so conical as the other ; thirdly, it is of a uniform pale olive-colour, without any appearance of tubercles or darker spots.

It has been suggested that the difference between the two eggs is so great that they cannot have been laid by the same species of bird. They both differ considerably from the egg of the Galeated Cassowary ; and Mrs. Turner assures me that they were both brought from New Britain, by her husband and the captain of the ship, with the living bird, to Sydney ; they were divided by lot, and he, having the choice, selected the tuberculated egg : so that, if they are not the eggs of the Mooruk, it would indicate that there must be two Cassowaries inhabiting New Britain, both different from *C. galeatus*.

There is so great a similarity in colour and texture of the smooth egg with the ground-colour of the other egg between the tubercles, that it has been suggested that the tuberculated egg is the perfect egg of the bird, and the smooth egg that of a very immature or sickly specimen ; but under any circumstances I have considered it desirable that both specimens should be figured.

May 11, 1858.

John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following papers were read :—

1. SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN ANT-BIRDS (FORMICARIIDÆ). BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER. PART III. CONTAINING THE THIRD SUBFAMILY FORMICARIINÆ, OR ANT-THRUSHES.

(Aves, Pl. CXLIII.)

Subfam. III. FORMICARIINÆ.

Habitus magis turdinus : rostrum subulatum, validiusculum, rectum, apice incurva et dente finali instructa : alæ breves : cauda brevis, plerumque brevissima, vix rotundata sed plerumque quadrata : pedes magni, ambulatorii, tarsi longi, sæpe longissimi, digitis gracilibus et elongatis : ptilosis rufa et brunnea, nigro varia : sexus plerumque similes. In terra apud sylvas densas vivunt, ibique nidificant.

It is difficult, in this as in many other cases, to draw a precise line and say where the last subfamily ought to end and the present one to begin. In order to determine this accurately, it would be desirable to know a little more of the habits and other peculiarities of some of these birds. My idea is, that the present section ought to

Wolf, del.

M. & N. Henhart, Imp.

MYRMELASTES PLUMBEUS, ♂. ♀. Solater.

include the Ant-birds which keep always on the ground, in contradistinction to those of the other subfamilies which live in the thickets near the ground, but are generally seen on the branches. Whether the genus *Pitta* and its allied forms of the Old World, which certainly show great outward resemblance to some of these birds, are to be placed near here in a natural arrangement, does not yet seem very certain. Cabanis in his 'Ornithologische Notizen,' leaves the question in doubt, while Prince Bonaparte, who in his 'Conspectus' excluded the *Pitta* from the Tracheophones "*geographia repugnante*," and placed them among the Oscines, in his more lately published arrangement has located them near the Rollers (*Coraciidæ*). For this there seems to be some ground in the formation of the skeleton, the thorax in *Pitta* having much of the same appearance as in the *Volatores*.

The series which I have arranged in this section is nearly the same as that included by Prof. Burmeister in his division "*Myiotheridæ*," with the exception of *Sclerurus*, which though somewhat intermediate in form, seems to me to fall more naturally into the *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*, where I assign to it the rank of a distinct subfamily.

Genus I. PITHYS.

Pithys, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 862 (1823).

Gymnopithys, Bp. Consp. Syst. Orn. p. 28 (1854).

Rostrum modicum : *alæ subelongatæ* : *pedes subfortes* ; *acrotarsiis et paratarsiis integris* ; *digito externo cum medio usque ad secundum articulum conjuncto* : *cauda longior*.

1. PITHYS ALBIFRONS.

Le Manikup de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 707. fig. 1.

Pipra albifrons, Gm. S. N. i. p. 1000.

Myiothera albifrons, Licht. Doubl. p. 44.

Pithys leucops, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 862.

Dasycephala albifrons, Gray, Gen. i. p. 208.

Pithys albifrons, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 214 ; Bp. Consp. p. 203.

Olivascenti-cinereus, *cervice undique et abdomine toto cum cauda saturate castaneis* ; *capite nigro* ; *crista frontali erecta et plumis mentalibus albis*.

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·5.

Hab. Cayenne ; New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

b. *Gymnopithys*.

2. PITHYS RUFIGULARIS.

Le petit merle brun à gorge rousse de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 644. fig. 2.

Turdus rufigula, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Turdus pectoralis, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 151.

Pithys pectoralis, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 214 ; Bp. Consp. p. 203.

Brunnescenti-olivaceus, subtus dilutior, gutture rufo, loris obscuris; macula dorsi celata, in mari alba, in fœmina pallide fulva.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 3·1, caudæ 2·9.

Hab. Cayenne.

Mus. Berol., P. L. S.

3. PITHYS LEUCASPIS.

Myrmeciza leucaspis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 253. pl. 70; 1855, p. 147; List of Bog. B. p. 19.

