

I could not resist asking M. Meves the impertinent question, how, issuing forth from the town for a summer ramble, he came to discover what all the field-naturalists and sportsmen of England and other countries had, for the last century at least, been in vain trying to make out, straining their eyes, and puzzling their wits? He freely explained to me how, in a number of 'Naumannia,' an accidental misprint of the word representing tail-feathers instead of wing-feathers—a mistake which another author took seriously, and ridiculed—first led him to think on the subject. He subsequently examined in the Museum the tail-feathers of various species of Snipe, remarked their structure, and reasoned upon it. Then he blew upon them, and fixed them on levers that he might wave them with greater force through the air; and at the same time he made more careful observations than he had before done of the living birds in the breeding season. In short, in him the obscure hint was thrown upon fruitful ground, whilst in a hundred other minds it had failed to come to life. At my invitation, M. Meves wrote for the Zoological Society of London the paper which I have here translated.

JOHN WOLLEY.

April, 1858.

2. SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN ANT-BIRDS (FORMICARIIDÆ).
BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., F.L.S., ETC. (PART I.,
CONTAINING THE THAMNOPHILINÆ.)

(Aves, Pl. CXXXIX.-CXL.)

Although Prince Max von Neuwied and M. d'Orbigny both recognized the error of separating the genera *Thamnophilus* and *Conopophaga* from their natural allies the *Formicarii*, and placing them, one in the family *Laniidæ*, and the other among the *Muscicapidæ* (as has been done by Swainson and other authors), Müller, in his celebrated article "Ueber die bisher unbekannten typischen Verschiedenheiten der Stimmorgane der Passerinen," was the first to constitute this and the other peculiar groups of American *Tracheophonæ* on an intelligible basis. Cabanis and Burmeister have since followed out Müller's ideas, and reduced the genera belonging to this family into a better-organized series. The arrangement of these birds, employed in the present attempt at a synopsis of the numerous and very imperfectly known species, does not materially differ from that which the latter of these authors has employed in his 'Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens.' In one respect, however, I have adhered more closely to Müller's ideas; that is, in excluding the genus *Scytalopus* and its allies, for which Müller created the family name "*Scytalopidæ**." I have already stated in these Proceedings†, that

* More correctly written *Scytalopodidæ*—the derivation being σκύταλον and ποὺς, ποδός.

† See P. Z. S. 1858, p. 69.



these birds (which, I think, are more correctly denominated "*Pteroptochidæ*" from the oldest genus) seem to me to form a division rather parallel than subordinate to the family *Formicariidæ*, and therefore I have not included them in this synopsis.

But after this exception, there appears to remain a very natural group of birds, found only, as is usually the case with natural groups, within a limited geographical area, and of which the different members, although so varied in form as to be with difficulty comprehended in very precise family characters, yet present such an amount of coherence *inter se*, that it is impossible to remove any portion of them from the series without doing violence to their obviously natural affinities. For these birds I employ, following Mr. Gray's example, the name "*Formicariidæ*," derived from *Formicarius*—Boddaert's Latinized term for Buffon's Fourmillier, and therefore to be preferred to "*Myiotheridæ*" and other derivatives of subsequently given appellations of the same genus.

"This family," says M. D'Orbigny, who, as I have already observed, takes the same view of its limits as is here adopted, "appears to us the most natural possible; for it contains only birds who live, so to say, together in the same localities. Very different from the Shrikes of the Old World, which keep upon the outside of the trees, or at least of the bushes; and from the *Cyclorhines* and *Vireones*, which resemble them in habits,—these are all bush-birds *par excellence*, and inhabit the densest parts of the thorns and thickets. In comparing them with the Shrikes (*Lanii*) we find that the *Thamnophilæ* resemble them in their hooked and toothed bill, and their long and graduated tail, but that they differ essentially in the shortness of their rounded wings, which causes them to be sedentary and not birds of travel, and in their long and slender tarsi and toes, which connect them with the purely terrestrial species—that is, with the Formicarians, to which they are intimately united by insensible passages. In fact, in passing from *Thamnophilus*, with its strong beak, to *Formicivora*, one finds throughout the same habits and the same way of life." "Again," says the same experienced observer, "we repeat that all the species of this family, independently of their being of the same habits, have a *facies* which unites them together. Their most salient traits are the long slender tarsi and toes, the exterior toe united to the middle at its base, the moderate claws, the fine elongated feathering of the rump, and in particular the spots of white which occupy the base of the interscapularies in the males of nearly all the species." It would be easy to produce other testimony—such as that of Prince Max of Neuwied, Burmeister, &c., in fact, of every observer who has seen these birds in their native wilds, as to the general resemblance of their habits; and this is, without doubt, a strong argument in favour of their constituting a natural and independent family. And their structure, when accurately examined, will be found to be very different from that of the *Laniidæ*, *Turdidæ*, and *Muscicapidæ* of the Old World, among which three families the component genera of this group are unnaturally distributed by many systematists.

