarsus; *nails* very large, much lengthened, curved, and thick at the point.

Of this form only two species are at present known, both of which are natives of Mexico; they are rather small in size, being but a little larger than the European Quail, and are particularly distinguished by the singularity of the facial markings, by the shortness of the toes and the great development of the nails. The sexes also appear to differ very much in their colouring.

The species are—

7. <i>Cyrtonyx</i> Massena		Pl. VII.
8. ——— <i>ocellatus</i>		Pl. VIII.

The contour of these birds is rendered remarkably round by the shortness of their tails and the fullness of their plumage.

For the third section I propose the name of

EUPSYCHORTYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum breve, et gracilius quàm in *Ortyge*; culmine gradatim a basi descendente, tomiis mandibulæ inferioris denticulis duobus parvulis, apicem versus instructis; *naribus* modicè magnis et operculo obtectis; *orbitis* plumis indutis; *caput* cristâ gracili elongatâ, decoratum; *alæ* concavæ, et rotundatæ, remige primariâ quartâ cæteris longiore; *cauda* brevis, et e plumis duodecim flexilibus confecta; *tarsi* cum digitis et unguibus modicè longi; digitis anticis membranâ basali conjunctis.

Bill short and more slender than in *Ortyx*; culmen gradually descending from the base; tomia of the under mandible with two very slight dentations near the tip; *nostrils* basal, moderately large and covered with an operculum; *orbits* plumed; *head* decorated with a thin elongated crest; *wings* concave and rounded; the fourth primary the longest; *tail* short, and composed of twelve flexible feathers; *tarsi* spurless, and with the toes and nails moderately long; anterior toes united at the base by a membrane.

Nearly all the known species of this genus are about the same size as the members of the genus *Ortyx*; they are all adorned with an elongated crest, which in most of them when erect has a forward curvature, and gives the bird a very elegant and sprightly appearance. The tail-feathers and the upper surface generally are more minutely freckled or moth-like in their markings than those of the members of any of the preceding groups; they are also distinguished by the more well-defined spotted markings of the flanks. The plumage of the sexes differs considerably; for, although the female is decorated with a similar style of colouring, the markings are much less decided and brilliant than in the male. The range of the members of this genus extends from Mexico to Brazil. Some of the species inhabit the temperate regions of both the Mexican and Columbian Andes.

The species are :—

9.	<i>Eupsychortyx cristatus</i>		Pl. IX.
10.	———— <i>leucotis</i>		Pl. X.
11.	———— <i>Sonninii</i>		Pl. XI.
12.	———— <i>affinis</i> .		

Eups. cristæ plumis elongatis, et fusciscenti-cervinis; gulâ ferrugineâ, apud mentum nigro indistinctè notatâ; pectore pallidè vinaceo-cinereo.

Crest feathers lengthened and of a brownish buff; throat rust-red, with some indistinct black marks on the chin; chest pale vinaceous grey.

Ortyx affinis, Vigors, in Proc. of Comm. Sci. and Corr. of Zool. Soc. Part I. p. 3.

From the time Mr. Vigors characterized this bird as distinct, until the present moment, I have always had some doubt of its specific value; yet I must admit that upon every occasion that I have compared it with its near ally *E. Sonninii*, I could not but perceive that it exhibits sufficient differences to warrant its separation: future research alone can decide whether the two birds be identical or not. It is smaller than *E. Sonninii* in all its admeasurements, particularly in the shortness of its tail, is much lighter in colour, and possesses some black marks on the throat, of which I have never observed even a trace in any specimen of *E. Sonninii* that I have examined.

Habitat. Said to be Mexico.

The original of Mr. Vigors's description is in the Collection of the Zoological Society; I possess another precisely the same in size and plumage, which was obtained in Paris; both of these, judging from their plumage, are adult males. I have not considered it necessary to figure this species.

13. Eupsychortyx parvicristatus	Pl. XII.
14. ————— leucopogon	Pl. XIII.

For the fourth section I propose the generic term

PHILORTYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Habitus idem ut in genere “*Ortyx*” dicto. *Indumentum plumatile*, molle et laxum, dorsi superioris plumis, nec non scapularum, pectoris et laterum latis et truncatis; illis et pectoris et laterum transversim distinctè nigro alboque fasciatis, at non guttatis.

General form that of *Ortyx*; *plumage* soft and yielding; feathers of the mantle, scapularies, chest and flanks broad and truncate; those of the two latter distinctly barred across with black and white, and not spotted.

The only known species is

15. <i>Philortyx fasciatus</i>	Pl. XIV.