Supra cinnamomeus, pileo intensiore: subtus albus, vitta laterali a loris ad imum pectus descendente utrinque nigra: ventre imo et lateribus olivascenti-cinnamomeus: macula dorsi celata pallide fulva.

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota; Upper Amazon; Eastern Peru, Chamicurros (*Hauxwell*); Cobati, Rio Negro (*Wallace*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

This is a typical *Pithys*, having the same formation of the bill, and the outer toes joined as in *P. albifrons*.

Genus II. GYMNOCICHLA.

Rostrum forte: pileus cum loris omnino denudatus: narium apertura antice posita, ovalis: alæ breves: pedes debiliores, digitis brevibus, unguibus brevibus nec validis; acrotarsiis divis, paratarsiis integris.

1. GYMNOCICHLA NUDICEPS.

Myiothera nudiceps, Cass. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. v. 106. pl. 6.

Pyriglena nudiceps, Sclater, P.Z.S. 1854, p. 113.

♂. *Nigerrima, tectricibus alarum et cauda apicali anguste nigro marginatis; rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Panama (*Bell*); S. Martha, New Granada (*Verreaux*).

Mus. Brit., et Acad. Philadelph.

Genus III. MYRMELASTES.

Rostrum forte, ad basin latum, loris et regione oculari denudatis: alæ modicæ ad caudæ dimidium attingentes: cauda modica, rotundata: pedes validi, tarsi modice longis, acrotarsiis divis, paratarsiis integris; digitis elongatis, validiusculis.

1. MYRMELASTES PLUMBEUS, sp. nov. (Pl. CXLIII. ♂ et ♀).

♂. *Nigricanti-plumbeus, alis caudaque obscure nigris; tectricum alarium apicibus albo guttatis; rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Mari similis, sed corpore toto subtus ferrugineo-rufo.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 3·1, caudæ 2·3, rostri a rictu 1·05, tarsi 1·2.

Hab. Upper Amazon, Rio Javarri (*Bates*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

The British Museum possesses both sexes of this fine, strong Ant-thrush from collections lately transmitted by Mr. Bates from Ega, but originating, I believe, from further up the stream. I have a single male specimen from the same source. The female has so nearly the same general appearance as *Thamnophilus hyperythrus* ♂, that they might easily be confounded at first sight.

2. *MYRMELASTES NIGERRIMUS*, sp. nov.

Unicolor nigerrimus, tectricibus alarum superioribus, campterio proximis, albis.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·3, caudæ 2·3, tarsi 1·3.

Hab. Upper Amazon (*Bates*).

Mus. Brit.

A single example of this bird occurred in the same collection as the former species, and is now in the British Museum. It is quite the same form as *Myrmelastes plumbeus*, with the exception of the bill being slightly shorter and the feet rather stronger. It is marked "Irides black, bill black." It is without doubt a male; and it will be interesting to see the female.

Genus IV. RHOPOTERPE.

Rhopoterpe, Cab. Orn. Not. in Wieg. Arch. 1847, p. 227.

Rostrum rectum, validum, elongatum: alæ elongatæ, remige tertio quartum quintum et sextum subæquante: tarsi validi sed breves; acrotarsiis divis.

This peculiar bird must come near *Formicarius*, but is at once distinguishable by its long wings and short tarsi. The two other species placed by Cabanis in this genus seem to me to have nothing to do with it. See *Myrmotherula gularis* and *M. guttata*.

1. *RHOPOTERPE TORQUATA*.

Le Fourmillier de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 700. fig. 1.

Formicarius torquatus, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Turdus formicivorus, Gm. S. N. i. p. 828.

Myrmothera formicivora, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 782.

Myioturdus palikour, Mén. Mon. Myioth. p. 470.

Formicarius torquatus, Gray, Gen. i. p. 211.

Rhopoterpe formicivora, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 228; Bp. Consp. p. 200.

♂. *Cinnamomeo-brunnea, dorso nigro maculato; alis nigris pallido cinnamomeo trifasciatis: subtus cinerea, gutture et pectore antico nigris; ventre medio nigro transversim radiato.*

♀. *Gutturæ et pectore antico ferrugineis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·7, caudæ 1·4, rostri a rictu 1·05, tarsi 0·9.

Hab. Cayenne.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus V. PHLOGOPSIS.

Phlegopsis, Reich. Nat. Syst. d. Vög. pl. 57. (1850).

Rostrum forte, compressiusculum, naribus parvis, rotundatis, antice positis; regione oculari nuda; narium plumis erectis et setosis: pedes modici; acrotarsiis vix conspicue divisis; paratarsiis integris, ungue postico brevi, incurvato.

This section is at once distinguished from *Formicarius* by the forward position of the small, rounded nostrils and nudity of the ocular region, which in *Formicarius* is densely feathered. The hind claw is also remarkably short and thick.

1. PHLOGOPSIS NIGRO-MACULATA.

Myiothera nigro-maculata, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 14; D'Orb. Voy. p. 190. pl. 6*. fig. 2.