Following then nearly the arrangement of Burmeister, already alluded to, we can separate the *Formicariidæ* into three divisions, which, although some of the genera in each are rather forms of transition from one to the other, may, I think, be most conveniently regarded as so many subfamilies. The first of these, the *Thamnophilinæ*, contains the largest and strongest birds of the group; and it is easy to conceive that a writer unacquainted with the intermediate links which bind *Batara cinerea* and other strongly formed species to their "weaker brethren," would at the first sight of the formidable bill be inclined to locate them among the *Laniidæ*. But the graduated series that connects these with the more typical Formicarians follows in a succession so regular that the real difficulty is rather to decide where the most salient breaks occur, and where one genus ends and the next begins. The *Thamnophilinæ* are characterized by their strong, deep, and compressed bill, which is hooked at the tip and notched; their short rounded wings; their long, broad-feathered, much-rounded tail, and strongly formed feet, with the tarsi rather elongated, and both the acrotarsia and the paratarsia divided, and the outer toe showing some signs of conjunction with the middle. The sexes of the birds of this division are always of very different colours, the males being varied with black and white, the females with brown. In the second subfamily—the *Formicivorinæ*—we find a series of smaller and more feebly formed species, which are appropriately denominated by Swainson Ant-wrens. These have the bill much more slender, not usually compressed, but as broad as it is deep, and often much elongated; the tip of the upper mandible is but very slightly hooked, and the final tooth often nearly obsolete. The wings are short and rounded. The tail varies much, being in some genera very long, and in others extremely short. The tarsi are much more slender than in the *Thamnophilines*; the outer toe rather more closely connected with the middle. The sexes are (with but few exceptions) different, as in the *Thamnophilinæ*. The members of the third subfamily, or *Formicariinæ*, are more Thrush-like in appearance, and are, again, more strongly formed but entirely terrestrial species, whence they are named by D'Orbigny "Fourmilliers marcheurs," or *Ambulatores*. In accordance with these habits, the tarsi are much lengthened, the feet rather large, and the toes long. The tail is always short and small, and nearly square at the termination. The wings are short as before. The bill is rather variable, being in some genera broad, in others rather thick and strong. The sexes of these birds are usually coloured alike. In life, I believe, they carry their tail upright or even inclined forwards, like the Wrens, in which respect, as in general conformation, they much resemble the birds of the nearly allied family *Pterotochidæ*.

The *Formicariidæ* are a strictly *Neotropical* group, occupying the same area as the *Cotingidæ*, the *Momotidæ*, the *Galbulidæ* and other characteristic families of this fauna. The most northern locality in which I have ascertained their occurrence is in the State of Vera Cruz, in the *tierra caliente* of Mexico, where M. Sallé found

four species — *Thamnophili melanurus* and *doliatus*, *Formicarius moniliger*, and *Grallaria guatemalensis*. They are numerous in the interior of New Granada, and most abundant in the great valley of the Amazon, particularly in the region traversed by the upper confluent of the great stream. A collection of birds from the Rio Napo (which I lately had the pleasure of bringing before the notice of this Society*) contained upwards of thirty species of these birds from this single locality. They extend all over the interior of Peru and Bolivia—rarely ascending the slopes of the Andean range above 5000 feet, the limit of D'Orbigny's lowest zone, and not observed by him southward of 23° south lat. On the Atlantic coast, however, they certainly go further south, as I have seen several species of *Thamnophilus* in collections from the Rio Grande do Sul (32° south lat.); and Mr. Darwin† procured specimens of a *Thamnophilus* which has been referred to *Thamnophilus doliatus*, at Maldonado, in the republic of Uruguay, nearly three degrees further south. On the western side of the Andes they are only met with in the republics of Ecuador and New Granada. Neither Tschudi in Peru nor D'Orbigny in Bolivia mentions their occurrence on the Pacific side of the range.

The principal particular accounts which have been written of the American Formicarians are Ménétries's "Monographie des Myiothères," in the first volume of the sixth series of 'Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg' (1835), and Cabanis's sketch of this family in his "Ornithologische Notizen," published in Wiegman's 'Archiv für Naturgeschichte' for 1844. The first of these authors enumerates forty-five species of these birds (excluding the species of the Old World and the *Pteroptochidæ*); the second does not enter at full length into the species, but only gives a list of them in some particular genera.