Ortyx Perrotiana, O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845, p. 207.

I have had no opportunity of examining the bird described by M. O. Des Murs, under the above appellation; but, judging from the description, I believe it to be identical with this species.

The *Philortyx fasciatus* is confined to Mexico, and I believe the sexes are similar in their markings.

For the fifth section I retain Wagler's name of

CALLIPEPLA,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Caput cristâ longâ et pendente ornatum; *rostrum* breve, et aliquantò attenuatum, culmine gradatim a basi descendente, tomiis acutis, paulò incurvatis; mandibulâ inferiore rectâ, et apicem versus denticulis duobus vel pluribus instructâ; *naribus* basalibus aliquantò grandibus, et operculo obtectis; *orbitis* plumis indutis; *alæ* paulò elongatæ et concavæ, primariis valdè rigidis, remigibus quartâ, quintâ et sextâ cæteris longioribus; *cauda* aliquantò elongata et e plumis duodecim rigidis constans; *tarsi, sic et digiti*, paulo graciles; his ad basin membranâ conjunctis, digito interno brevior.

Head ornamented with a long pendent crest; *bill* short and somewhat slender; culmen gradually descending from the base; tomia sharp, slightly incurved; under mandible straight, and armed near the tip with two or more

fine dentations; *nostrils* basal, rather large, and covered with an operculum; *orbits* plumed; *wings* rather lengthened and concave; primaries very rigid, the fourth, fifth and sixth the longest; *tail* rather long, and composed of twelve rigid feathers; *tarsi* spurless, and as well as toes rather slender, the latter united at the base by a membrane; the inner toe the shortest.

Of this section six species are now known, and they are by far the most elegant members of the whole family: all of them exhibit a pleasingly contrasted style of plumage, and are ornamented with a graceful crest differing in character in every species; forming in *C. picta* an attenuated plume which reaches to the back; rising upwards and falling forwards over the bill in *C. Californica*, and concave and tufted in *C. squamata*: in the first-mentioned species, the ornament would seem to be carried to its maximum. All the species yet discovered inhabit Mexico; the range of one or two of them extends to the western parts of North America, and of most of them to California. They are characterized by a uniformity of tint on the upper surface which is generally olive. In size they are larger than the members of the genus *Eupsychortyx*; still the largest species is smaller than the Common Partridge of Europe.

The sexes differ considerably in colour, the females being unadorned with any bright markings, and having a less developed crest.

The following valuable notes respecting the members of this genus have been kindly transmitted to me by Dr. Gambel of Philadelphia:—

“Each species appears to inhabit quite a different region, however numerous they may be in their respective localities. Along the whole coast of Upper California, most of which I have traversed, I never met with any other than *C. Californica*, of which species I there met immense flocks;—I think I have seen as many as a thousand or more rise at once into the trees upon a sudden alarm. They form their nests on the ground under a bush or tree, and sometimes lay a great number of eggs.”

The species are:—

16. *Callipepla picta* Pl. XV.

“The *C. picta*,” says Dr. Gambel, “inhabits the mountains of the northern portions of Upper California bordering on Oregon.”

17. *Callipepla Californica* Pl. XVI.

Callipepla Californica, Gamb. in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., vol. i. p. 218.

“This beautiful bird,” says Dr. Gambel, “is extremely abundant throughout California; in the winter season congregating in large flocks, sometimes of as many as a thousand or more, in those places where there

are woods enough to afford covert for so many. They also resort to the bushy plains and ravines of the hills. Displaying all the watchfulness of the Virginian Quail, they are even more swift of foot, eluding pursuit by running and hiding with surprising speed; but upon sudden alarm are more apt to fly into the trees, where they lie close upon the horizontal branches like so many squirrels, which, added to their colour, resembling somewhat the bark, renders them difficult to be seen. They are exceedingly graceful in their deportment, and when running have the crest elevated and thrown backwards; but when at rest, walking on the ground or over piles of brush, carry it curved forward overhanging the front.

"The nest is formed upon the ground at the foot of a tree, or under cover of a bush. The number of eggs is sometimes very great, as in the instance of one which I found at Monterey, July 20th. It was a shallow hole scratched in the ground at the foot of an oak-tree, with a few blades of dried grass around the sides, but bare at the bottom, and contained twenty-four eggs! I judged from the appearance of them, that two birds had laid in the same nest, as fifteen of them were of a different shade from the others."