Formicarius nigro-maculatus, Gray, Gen. i. p. 211; Sclater, P.Z.S. 1858, p. 68.

Brunnescenti-olivacea, capite toto cum gula et pectore nigris: primariis extus cum cauda rufis; interscapulio, tectricibus alarum et secundariis dorso proximis maculis ovalibus nigris ornatis.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·3, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Bolivia, Chiquitos (D'Orb.); Upper Amazon; Ecuador, Rio Napo; River Ucayali (Hauxwell).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

2. PHLOGOPSIS ERYTHROPTERA.

Formicarius erythropterus, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 345, et P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69.

Nigra, dorsi postici plumarum marginibus anguste albis: fascia tectricum alarum mediarum apicali et primariis extus castaneis.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·7, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. South America.

Mus. Brit.

Genus VI. FORMICARIUS.

Formicarius, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl. (1783).

Myrmornis, Herm. Tab. Aff. Animal. (1783).

Myrmecophaga, Lacép. Mém. Inst. (1800-1).

Myiothera, Ill. Prod. Syst. M. et Av. (1811).

Myrmothera, Vieill. Analyse, p. 43 (1816).

Myiocinclæ, Swains. Class. ii. 230 (1837).

Rostrum crassiusculum: regio ocularis plumis vestita: alæ longiores, remigibus tertio quarto et quinto æqualibus et longissimis: tarsi modice longi, validiusculi; scutis divis; ungue postico elongato, gracili.

+ 1. FORMICARIUS CAYANENSIS.

Le tetema de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 821.

Formicarius cayanensis, Bodd. Table des Pl. Enl. ; Gray, Gen. i. p. 211.

Turdus colma, var. β , Gm. S. N. 827.

Le colma de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 703, fig. 1.

Turdus colma, Gm. S. N. 827, et auct.

Myiothera tetema, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 46 ; Bp. Consp. p. 205.

Myioturdus tetema, Max, Beitr. iii. 1038 ; Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 466.

Myrmothera fuscicapilla, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xii. p. 112 ; Enc. Méth. p. 681.

Myiothera ruficeps, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 72. pl. 72. fig. 1.

Myrmothera tetema, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 683.

Myrmothera colma, Vieill. ibid. p. 682.

Myiothera colma, Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 686 ; et Bp. Consp. p. 205.

Rufous-naped Thrush, Lath. G. H. v. p. 167.

Olivaceo-brunneus ; loris et gutture nigricantibus ; fronte pileoque castaneis.

Long. tota 6.5, alæ 3.5, caudæ 2.0.

Hab. Cayenne ; Brit. Guiana ; North and South-eastern Brazil.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

The '*colma*' is the young of this species, the '*tetema*' the adult. I have seen intermediate stages.

+ 2. FORMICARIUS NIGRIFRONS.

Formicarius nigrifrons, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 344 ; et P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69.

Præcedenti simillimus, sed fronte nigra.

Long. tota 6.5, alæ 3.5, caudæ 2.0.

Hab. New Granada ; Eastern Peru, Chamicurros (*Hauxwell*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

I am far from being satisfied as to the real distinctness of this species.

+ 3. FORMICARIUS ANALIS.

Myiothera analis, D'Orb. & Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 14 ; D'Orb. Voy. Amér. MÉR. p. 191, pl. 6. fig. 1 ; Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 686 ; Bp. Consp. p. 205.

Formicarius analis, Gray, Gen. i. p. 211.

Rufous-naped Thrush, var. B, Lath. G. H. v. p. 168.

Rufescenti-olivaceus, subtus magis grisescens, gutture nigricantior ; crisso vivide rufo.

Long. tota 6.8, alæ 3.6, caudæ 2.2.

Hab. Bolivia (D'Orb.) ; River Amazon, Para (*Wallace*) ; Cayenne ; Trinidad ; Brit. Guiana, Roraima Mountains (*Schomb.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

4. FORMICARIUS MONILIGER.

Formicarius moniliger, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294.

Brunnescenti-olivaceus, pileo nigricantiore; macula in loris alba; gutture nigro, infra rufo cincto; abdomine nigricanti-griseo, lateraliter olivascens.

Long. tota 6.5, alæ 3.5, caudæ 2.2.

Hab. Southern Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Mosquito coast (*Bell*).

Mus. Brit. et Paris.

5. FORMICARIUS TRIVITTATUS.

Formicarius trivittatus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 46.

Supra flavo-cinnamomeus, subtus clarior, gula pallidior; alis caudaque nigris cinnamomeo tinctis, illis albo trifasciatis.

Long. tota 7.0, alæ 3.4, caudæ 2.5.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

Mus. Brit.

Genus VII. CHAMÆZA.

Chamæza, Vig. 1825; Zool. Journ. ii. p. 395 (1826).