In 1855 I communicated a paper on the species of the genus *Thamnophilus* to the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,' New Series. With the exception of separating off the somewhat abnormal species *T. cinereus* and *T. lineatus*, I have in the present synopsis adhered pretty much to the arrangement there given. I have however thought it best to exclude from every part of the present systematic arrangement the species of which I have not myself examined specimens, and to place them in an appendix. In so doing I need hardly say I intend no disrespect to the authors who have described these species; but I merely wish to indicate that I have not been fortunate enough to meet with specimens answering to their characters, although many of them, no doubt, are founded on existing species.

My own collection of these birds numbers about 223 specimens, belonging to 112 species. The public collections to which I have most frequently referred are those of the British Museum, and the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, which both contain fine series of

* See *antea*, p. 59.

† Darwin, in Voy. 'Beagle,' Birds, p. 58.

these birds, particularly the former; and were it not for the unrestricted access to specimens which I have enjoyed through the kindness of the authorities of these institutions, it would have been quite useless for me to have attempted to work out the complicated species of this group.

Fam. FORMICARIIDÆ.

Rostrum brevius aut vix longius quam caput, rectum aut paulo incurvum, mandibulæ superioris apice plus minusve inflexo et dente finali instructo; gonyde recta aut leniter ascendente; rictu plerumque glabro; naribus ovalibus, basalibus, plerumque nudis, interdum membrana partim obtectis: alæ breves, rotundatæ, e primariis decem, secundariis novem; remige prima brevi, tertiam partem remigis longissimæ haud attingente; secunda et tertia brevioribus quam quarta quinta et sexta; his fere æqualibus et longissimis: cauda e rectricibus plerumque duodecim, non raro decem; uropygii plumis laxis elongatis: pedes plus minusve validi; digito exteriori cum medio plus minusve conjuncto: ptilosis inornata, nigra, olivacea, brunnea aut schistacea, nunquam e coloribus lætis.

Subfam. I. THAMNOPHILINÆ.

Rostrum forte, altum, compressum, mandibulæ superioris apice uncinato et distincte dentato: naribus ovalibus, basalibus, nudis: pedes validi, acrotarsiis et paratarsiis divisis: alæ breves rotundatæ: cauda elongata, rotundata: statura major: sexus diversi, ptilosis marium albo-nigra, fœminarum olivacea et brunnea; mares macula ad interscapulariarum basin alba plerumque ornati.

Genus I. CYMBILANIUS.

Cymbilanius, G. R. Gray, List of Gen. p. 49 (1840).

Statura modica: rostrum breve, latum, tumidum: gonyde ascendente.

1. CYMBILANIUS LINEATUS.

Thamnophilus lineatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. p. 318; Puch. Arch. Mus. Par. vii. p. 351.

Lanius lineatus, Leach, Zool. Misc. pl. 6.

Thamnophilus lineatus, Gray, Gen. B. i. p. 298; Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. p. 231.

Cymbilanius lineatus, Gray, List of Gen. 1840, p. 49; Bp. Consp. p. 197.

♂. *Supra niger, albo anguste transvittatus: pileo nigro: subtus albo-cinereus, nigro confertim transvittatus.*

♀. *Pileo rufo: fasciis corporis superi et colore corporis inferi rufescentibus.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. Cayenne; Upper Amazon; Ecuador, prov. Quixos.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus II. BATARA.

Batara, Less. Trait. d'Orn. i. p. 347 (1831).

Statura maxima : rostrum elongatum, valde compressum, fortiter uncinatum.

1. BATARA CINEREA.

Thamnophilus cinereus, Vieill. N. D. d. H. N. xxxv. p. 200 (♂);
 Selater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. 229.

Thamnophilus rufus, Vieill. ibid. (♀).

Lanius undulatus, Mikan, Del. Faun. Bras. pl. 2.

Thamnophilus undulatus, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 89.

Thamnophilus cristatellus, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 749; Puch. Arch.
 Mus. Par. vii. p. 354.

Thamnophilus vigorsi, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 557. pls. 7 & 8.

Thamnophilus gigas, Sw. Class. B. ii. 220.

Vanga striata, Q. & G. Voy. Uran. Ois. pls. 18 & 19.

Batara striata, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 347.

♂. *Cinereus : pileo cristato nigro : dorso alis et cauda nigris, albo transfasciatis.*

♀. *Pileo antice castaneo : fasciis ferrugineis neque albis, subtus albo-cinerea, ventre brunnescente.*

Long. tota 14.0, alæ 5.0, caudæ 7.0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil : Minas Geraes, S. Paolo ; Rio Grande do Sul (*Plant*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus III. THAMNOPHILUS.