18. <i>Callipepla Gambelii</i>	Pl. XVII.
19. ——— <i>elegans</i>	Pl. XVIII.
20. ——— <i>Douglasii</i>	

Call. Cristâ nigrescenti fuscâ, recurvatâ, spatuliformi.

Crest blackish brown, inclined backwards, and of a spatulate form.

Ortyx Douglasii, Vig. in Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 354.—Doug. in Linn. Trans. vol. xvi. p. 145.—Jard. and Selb. Ill. Orn. vol. iii. pl. 107.—Vig. in Zool. of Beechey's Voy. p. 27. pl. 11.—Less. Ill. de Zool. texte de pl. 52, and Birds of Am. vol. iv. pl. 418, young.

Lophortyx Douglasi, Bonap. List of Birds of Eur. and Am. p. 43.

The original and only specimen of this species known, is in the Collection of the Zoological Society of London, to which it was presented by Captain Beechey. It appears to me to be an immature bird, and I was for a long time doubtful whether it might not prove to be a female or young of *Callipepla elegans*; the uniform blackish brown colouring of the crest, which in my opinion would not be found to characterize that of *C. elegans* at any age, has, however, determined me in retaining it as distinct. If my supposition of the specimen in question being immature be correct, the adult male will doubtless be a bird of considerable beauty, although, from the temperature of the latitudes it is said to inhabit, it is not likely that it will be so brilliant in plumage as the more southern species.

Habitat. Western coasts of America.

Dr. Gambel states that *C. Douglasii* and *C. elegans* are opposite sexes of the same species, the female being characterized as the former, and the male as the latter; and adds, that in the Collection of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, there are two specimens procured by himself, which he says are certainly male and female of the same species, and of these the male agrees with *C. elegans*, and the female with *C. Douglasii*; notwithstanding, I am still inclined to the opinion stated above, until additional evidence of my being in error has been received.

21. Callipepla squamata Pl. XIX.

For the sixth division I propose the name of

DENDRORTYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum brevius et lateralitèr minùs compressum quàm in *Odontophoro*, fortius, ita, et apud apicem minùs aduncum; mandibulà inferiore latà, rectà, et utrinque denticulis duobus distinctis instructà; tomis acutis, non introrsum curvatis; *naribus* aliquanto magnis, membranà obtectis, et marginatis; *caput* cristatum; *orbis* vix plumis denudatis; *alæ* breves, concavæ, primariis minùs rigidis quàm in *Odontophoro*, quintà et sextà longioribus; *cauda* lata, rotundata, mediocris, et e plumis duodecim rigidis confecta; *tarsi* reticulati, minùs robusti quàm in *Odontophoro*; *digitis* modicis, membranà basali conjunctis; digito interiore ceteris brevior; halluce debili; unguibus paulò longis, levitèr curvatis; margine interno dilatato, et acuto.

Bill shorter, and not so much compressed on the sides as in *Odontophorus*, thicker and less hooked at the point; under mandible broad, straight, and armed with two distinct dentations on each side; tomia sharp, but not curving inwards; *nostrils* rather large, covered and bordered with a membrane; *head* crested; *orbits* but slightly denuded of feathers; wings short and concave; primaries less rigid than in *Odontophorus*, the fifth and sixth the longest; *tail* broad, rounded at the end, proportionate to the size of the bird, and composed of twelve stiff feathers; *tarsi* spurless, reticulated, much less powerful than in *Odontophorus*; toes moderately long, united at the base by a membrane, the inner of the anterior toes the shortest; posterior toe feeble; nails rather long and slightly curved, the inner edge dilated and sharp.

Of this form there are at present three species known; they are the largest members of the whole group, being almost equal in size to a Ptarmigan or Red Grouse. Judging from the more slender structure of their tarsi and feet, I believe them to be arboreal in their habits, and the delicate but bright colouring of their bill and legs seems to me to indicate that they affect situations very different from those resorted to by the members of the genus *Odontophorus*.

The members of the present section, in fact, differ so much in their general contour from all the other members of the family, as to present the idea of their leading off to some other group of the *Gallinaceæ*, apparently to the Guans and Curassows.

The species are :—

22. <i>Dendrortyx macrourus</i>		Pl. XX.
23. ——— <i>leucophrys</i>		Pl. XXI.
24. ——— <i>barbatus</i>		Pl. XXII.

The sexes are alike in plumage, and merely differ in the somewhat smaller size of the females.