Chamæzosa, Cab. Orn. Not. 1847, p. 204.

Rostrum brevius quam caput, compressum: alæ brevissimæ, remigibus tertio quarto et quinto æqualibus, secundarias vix excedentibus: tarsi modicæ longitudinis, acrotarsiis et paratarsiis divisus; ungue postico brevi, valido: cauda modica parum rotundata.

1. CHAMÆZA BREVICAUDA.

Turdus brevicaudus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xx. p. 249; Enc. Méth. p. 645.

Myiothera campanisona, Licht. Doubl. p. 43 (1823).

Chamæza meruloides, Vigors, Zool. Journ. ii. p. 395 (1826); Jard. Selby, Ill. Orn. i. pl. 11.

Myioturdus marginatus, Max, Beitr. iii. 1035 (1831); Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 465, pl. 1.

Grallaria marginata, Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Chamæzosa brevicauda, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 218.

Grallaria brevicauda, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 334.

Chamæzosa marginata, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 47.

"*Myiothera strigilata*, Cuv."; Puch. Arch. d. Mus. vii. p. 335.

Cinnamomeo-brunnea, pileo rufescentiore: subtus pallide ochracea, gutture toto et ventre medio albis; plumis pectoris et ventris laterum nigro late marginatis et punctatis; caudæ apice albo, fascia subapicali nigra.

Long. tota 7.75, alæ 3.4, caudæ 3.0, tarsi 1.4.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil, Bahia.

Mus. P. L. S., Brit.

2. CHAMÆZA OLIVACEA.

Chamæza olivacea, Tsch. Consp. Av. in Wiegmann. Arch. 1847, p. 279; Tsch. F. P. p. 178.

Grallaria olivacea, Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Chamæzosa olivacea, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 218.

Similis speciei præcedenti, sed pileo dorso concolore, colore subtus magis albo et plumarum marginibus multo latioribus; cauda brevior.

Long. tota 7.5, alæ 3.6, caudæ 2.5, tarsi 1.4.

Hab. Eastern Peru; New Granada, Bogota; Venezuela, Caraccas.

I have seen Tschudi's type of *Chamæza olivacea*, which is but slightly different from *C. brevicauda*. The characters above are taken from a Venezuelan specimen in my own collection, which I think is probably the same as Tschudi's bird.

3. CHAMÆZA NOBILIS.

Chamæza nobilis, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 344; P. Z. S. 1855, p. 68.

Supra cinnamomeo-brunnea: subtus alba; pectoris, ventris et laterum plumis utrinque nigro marginatis, tanquam squamatis; gutture et abdomine medio albis; caudæ apice albo, vitta subapicali nigra.

Long. tota 9.0, alæ 4.3, caudæ 2.5, tarsi 1.5.

Hab. Eastern Peru, Chamicurros on the Huallaga (*Hauxwell*); S. Maria on the Ucayali (*Cast. et Dev.*).

Mus. Brit., Paris.

4. CHAMÆZA MOLLISSIMA.

Chamæza mollissima, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 89, pl. 96 et p. 145; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Supra brunneo-castanea, remigibus rectricibusque intus nigris; capitis lateribus et corpore toto subtus nigris, albo confertim transvittatis.

Long. tota 5.75, alæ 3.2, caudæ 2.5.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., Paris.

Genus VIII. GRALLARIA.

Grallaria, Vieill. 1816; Analyse, p. 43 (1816).

Myioturdus, Boié, Isis, 1826.

Myiotrichas, Boié, Isis, 1831.

Colobathris, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 216 (1847).

Hypsibemon, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 217 (1847).

Rostrum validum, modice elongatum, compressum, culmine multum incurvo: alæ breves, remigibus quarto quinto et sexto longissimis

et tertium superantibus : tarsi longissimi, acrotarsiis divisis, paratarsiis plerumque integris.

1. GRALLARIA VARIA.

Le roi des Fourmilliers de Cayenne, Pl. Enl. 702.

Formicarius varius, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Turdus rex, Gm. S. N. i. p. 828, et auct.

Turdus grallarius, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 361.

Grallaria fusca, Vieill. Gal. Ois. pl. 154 ; Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 181.

Myioturdus rex, Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 462.

Grallaria varia, Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Colobathris rex, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 217.

Grallaria rex, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 333 ; Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Olivacea, pileo plumbescence, plumis omnibus nigro marginatis : loris et striga rictali utrinque albis : regione auriculari et gula nigricantibus : macula cervicali media alba : abdomine cinnamomescenti-albido, plumarum parte mediali alba, nigro marginata ; tectricibus subalaribus pallide cinnamomeis.

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 4·6, caudæ 1·7, tarsi 1·8.

Hab. Cayenne (*Buff.*) ; Para ; Eastern Peru (*Tsch.*).

Mus. Brit.

2. GRALLARIA IMPERATOR.

Myioturdus rex, Max, Beitr. iii. 1027.