Taraba, Less. Trait. d'Orn. i. p. 376 (1831).

Diallactes, Reichb. Av. Syst. Nat. pl. lxxi. (1850).

Nisius, Reichb. ibid.

Othello, Reichb. ibid.

Statura media aut minor : rostrum brevius quam caput, uncinatum : alarum remigibus quarta, quinta et sexta longissimis.

a. *NISIUS*. *Reichenb. 1850.*

Statura major : rostrum forte, uncinatum : cauda elongata.

1. THAMNOPHILUS LEACHI.

Thamnophilus leachi, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 588 (♂); Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. 41; Selater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 230; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 90.

Thamnophilus ruficeps, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 589 (♀).

Lanius variolosus, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

Lanius funebris, Cuv. in Mus. Par.; Puch. Arch. d. Mus. vii. 324.

♂. *Niger, supra albo ocellatus : ventris plumis albo stricte marginatis.*

♀. *Nigra, ferrugineo ocellata : pileo ferrugineo striato.*

Long. tota 10·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 5·0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil, Minas Geraes (*Such*); Rio Grande do Sul (*Plant*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

2. THAMNOPHILUS SEVERUS.

Thamnophilus lineatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. 316 (?).

Lanius severus, Licht. Doubl. p. 45.

Thamnophilus niger, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 589 (♂); Jard. Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. 21.

Thamnophilus swainsoni, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 556. pl. 5.

Thamnophilus othello, Less. Cent. Zool. p. 65. pl. 19.

Batara othello, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 347.

Thamnophilus severus, Gray, Gen. i. p. 297; Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 230; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 90.

♂. *Niger unicolor, cristatus.*

♀. *Pileo cristato rufo : corpore nigro et fulvo confertim transversittato : cauda nigra, obsolete transfasciata.*

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 4·5.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil, S. Paolo (*Licht.*); Minas Geraes (*Such*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

3. THAMNOPHILUS GUTTATUS.

Thamnophilus guttatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. 315; Puch. Arch. Mus. Par. vii. p. 324; Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 35. fig. 1 (♀); Max. Beitr. iii. 1019.

Lanius meleager, Licht. Doubl. p. 46.

Thamnophilus maculatus, Such, Zool. Journ. i. p. 557. pl. 6.

Thamnophilus meleager, Gray, Gen. i. p. 297; Sclater, Edinb. Ph. Journ. i. 231; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 91.

Lanius maculatus, Cuv. in Mus. Par.; Puch. Arch. Mus. vii. 328.

♂. *Supra niger, albo guttatus; subtus albus : alis et cauda nigris, albo transfasciatis.*

♀. *Guttis et fasciis fulvidis; abdomine pallide ochraceo.*

Long. tota 9·0, alæ 3·5, caudæ 4·0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil: Espiritu S^{to}, Bahia, and Minas Geraes (*Max.*); S. Paolo (*Licht.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

4. THAMNOPHILUS FULIGINOSUS.

Thamnophilus viridis, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. p. 318, et Enc. Méth. p. 743; Puch. Arch. M. P. vii. p. 354 (♀).

Lanius lunulatus, Cuv. in Mus. Paris. (♀); Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 375. pl. 45. fig. 2.

Thamnophilus lunulatus, Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 232 (1855).

Thamnophilus fuliginosus, Gould, P. Z. S. 1837, p. 80 (♂); Gray, Gen. i. p. 298; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 234.

South American Strike, Lath. G. H. ii. p. 79.

♂. *Cinereus, gutture et capite cristato nigris: cauda obsolete transfasciata.*

♀. *Læte rufa: corpore subtus albo nigroque confertim transvittato: cauda nigricante, albo obsolete transfasciata.*

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 3·7, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. Cayenne; British Guiana.

Mus. Brit., Derb., P. L. S.

From examination of several specimens in intermediate states of plumage, it appears evident that Lesson's *T. lunulatus* is the female of the *T. fuliginosus* of Mr. Gould. I have adopted the latter name for this species, although not the most ancient, because the former is only applicable to the female.

b. TARABA. Lesson. 1831.

Statura modica: cauda minus elongata.

5. THAMNOPHILUS MAJOR.

Batara el major, Azara, Apunt. no. 218, unde.

Thamnophilus major, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. 313; Enc. Méth. p. 744; d'Orb. Voy. p. 166; Schomb. Reisen, iii. p. 607; Bp. Consp. p. 198; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. p. 232.