For the seventh section I retain M. Vieillot's name of

ODONTOPHORUS,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum forte, lateralitè compressum, culmine valdè arcuato, et ad apicem deorsum curvato : mandibulâ inferiore rectâ, distinctè bidentatâ utrinque apicem versus, tomis incurvatis et peracutis ; *nares* grandes, membranâ obtectæ et circumdatæ ; *caput* cristatum ; *orbitis* nudis ; *alæ* concavæ, primariis rigidis, primâ brevissimâ, quintâ et sextâ cæteris præstantibus ; *cauda* admodum brevis, concava, rotundata, et e plumis duodecim molibus et laxis confecta ; *tarsi* elongati, robusti, et fortiter reticulati ; digitis anterioribus, membranâ ad basim conjunctis ; omnibus elongatis, præsertim intermedio ; digito posteriore brevi, et debili ; unguibus elongatis, ferè rectis, et acutis.

Bill robust, compressed laterally, and with the culmen very much arched and bent downward at the point ; under mandible straight, and with two distinct dentations on each side near the point ; tomia curved inwards and very sharp ; *nostrils* large, covered and bordered with a membrane ; *head* crested ; *orbits* naked ; *wings* very concave ; primaries rigid, the first the shortest, and the fifth and sixth the longest ; *tail* very short, concave, rounded at the end, and composed of twelve soft and unresisting feathers ; *tarsi* lengthened, robust, strongly reticulated and spurless ; anterior toes united at the base by a membrane, and very long, particularly the middle one ; the inner one the shortest ; posterior toe short and feeble ; nails lengthened, nearly straight, and sharp at the point.

Of this particular form, eleven species are now known, all of which, with the exception of *O. strophium*, *O. speciosus*, and *O. Columbianus*, have, in addition to the characters given above, the outer webs of the

primaries banded with buff. The sexes are alike in plumage. Most of the members are about the size of the European Partridge. They affect the forests rather than the more open parts of the country: except when accompanied by their brood, are usually met with singly or in pairs, and when flushed generally take to the branches of trees instead of again descending to the ground.

The species are:—

25. <i>Odontophorus Guianensis</i>		Pl. XXIII.
26. ————— <i>marmoratus</i> .		

Od. corpore subtus olivaceo-fusco et nigro variegato, his coloribus fascias apud pectus et abdomen efficientibus: crisso, et femoribus fuliginoso-nigris.

Under surface mottled olive, brown and black, assuming the form of bars on the breast and abdomen; under tail-coverts and thighs sooty black.

Ortyx (Odontophorus) marmoratus, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XI. p. 107.

I have not considered it necessary to figure this species, inasmuch as it only differs from *O. Guianensis* in having a smaller bill, in having the orbits more extensively denuded of feathers, a more lengthened and darker crest, and the whole of the under surface dark brown crossed by narrow bands of buff and black: the under tail-coverts and thighs also are sooty black.

This is one of the species referred to as having been discovered in the neighbourhood of Santa Fé de Bogota. The only specimens I have seen, are, one in my own collection, one in that of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and one in the Museum of the Earl of Derby.

27. <i>Odontophorus pachyrhynchus</i>		Pl. XXIV.
28. ————— <i>speciosus</i>		Pl. XXV.
29. ————— <i>dentatus</i>		Pl. XXVI.
30. ————— <i>stellatus</i>		Pl. XXVII.
31. ————— <i>guttatus</i>		Pl. XXVIII.
32. ————— <i>Balliviani</i>		Pl. XXIX.

This remarkable bird, which may certainly be regarded as the finest species of the restricted genus *Odontophorus*, is rendered conspicuous by its light chestnut crest, and by the stellations of white ornamenting the chestnut-brown colouring of the under surface.

33.	Odontophorus	Columbianus	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XXX.
34.	—————	strophium	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XXXI.
35.	—————	lineolatus	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XXXII.

I have now enumerated every species of this group with which I am at present acquainted; all of which having been carefully compared and examined, I am fully satisfied that they are each specifically distinct, the whole forming a large and well-defined family, distinguishable from the Partridges and Quails of the Old World, with which they have been usually associated, by the absence of any spur or spur-like appendage on the tarsi, and by the possession of tooth-like processes on the under mandible. They are pugnacious in disposition, semi-arboreal in their habits, deposit their eggs in a depression of the ground, or in a very inartificial nest, and the eggs of all the species, so far as I have been able to learn, are white; their food consists of seeds, berries, fruits, and the tender leaves of grasses and other annuals; their flesh is white, tender, and well-flavoured.

Gould, John. 1850. "Introduction [A monograph of the Odontophorinæ, or, Partridges of America]." *A monograph of the Odontophorinæ, or, Partridges of America* –. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.323660>.

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