Myiothera grallaria, Licht. Verz. d. Doubl. p. 43.

Grallaria imperator, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 333 ; Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Grallaria rex, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 50.

Similis speciei præcedenti sed abdomine fasciis obsoletis nigris omnino transversim radiato ; maculis in scapis plumarum nullis.

Long. tota 7·5, alæ 4·6, caudæ 1·7, tarsi 1·9.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil ; S. Paolo (*Licht.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

3. GRALLARIA GUATIMALENSIS.

Grallaria guatimalensis, Prev. Voy. d. l. Venus, Ois. t. 2 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294 ; Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Olivacea, plumis late nigro marginatis ; pileo cinereo : loris albis : alis extus rufescentibus : cauda rufa : subtus saturate ferruginea, macula in collo medio alba.

Long. tota 6·8, alæ 4·5, caudæ 1·7, tarsi 2·05.

Hab. Guatemala ; S. Mexico, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Mus. Brit., Derb.

4. GRALLARIA SQUAMIGERA.

Grallaria squamigera, Prevost, Voy. Venus, Ois. t. 1 ; Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 333 ; Bp. Consp. p. 204 ; Gray, Gen. i. p. 213 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145 ; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Obscure plumbea, subtus fulva, vittis et punctis nigris omnino transfasciata, ventre imo et gula media immaculatis.

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 6·0, caudæ 2·0, rostri a rictu 1·4, tarsi 2·4.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

5. GRALLARIA HYPOLEUCA.

Grallaria hypoleuca, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 88, et 1856, p. 145 ; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Supra ferruginea, loris albidis : subtus alba, lateribus magis cinerascens ; tibiis et hypochondriis brunnescentibus.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Paris.

6. GRALLARIA MODESTA.

Grallaria modesta, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 89. pl. 94, et 1856, p. 145 ; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Supra intense brunnescenti-olivacea, alis caudaque nigricanti-brunneis olivaceo tinctis : subtus olivacea, flavescenti-albido, nisi in ventre medio, flammulata ; tectricibus subalaribus pallide castaneis.

Long. tota 6·2, alæ 3·2, caudæ 1·8, tarsi 1·75.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit.

7. GRALLARIA MONTICOLA.

Grallaria monticola, Lafr. R. Z. 1847, p. 68 ; DesMurs, Icon. Orn. pl. 53 ; Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Chamaeza monticola, Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Grallaria quitensis, Less. Echo d. M. S. ?

Olivaceo-brunnea, subtus fulvescenti-albida ; loris, gutture et ventre medio albescentibus.

Long. tota 6·4, alæ 3·9, caudæ 2·0, rostri a rictu 1·15, tarsi 2·0.

Hab. New Granada, Pasto (*Lafr.*) ; Bogota ; vicinity of Quito (*Jameson*).

Mus. Brit., Paris., P. L. S.

8. GRALLARIA BREVICAUDA.

Le grand beffroi, Buff. Pl. Enl. 706. fig. 1.

Formicarius brevicauda, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Turdus tinniens, Gm. S. N. i. p. 827.

Grallaria tinniens, Bp. Consp. p. 204 ; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 51 ; *Lafr.* R. Z. 1842, p. 334 ; Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 182.

Grallaria brevicauda, Gray, Gen. i. p. 213.

Colobathris tinniens, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 217.

Myioturdus tinniens, Mén. Mon. Myioth. p. 469.

Cinnamomeo-brunnea, subtus alba, pallide grisescenti-olivaceo flam-

mulata, gula et ventre medio puris, immaculatis : tectricibus subalaribus pallide rufis.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 3·3, caudæ 1·3, tarsi 1·8.

Hab. Cayenne ; Ecuador, Rio Napo.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

9. GRALLARIA MACULARIA.

Pitta macularia, Temm. in Pl. Col. sed fig. nulla.

Colobathris macularia, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 217 ; Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 685.

Grallaria macularia, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 334 ; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 50 ; Gray's Gen. i. p. 213 ; Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Olivaceo-brunnea, alis extus rufo variis, remigibus extus rufis : subtus alba, pectore confertim nigro maculato, lateribus ochraceis : regione oculari nudiuscula : ungue postico brevi et valido.

Long. tota 5·4, alæ 3·4, caudæ 1·3, tarsi 1·4.

Hab. British Guiana (Schomb.).

Mus. Derbiano.

10. GRALLARIA OCHROLEUCA.

Myioturdus ochroleucus, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 1032 ; Ménétr. Mon. p. 464.

Similis speciei præcedenti, sed rostro multo angustiore et compresso ; maculis externis tectricum nullis : maculis solum in lateribus pectoris et ventris et his minoribus et rotundis : ungue postico gracili, elongato ; oculorum ambitu vestito.

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 1·5, tarsi 1·4.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil, prov. Bahia (Max).

Mus. Lugd.