Th. stagurus, Max, Beitr. iii. 990; Gray's Gen. p. 297; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 92.

Th. albiventer, Spix, ii. p. 23, pl. 32 (♂ and ♀).

Th. bicolor, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. 86 (♂); Orn. Dr. pl. 60; Gray's Gen. i. p. 297.

Th. cinnamomeus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 87 (♀); Gray's Gen. p. 297.

"*Th. magnus*, Wied.," Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 375.

Lanius stagurus, Licht. Verz. d. Doubl. p. 46.

♂. *Niger, subtus albus; alarum tectricibus albo marginatis; caudæ rectricibus lateralibus albo guttatis.*

♀. *Rufa, subtus alba.*

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·7, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. Trinidad, Guiana (*Schomb.*); Brazil, Para (*Wallace*); Pernambuco (*Spix*); Bahia (*Licht.*); Rio Belmonte (*Max*); Bolivia, Yungas, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Chiquitos (*D'Orb.*); Paraguay (*Azara*); Argentine Rep., Santa Fé, and Corrientes (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

6. THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS.

Thamnophilus major, Tsch. Av. Consp. in Wieg. Arch. 1844, p. 277; Faun. Per. p. 170.

Thamnophilus melanurus, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 345; No. CCCLX.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69. pl. 83 ; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 233 ;
P. Z. S. 1856, p. 142, et 1857, p. 203.

♂. *Niger, subtus albus ; tectricibus alarum albo marginatis ;
cauda nigra immaculata.*

♀. *Rufa, subtus alba.*

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 3·7, caudæ 3·3.

Hab. Eastern Peru (*Tsch.*) ; River Ucayali (*Hauxwell*) ; New
Granada, Bogota ; Panama, Chiriqui (*Bridges*) ; S. Mexico, prov.
Vera Cruz (*Sallé*) ; Rio Napo.

Mus. Brit.

7. THAMNOPHILUS TRANSANDEANUS.

Thamnophilus transandeanus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 18 ; Edinb.
N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 233.

♂. *Niger, subtus albus : tectricibus alarum et crisso nigris albo
marginatis : cauda nigra, rectricibus duabus utrinque extimis
macula parva terminali alba præditis.*

Long. tota 8·0, alæ 3·7, caudæ 3·2.

Hab. Guayaquil (*Barclay*).

Mus. Brit.

8. THAMNOPHILUS CORVINUS.

Thamnophilus corvinus, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69 ; Ann. N. H.
ser. 2. xv. p. 345 ; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 234 ; P. Z. S.
1858, p. 65.

♂. *Ater : camptorio summo niveo.*

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·5, rostri a rictu 1·0.

Hab. Eastern Peru, River Ucayali (*Hauxwell*) ; Ecuador, Rio
Napo.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

9. THAMNOPHILUS MELANOCEPS.

Thamnophilus melanocephus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 28. pl. 39. f. 1 ;
Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 133, et 1858, p. 65.

*Saturate ferrugineus, subtus magis cinnamomeus, capite toto cum
guttur nigris.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·4, rostri a rictu 1·0.

Hab. Sarayaçu on the Ucayali (*Cast. et Dev.*) ; Eastern Ecuador,
Quixos.

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

This is very likely to be the female of the preceding species ; but
the dimensions of my specimens of each do not quite agree, and I
am afraid to unite them until I obtain further evidence on the sub-
ject.

10. THAMNOPHILUS MELANOTHORAX.

Thamnophilus melanothorax, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 133.

Supra intense castaneus, remigibus alarum intus nigricanti-brun-

neis, lateribus capitis et corpore subtus ad imum pectus atris, hoc colore in ventrem sensim dilutiore : ventre et lateribus olivascanti-brunneis rufo tinctis : cauda unicolore castanea : rostro corneo : pedibus nigro-fuscis.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·8.

Hab. South America.

Mus. Brit.

I have not yet succeeded in meeting with other examples of this curious species.

11. THAMNOPHILUS HYPERYTHRUS.

Thamnophilus hyperythrus, Gould, Ann. N. H. ser. 2. xv. p. 346; P. Z. S. 1855, p. 70; Selater, Edinb. Phil. Mag. i. p. 235.

♂. *Schistaceus, alis caudaque nigris, alarum tectricibus albo guttatis : subtus saturate ferrugineus.*

♀. *Obscurior, colore corporis inferi valde dilutiore.*

Long. tota 7·0, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Chamicurros on the Huallaga (*Hauxwell*); Pebas, Upper Amazon (*Cast. et Deville*).

Mus. Brit., Paris.

