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 hippocaphus*, 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.


(Plate XXVIII.)

1. **Calliste Florida**, sp. nov. (Plate XXVIII.)

*Laeo viridis; pileo et uropygio aurulento lavatis; interascapulo nigro variegato; alis nigris, secundariis et tectricibus omnibus*
viridi marginatis: cauda nigra, rectricibus intermediis extus caeruleo-viridi late marginatis: regione parotica nigra: ventre medio cum crissio et tectricibus subalaribus flavicantibus: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 5'0, alae 2'5, caudae 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 Carmol 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 interocephala_, _guttata_, _pyroloides_, _francisca_, and _dowi_. 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 arequipee._


_Supra_ fuscus, _piceo parum obscurior_, _uropygio rufus_: _alis extus fusco-nigris, tectricibus et secundarios fusco indistincte marginatis_: _cauda nigra, rectrice una utrinque extima fere omnino et duabus utrinque proximae in pognio exterio rufis: subitus lacteo-alba, _macula gulari_, _tectricibus subalaribus_, _hypochon- driis et crissio rufis_: _rostro obscure corneo, pedibus nigris_: _long. tota 6'8, alae 2'7, caudae 3'0, tarsi 1'0._

_Hab._ in vicin. urbis Arequipeae, 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. Cuming in 1846.

3. _Gymnocichla chiroleuca_, sp. n.


Nigerrima: camptério toto et tectricium alarium marginibus, nec-non remigis primi limbo angusto, albis: rostro et pedibus nigranti-plumbiosis, illo versus apicem albicante: long. tota 6'0, alæ 3'2, caudæ 2'8, tarsi 1'3, rostri a rectu 1'0.
Hab. in Costa Rica et in rep. Honduratensi.

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

Upon comparing Arcé’s specimens of Gymnocitha collected at Tucurriqui 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.


Supra oleaginea, plumis nigro marginatis; pileo et collo postico valde obscurioribus et cineraceo tinctis; loris et ocularum ambitu rufescentibus; alis obscure fuscis, extus et intus castaneo limbatis; cauda ommino fuscescenti-castanea; subitus saturate ferrerinae, pectore paulo obscuriore, gutturis mediis 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 rectu 1'3.
Hab. in Veragua (Arcé).

Obs. Similis G. guatemalensis, sed rostro robustiore, altiore, coele corporis superi obscuriore, ventris autem rubiginoso saturatio more 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:—


5. **Contopus ochraceus**, sp. nov.

*Supra olivaceus, pileo obscuriore; alis caudaque nigrantibus; secundariis et tectricibus alarum ochraceo lute marginatis; subutas ochraceas, in ventre medio clarior, mentum versus obscurior; rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavo; pedibus nigris; long. tota 6'5, alae 3'3, caudae 2'9, tarsi 0'6, rostri a rictu 0'9. Hab. in Costa Rica.*

A single skin of this apparently undescribed Tyrant has lately been transmitted to us by Mr. Julian Carmiol. It is a typical species of *Contopus*, rather larger than *Contopus virens*, and with the bill considerably larger, but readily distinguishable from this and every other member of the genus known to us by its yellowish ochre-coloured belly.

Mr. Lawrence’s *Contopus lugubris* (Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 134) is not known to us, but is stated to be a “very sombre-coloured species;” so it can hardly be intended for the present bird.

6. **Gallinago imperialis**, sp. n.

*Supra saturate rufa, nigro variegata et transfusciata, facie paulo dilutiore, remigibus primaris nigrantibus, secundariis extus dorso concoloribus; subutas gutture toto ad medium pectus nigro et rufo variegato; abdomen albo nigroque regulariter transfusciato; cauda brevi, a tectricibus superioribus coopta, nigrante unicolore; tectricibus subalaribus nigrantibus, fasciis paucis obscuris albis; tarsis brevibus, robustis, tibias fere omnino plumbis obtectis; long. tota 11'0, alae 6'0, caudae 1'3, tarsi 1'2, digitorum medii cum ungue 1'7, rostri a rictu 3'3. Hab. in Nova Granada interiore.*

**Mus. S. & G.**

Of this very singular bird Salvin purchased an example some time since from a London dealer along with a number of other skins received direct from Bogota. It should be mentioned that the specimen was not prepared after the usual well-known fashion of “Bogota” skins, having been roughly mounted. But the dealer stated that his correspondent in New Granada had called his attention to the bird as being something rare, and that there could be no doubt as to its origin.

At first sight we were nevertheless inclined to think that the bird might be *Scolopax saturata*, of Java, which it somewhat resembles in general coloration, and that an error had been made about the locality. This point was soon settled in the negative, by reference to the original type specimen of Horsfield. *Scolopax saturata* possesses the characteristic white terminations of the rectrices and the cross patches on the back of the head which distinguish the veritable Woodcocks.

There can be no question, however, that our bird shows consider-
able rapprochement towards true Scolopax, though we think it best to keep it within the limits of Gallinago, its nearest structural allies being G. stricklandi and G. jamesoni, both of which have short robust tarsi and the tibiae feathered, as in the present species, nearly down to the tarsal joint. The wings of our single specimen of this bird are not in very perfect condition; but, as far as we can tell, the third and fourth primaries would be rather longer than the first and second, and longest. The secondaries, as in all Snipes, are very long, and in the present bird quite reach to the points of the primaries when the wing is closed. The tail-feathers are likewise deficient, only three of them remaining in situ. These show no traces of transverse markings whatever, in which respect this bird is more like true Scolopax than Gallinago. But there are likewise no traces of the white terminations of the tail-feathers, which are so conspicuous in the Woodcocks.

3. Note on Gyropus dicotylis, a new Species of Parasite.

By Alexander Macalister, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland*.

The specimens of this insect which have been submitted to me were obtained from the skin of a Collared Peccary (Dicotyles turquatus) which died in the Dublin Zoological Gardens several years ago; and for the opportunity of examining and describing them I am indebted to Dr. Carte, Director of the Royal Dublin Society's Museum, and to Mr. Kirby, Assistant Curator, who kindly forwarded them to me. As far as I am aware, the species is a new one; and accordingly I have followed the practice usually adopted in the nomenclature of Anoplura and have named the parasite after its host. The specimens submitted to me were ten in number, of both sexes, and had been lying in spirits for some months. They accorded in all respects with the generic character of Gyropus given by Nitzsch (Thierinsekten, p. 44) and Denny, namely:—head depressed, scale-like, horizontal; frontal and temporal margins sinuated; mouth anterior; mandibles without teeth; maxillae obscure; labium and labrum produced, trapezoidal, entire; maxillary palpi long, rigid, conical, four-jointed; labial palps none; antennae four-jointed, capitate; eye inconspicuous or none; thorax of two segments; abdomen of ten segments; tarsi two-jointed, uignes simple; two posterior limbs of each side long, curved to base of femur; stomach symmetrical.

The specimens vary from '15 to '175 of an inch in length, the males being rather longer but narrower than the females. The head is broader than long. The elypeus is not marked with the deep frontal sinusities which are visible in G. ovalis or gracilis. The temporal lobes are produced and acute, with their anterior margin slightly

* Communicated by Dr. J. Murie.