The above are my notes taken from a specimen in the Leyden Museum, which is labelled "*Myiot. marginatus*." This is certainly an error ; and I think in all probability the bird is referable to this species.

11. GRALLARIA FULVIVENTRIS.

Grallaria fulviventris, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 68.

Olivaceo-brunnea, pileo obscuriore, alis extus magis rufescentibus, loris albidis : subtus gula et abdomine medio albis, pectore, ventris 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.

Hab. Eastern Ecuador, Rio Napo.

Mus. P. L. S.

12. GRALLARIA RUFICAPILLA.

Grallaria ruficapilla, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 333 ; Gray's Gen. i. p. 217 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145, et List Bog. B. p. 17.

Hypsibemon ruficapillus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 217 ; Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Olivaceo-brunnea, pileo toto et capitis lateribus castaneo-rufis: subtus alba, pectoris et laterum plumis utrinque nigro-brunneo marginatis, quasi striatis; tectricibus subalaribus pallide rufis.

Long. tota 8·0, alæ 4·0, caudæ 2·0, tarsi 1·9.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota; Ecuador, vicinity of Quito (Jameson).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

13. GRALLARIA RUFULA.

Grallaria rufula, Lafr. R. Z. 1843, p. 99; Gray, Gen. i. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Hypsibemon rufulus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 218; Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Castaneo-rufa, subtus dilutior: ventre medio flavicanti-albido.

Long. tota 4·75, alæ 2·9, caudæ 1·5, tarsi 1·7.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus IX. GRALLARICULA.

Rostrum breve, basi dilatata, rictu parum setoso: alæ breves rotundatæ: cauda brevis: pedes debiles: tarsi graciles, breviusculi; acrotarsiis divisis, paratarsiis integris, unguibus brevibus.

These birds are diminutive *Grallariæ*, but distinguished by their shorter, feebler bill, the indications of rictal bristles, and short slender tarsi and toes. They appear to form a transition between *Grallaria* and *Conopophaga*. The woodcut represents (fig. 2) the tarsus of *Grallaricula flavirostris*, which may be contrasted with that of *Conopophaga lineata* (fig. 3) and *Grallaria rufula* (fig. 1).

1. GRALLARICULA FLAVIROSTRIS.

Grallaria flavirostris, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 68.

Brunnescenti-olivacea, loris et capitis lateribus rufescentibus: subtus alba, pectoris medii et lateralis plumis pallide rufis, utrinque

nigro late limbatis, quasi squamatis; gulæ lateribus 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.

Hab. Ecuador, Rio Napo; New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

2. GRALLARICULA LORICATA.

Grallaria loricata, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 129.

Supra olivacea: pileo castaneo: oculorum ambitu, loris et gula tota albidis, fulvo tinctis: stria duplici gutturis utrinque nigra: pectoris et ventris lateralis plumis omnibus medialiter fulvo-albidis, undique late nigro marginatis: ventre medio et crisso albis, hypochondriis brunnescens: rostro clare brunneo, basi flavida: tectricibus subalaribus pallide brunneis.

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

Hab. Venezuela, Caraccas (*Levraud*).

Mus. Paris.

3. GRALLARICULA FERRUGINEIPECTUS.

Grallaria ferrugineipectus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 129.

Supra pallide brunnea, olivaceo induta: loris et regione oculari et auriculari fulvo tinctis: subtus flavicanti-ferruginea, collo antico medialiter et ventre toto cum crisso albis: alis nigricantibus pallido brunneo limbatis, tectricibus alarum superioribus omnino nigricantibus, inferioribus autem cum campterio ochraceis: rostri nigri basi flavicante: pedibus pallidis.

Long. tota 3·8, alæ 2·6, caudæ 1·2, tarsi ·85.

Hab. Venezuela, Caraccas (*Levraud*).

Mus. Paris.

4. GRALLARICULA NANA.

Grallaria nana, Lafr. R. Z. 1842, p. 334; Gray's Gen. i. p. 213.

Chamæza nana, Bp. Consp. p. 204.

Conopophaga nana, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145; List Bog. B. p. 17.

Brunneo-olivacea, pileo schistaceo, loris et corpore subtus intense ferrugineis, abdomine medio albicante.

Long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·7, caudæ 1·5, tarsi 1·1.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit.

Genus X. CONOPOPHAGA.

Conopophaga, Vieill. Analyse, p. 39 (1816).

Myiagrus, Boié, Isis, 1826.

Rostrum breve, tumidum, latum, rotundatum: alæ subbreves, remige tertio quartum quintum sextum et septimum æquales et longissimos subæquante: tarsi longi, acrotarsiis vix conspicue divisis, paratarsiis integris, ungue postico subbrevis et multum arcuato.

a. *Fasciculo postoculari elongato.*1. *CONOPOPHAGA AURITA.*

Turdus auritus, Gm. S. N. p. 827.