12. THAMNOPHILUS LUCTUOSUS.

Lanius luctuosus, Licht. Doubl. p. 47.

Thamnophilus luctuosus, Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 172; Selater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. 234; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 93.

Lanius melas, Cuv. in Mus. Par.; Puch. Arch. Mus. vii. p. 328. pl. 17. f. 1.

♂. *Niger cristatus : alarum tectricibus supra et infra cum caudæ apice albis.*

Long. tota 6·7, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Eastern Peru (*Tsch.*).

Mus. Brit.

c. THAMNOPHILUS.

Statura minor : forma debilior : rostrum minus uncinatum.

Div. α. *Species ptilosi marium nigra aut obscura, subunicolor.*

13. THAMNOPHILUS IMMACULATUS.

Thamnophilus immaculatus, Lafr. R. Z. 1845, p. 340; Gray, Gen. B. iii. App. p. 14; Selater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 249.

♂. *Niger : camptorio summo partim albo.*

♀. *Brunneo-cinnamomea ; fronte, loris, genis gutture et cauda tota nigro-ardesiaceis.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·3, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota; Ecuador, western base of Andes near Quito (*Jameson*).

Mus. P. L. S.

14. THAMNOPHILUS ÆTHIOPS.

Thamnophilus æthiops, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 65.

♂. *Ater unicolor ; campterio et tectricibus subalaribus albo variegatis : rostro et pedibus nigerrimis.*

♀. *Castaneo-brunnea unicolor, alis intus obscurioribus ; maculis quibusdam tectricum superiorum majorum apicalibus cum campterii margine et tectricibus subalaribus flavicanti-rufis : cauda nigra.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5, rostri a rictu ·85, tarsi ·9.

Hab. Eastern Ecuador, Rio Napo.

Mus. P. L. S.

15. THAMNOPHILUS BRIDGESI.

Thamnophilus bridgesi, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 141.

♂. *Fumoso-brunneus, capite nigro, albo striato : alis nigris, albo guttatis : caudæ rectricibus lateralibus nigro terminatis : gula et pectore toto nigricantibus, albo striatis.*

Long. tota 6·7, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Chiriqui, David (*Bridges*).

Mus. Brit.

16. THAMNOPHILUS CÆSIUS.

Petit merle brun à gorge rousse de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 644.
fig. 1 (♀).

Turdus rufus, Boddaert, Table des Pl. Enl.

Turdus rufifrons, Gmel. et auct. (♀).

Lanius cæsius, Cuv. in Mus. Paris (♂) ; Puch. Arch. vii. p. 330.

Thamnophilus cæsius, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 19 ; Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 284.

♂. *Nigro-plumbeus, pileo cristato et gula nigris : tectricum alarium marginibus anguste albis.*

♀. *Fusca, pileo nigricante : capitis lateribus, tectricum alarium marginibus et corpore subtus rufis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·25, caudæ 2·25.

Hab. Cayenne ; British Guiana.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Div. β. *Species ptilosi marium cinerea, alis caudaque albo marginatis.*

17. THAMNOPHILUS NIGRO-CINEREUS.

Thamnophilus nigro-cinereus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 18. pl. 81 ; Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 246.

♂. *Cinereus, capite toto cum dorso summo et gutture nigris ; interscapularibus ad basin albis ; alis caudaque nigricantibus, albo limbatis ; rectrice una utrinque extima media albo notata.*

♀. *Rufo-brunnea*; *gula et ventre medio albescentioribus*; *alarum tectricibus secundariisque et cauda, sicut in mari, albo notatis.*

Long. tota 5·75, alæ 3·8, caudæ 2·4.

Hab. Northern Brazil, Para.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

18. THAMNOPHILUS NÆVIUS.

Spotted Shrike, Lath. Syn. i. pt. 1. p. 190, undè

Lanius nævius, Gm. S. N. i. p. 308; Leach, Zool. Misc. t. 17; Licht. Doubl. p. 46.

Le Tachet, Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. ii. pl. 77. f. 1, undè

Lanius punctatus, Shaw, G. Z. viii. pt. 2. p. 327.

Thamnophilus nævius, Sw. Orn. Dr. pl. 59; Schomb. Reisen, iii. p. 687; Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 242; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 94.

Thamnophilus cærulescens, Lafr. R. Z. 1853, p. 338.

♂. *Cinereus*: *pileo nigro*: *interscapulio albo nigroque mixto*: *alis caudaque nigris albo marginatis*: *rectrice una utrinque extima in pogonio externo albo maculata.*

♀. *Pallide viridescenti-rufa, subtus dilutior*: *pileo, alis caudaque rufescentibus*: *alis caudaque sicut in mari albo notatis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·1.