Pipra leucotis, Gm. S. N. p. 1003.

Fourmillier à oreilles blanches, Buff. Pl. Enl. 822.

Conopophaga leucotis, Vieill. Gal. Ois. pl. 127; Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 532.

Conopophaga aurita, Gray, Gen. i. p. 255; Bp. Consp. p. 203; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 52.

Supra olivaceo-brunnea, pileo rufo; fronte, capitis lateribus, et gula nigris; plumarum fasciculo elongato post-oculari albo; pectore castaneo, ventre medio albescente, lateribus olivaceo-brunneis.

Long. tota 4.0, alæ 2.5, caudæ 1.3, tarsi 1.05.

Hab. Cayenne (Buff.).

Mus. P. L. S.

2. *CONOPOPHAGA MELANOASTRA.*

Conopophaga melanogaster, Mén. Mon. Myioth. p. 537. pl. 15. fig. 2; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 53; Bp. Consp. p. 203.

Castanea, fasciculo postoculari albo: capite et corpore subtus nigerrimis: crisso grisescenti-ferrugineo.

Hab. Interior of Brazil, Cuyaba (Langsdorf).

Mus. Petropolitano! (Non vidi.)

3. *CONOPOPHAGA LINEATA.*

Myiagrus lineatus, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 1046 (1831).

Conopophaga vulgaris, Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 534. pl. 14. fig. 1 (1832).

Conopophaga lineata, Gray, Gen. i. p. 255; Cab. Orn. Not. p. 215; Bp. Consp. p. 203; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 52.

♂. *Supra olivaceo-brunnea, subtus ferruginea, gula et ventre medio albescentibus; plumarum fasciculo elongato postoculari albo.*

♀. *Mari similis, sed coloribus dilutioribus.*

Long. tota 5.0, alæ 2.8, caudæ 1.7, tarsi 1.1.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

4. *CONOPOPHAGA TORRIDA.*

Conopophaga torrida, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 68.

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.

Long. tota 4.6, alæ 2.8, caudæ 1.2, tarsi 1.0.

Hab. Ecuador, Rio Napo; Chamicurros (Haurowell).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

5. CONOPOPHAGA CASTANEICEPS.

Conopophaga ardesiaca, Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 179; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145.

Conopophaga castaneiceps, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 47.

Supra brunnescenti-olivacea, pileo castaneo, frontem versus lætiore : capitis lateribus et gula nigricanti-cinereis plumarum penicilla postoculari alba : subtus cinerea, abdomine medio albescentiore, lateribus olivaceo indutis : rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavo : pedibus brunneis.

Long. tota 4.4, alæ 2.9, caudæ 2.7.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota; Eastern Peru (Tsch.).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

6. CONOPOPHAGA PERUVIANA.

Conopophaga peruviana, DesMurs, Voy. Casteln. Ois. p. 50. pl. 16. fig. 1.

Olivaceo-brunnea, dorsi pennis nigro marginatis; tectricum alarium apicibus clare fulvis; pileo castaneo, penicilla postoculari alba : subtus plumbea, gutture medio et ventre medio albescentibus; hypochondriis et crisso rufescentibus.

Long. tota 4.5, alæ 2.5, caudæ 1.3, tarsi 1.0.

Hab. Upper Amazon, Pebas and Nauta (Cast. et Dev.); Ecuador, Rio Napo.

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

I think that this is an immature bird, perhaps the young of *C. ardesiaca*.

7. CONOPOPHAGA ARDESIACA.

Conopophaga ardesiaca, D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837; D'Orb. Voy. p. 188.

Fusco-olivacea, fronte et corpore subtus ardesiaceis, penicilla postoculari alba : abdomine medio albicante, hypochondriis parum olivascentibus.

Long. tota 5.0, alæ 2.8, caudæ 1.8, tarsi 1.2.

Distinguishable from *C. castaneiceps* by the cinereous front, and by the head being of the same brown olive as the back.

Hab. Bolivia (D'Orb.).

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

b. *Fasciculo postoculari nullo.*

8. CONOPOPHAGA MELANOPS.

Platyrhynchus melanops, Vieill. Dict. d'H. N. xxvii. p. 14; Enc. Méth. p. 837; Puch. Arch. Mus. Par. vii. p. 359.

Myiothera perspicillata, Licht. Doubl. p. 43.

Myioturdus perspicillatus, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 1042.

Conopophaga perspicillata, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 215; Bp. Consp. p. 203; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 54.

Conopophaga nigrogenys, Less. Trait. d'Orn. i. p. ; Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 536. pl. 15. fig. 1.

Conopophaga ruficeps, ♂, Sw. Orn. Draw. pl. 67 (♂), 68 (♀); Nat. Lib. x. pl. 52.

Conopophaga dorsalis, Ménétr. Mon. Myioth. p. 533. pl. 14. fig. 2 (♀); Bp. Consp. p. 203; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 53.