Hab. Cayenne; British Guiana; Northern Brazil, Para; New Granada, Bogota; South-Eastern Brazil (*Burm.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

19. THAMNOPHILUS AMBIGUUS.

Thamnophilus nævius, Vieill. N. D. iii. 316; et Enc. Méth. p. 747; Lafr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 338.

Th. ambiguus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 91; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 245.

Th. nigricans, Max, Beitr. ii. 1006; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 96.

Th. ferrugineus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 91 (♀)?

♂. *Cinereus, ventre albescente*: *pileo nigro*: *interscapulio nigro albo mixto*: *alis caudaque nigris albo marginatis*: *rectricibus omnibus in utroque pogonio albo maculatis.*

♀. *Pallide viridescenti-rufa, subtus dilutior*: *pileo, alis et cauda rufis, his albo terminatis.*

Long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. S. E. Brazil (*Max*); Minas Geraes (*Such*).

Mus. Brit.

20. THAMNOPHILUS PILEATUS.

Thamnophilus pileatus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 91; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 245 (♂)? Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 95.

Thamnophilus maculatus, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 11; D'Orb. Voy. p. 172; Lafr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 339; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 246 (♀).

Thamnophilus ventralis, Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Mag. i. p. 244 (♂).

♂. *Cinereus, subtus dilutior, ventre medio albo : pileo subcristato nigro : interscapulio nigro albo mixto : alis caudaque nigris albo terminatis : rectricis extimæ pogonii externi dimidio apicali albo, macula subterminali nigra : rostro brevior, altior, compressior.*

♀. *Rufescenti-olivacea, abdomine ferrugineo : alis caudaque, sicut in mari, albo notatis, sed remigum marginibus externis rufescentibus.*

Long. tota 6.0, alæ 2.7, caudæ 2.5.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (*Burm.*) ; Corrientes (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Prof. Burmeister has identified—perhaps correctly—my *Thamnophilus ventralis* with Swainson's *Thamnophilus pileatus* ; and I am glad to follow his lead in reducing the number of useless synonyms of supposed species of this genus. I have likewise convinced myself that the *Thamnophilus maculatus* of my "Draft Arrangement" is nothing more than the female of this species.

21. *THAMNOPHILUS AMAZONICUS.* (Pl. CXXXIX. fig. 1 ♂, fig. 2 ♀.)

Thamnophilus ruficollis, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 37. f. 1 (♀) ; Schomb. Guian. iii. 687 ; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 247.

♂. *Cinereus : pileo, nucha et dorso summo, alis caudaque niger-rimis : macula interscapularium magna alba : alis caudaque albo terminatis : rectrice extima item in pogonio externo medialiter albo notata.*

♀. *Rufescenti-olivacea : capite toto et corpore subtus ferrugineis, abdomine dilutior : alis caudaque sicut in mari albo notatis.*

Long. tota 5.0, alæ 2.6, caudæ 2.3.

Hab. Brazil (*Spix*) ; British Guiana (*Schomb.*) ; Upper Amazon (*Bates*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

I have only lately acquired specimens of the male of this species from Mr. Bates's collections on the Upper Amazon. The British Museum have received specimens from the same source, and amongst them a young bird ; clearly showing that Spix's *T. ruficollis* is merely the female. This bird may easily be distinguished from *T. nævius* and *T. ambiguus* by the black nape and upper back in the male bird, and the very different dress of the female. Spix's name being only applicable to the female sex, I have deemed it necessary to employ a new one.

22. *THAMNOPHILUS CAPITALIS.*

Thamnophilus capitalis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 65.

♂. *Cinereus, alis intus obscurioribus : pileo nigro ; subtus dilutior, tectricibus subalaribus et marginibus remigum interioribus ochraceo-albidis : cauda nigricante : rostro et pedibus plumbeo-nigris.*

♀. *Umbrino-brunnea; pileo rufo; subtus dilutior, gula albicante: rostro pedibusque plumbeis, illius mandibula inferiore pallidiore.*

Long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·0, tarsi ·75.

Hab. Rio Napo (*Verreaux*).

Mus. P. L. S.

23. THAMNOPHILUS STRIGILATUS.

Thamnophilus strigilatus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 36. fig. 1.

Fuscescenti-olivacea, subtus dilutior, gutture rufescente: capitis et dorsi superioris scapis plumarum albidis: macula magna interscapulari celata castanea: alis extus et cauda rufis: rostro altiore, productiore, fortiter uncinata: cauda longiore: tarsis brevioribus.