♂. *Olivaceo-brunnea, dorsi medii plumis nigro marginatis; pileo castaneo; capitis lateribus nigris: subtus plumbea, gula et ventre medio albis.*

♀. *Olivaceo-brunnea, dorsi medii plumis nigro marginatis; pileo brunnescenti-castaneo; tectricum apicibus pallide fulvis: subtus clare brunnea, gutture et ventre medio albidioribus.*

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·3, tarsi 1·0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil, prov. Rio (Ménétriés, Burm., Max).

I believe Ménétriés and Burmeister are in error in considering *C. melanops* and *C. dorsalis* as specifically different. Prince Max (who found them breeding) describes them very clearly as being different sexes of the same bird; and such would be the obvious deduction from an examination of specimens.

10. CONOPOPHAGA CUCULLATA.

Conopophaga cucullata, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 29. pl. 119.

Brunnescenti-olivacea, capite toto cum gula castaneis; plaga cervicali antica alba; abdomine dilute cinereo; rostro albo-flavo.

Long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·7, caudæ 1·1.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. P. L. S.

Genus XI. CORYTHOPIS.

Corythopis, Sundeval, Vet. Acad. Handl. 1835, p. 93.

Rostrum debilius, elongatum: alæ sublongæ; remige primo secundarios, secundo sextum subæquante; tertio quarto et quinto longissimis: cauda sublonga, parum rotundata: tarsi sublongi, acrotarsiis integris aut extus obsolete divisis; paratarsiis integris; ungue postico gracili, elongato.

1. CORYTHOPIS CALCARATA.

Myiothera calcarata, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 1101.

Muscicapa delalandii, Less. Tr. d'Orn. i. p. 392.

Corythopis calcarata, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 215; Bp. Consp. p. 203; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 58.

Viridescenti-olivacea, subtus alba: torque lata pectorali e maculis magnis confluentibus nigra.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2·0, tarsi 0·9.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (Max).

Mus. Brit., Paris.

2. CORYTHOPIS ANTHOIDES.

Muscicapa anthoides, Cuv. in Mus. Paris. ; Puch. Arch. Mus. vii. 334.

Brunnescenti-olivacea, subtus alba; torque lata pectorali e maculis magnis confluentibus nigra.

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·0, tarsi 0·9.

Hab. Cayenne.

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

Distinguishable from the Brazilian bird by the different tint of the back, which is olive-brown, not green. I have not yet seen the Bolivian bird (*C. nigricincta*, D'Orb.) nor the Peruvian (*C. torquata*, Tsch.), and cannot say whether they are different or not.

List of species not recognized.

1. *Myrmothera unicolor*, Ménétr. Mon. p. 480. pl. 2. fig. 1, ex Brasilia.

2. *Myiothera ardesiaca*, Max, Beitr. iii. 1055, ex Brasilia.

3. *Formicivora atra*, Tsch. F. P. p. 145 (*Pyriglena picea*, Cab.), ex Peruvia.

4. *Lanius funebris*, Licht. Doubl. p. 47 (*Pyriglena funebris*, Cab.), ex Cayenna.

5. *Myrmonax lugubris*, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 211, ex Guiana.

6. *Thamnophilus axillaris*, Tsch. F. P. p. 174 (*Herpsilochmus axillaris*, Cab.), ex Peruvia.

7. *Thamnophilus jani*, De Filippi, Cat. Mus. Mediol. p. 32.

8. *Thamnophilus affinis*, Lafr. et D'Orb. Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 12, ex Boliv.

9. *Thamnophilus olivaceus*, Tsch. F. P. p. 174, ex Peruvia.

10. *Thamnophilus griseus*, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 41. f. 1, ex fl. Amaz.

11. *Ramphocænus trinitatis*, Less. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 42.—Lesson's *R. viridis* is a Madagascar bird, the type of Prince Bonaparte's genus *Bernieria* (see Pucheran, Types, Arch. de Mus. vii. p. 369).

12. *Myrmothera melanoleucus*, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xii. p. 113, et Enc. Méth. p. 682, ex Guiana.

13. *Myrm. vittata*, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xii. 114, et Enc. Méth. p. 683, ex Guiana.—Referred by Mr. Gray to *Psilorhamphus maculatus*.

14. *Myrm. rufa*, Vieill. l. c., ex Guiana.

15. *Myrm. leucophrys*, Vieill. l. c., ex Guiana.

16. *Myrm. atricapilla*, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xii. p. 115, et Enc. Méth. p. 683, ex Cayenna.—This is perhaps *Cercomacra atrithorax*.

1858. "SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN ANT-BIRDS (FORMICARIIDB). BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER. PART III. CONTAINING THE THIRD SUBFAMILY FORMICARIINAE, OR ANT-THRUSHES." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1858, 272–290. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1858.tb06377.x>.

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