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

Hab. Rio Napo.

Mus. P. L. S.

I refer this bird (which is probably a female), not without doubt, to Spix's *Thamnophilus strigilatus*. It has a deeper and stronger bill, weaker feet and rather longer tail, than is found in the neighbouring species, and is probably generically different.

Div. γ. *Species pileo nigro, cristato.*

24. THAMNOPHILUS ATRICAPILLUS.

Pie-grièche huppée de Canada, Buff. Pl. Enl. 479. f. 2.

Lanius canadensis, Linn. S. N. i. 134 (♀).

Lanius atricapillus, Gm. S. N. i. 303.

Le Fourmillier huppé, Buff. H. N. iv. p. 476.

*Turdus cirrhatu*s, Gm. S. N. i. p. 826.

Lanius pileatus, Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 76.

Tyrannus atricapillus, Vieill. Ois. de l'Am. Sept. pl. 48. p. 78 (♂).

Tyr. canadensis, ib. p. 79. pl. 49 (♀).

*Thamnophilus cirrhatu*s, Schomb. Reisen, iii. p. 687.

Thamnophilus atricapillus, Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. p. 240.

♂. *Cinereus, subtus albescentior: dorso medio rufescenti-brunneo: capite cristato et gutture cum pectore et ventre medio nigris: alis caudaque nigris albo marginatis.*

♀. *Crista rufa: subtus ochraceo tincta, gutture nigro striato.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·2.

Hab. Trinidad; Cayenne; British Guiana (*Schomb.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

25. THAMNOPHILUS CRISTATUS.

Thamnophilus cristatus, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 1002; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 97.

Lanius pæcilurus, Cuv. in Mus. Paris.; Puch. Archiv. Mus. Par. vii. p. 331. pl. 17. f. 2.

Similis T. atricapillo, sed caudæ reatricibus maculis albis regulariter transfasciatis.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (Max).

Mus. Paris.

In my Draft Arrangement of this genus I erroneously united this species to the preceding. I have only seen the example in the Paris Museum.

26. THAMNOPHILUS LEUCAUCHEN.

Thamnophilus leucauchen, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 18. pl. 79; Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 241.

♂. *Pileo cristato cum lateribus capitis et gutture antico ad medium pectus nigris; nucha, cervice laterali et corpore subtus albis; dorso murino-brunneo; alis caudaque nigris albo limbatis; reatricis unæ utrinque extimæ pogonio externo medio et omnium apicibus albo maculatis; rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Crista ferruginea; subtus ochracea, gutture nigro striato, lateribus capitis et nucha ochraceis nigro mixtis.*

Long. tota 6·4, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Eastern Peru, Upper Amazon (Hauxwell).

Mus. P. L. S.

Distinguished from *T. atricapillus* by the white sides of the neck, brighter-brown back and the termination of the black below at the breast, instead of being produced over the middle of the belly.

27. THAMNOPHILUS ALBINUCHALIS.

Thamnophilus albinuchalis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 18; Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 241.

♂. *Supra murino-brunneus; nucha late alba; dorsi medii pennis albo mixtis; capite summo cristato nigro; alis fuscis, tectricibus albo limbatis; cauda nigra, reatricum omnium apicibus et unæ utrinque extimæ margine externo albo maculatis; subtus albus; gutture et pectore antico nigris; capitis lateribus albo mixtis.*

♀. *Supra brunnescentior, capite et cauda tota rufo-ferrugineis; nucha et corpore infra ochraceis.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Guayaquil (Kellett); Island of Puna (Barclay).

Mus. Brit.

Obs. Species a *Thamnophilo atricapillo* nucha alba et colore corporis inferi albo nec schistaceo, a *Thamnophilo leucauchene* dorso albo mixto, crassitie majore, et nucha candidiore distinguenda.

28. THAMNOPHILUS MELANONOTUS.

Thamnophilus melanonotus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 19. pl. 80; Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 242.

♂. *Supra niger; interscapularibus albo mixtis; dorso postico cinereo; alis nigris albo marginatis; cauda nigra, reatricum omnium apicibus et extimæ utrinque lateralis etiam pogonio ex-*

terno medio albo maculatis; subtus gutture et pectore toto nigris, abdomine cinerascanti-albo medialiter nigricante.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. S. Martha, New Granada (*Verreaux*).

Mus. P. L. S.

I have not yet met with other examples of this apparently distinct species.

29. THAMNOPHILUS ASPERSIVENTRIS.

Thamnophilus aspersiventer, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 10; D'Orb. Voy. p. 171. pl. 4. fig. 1 (♂), fig. 2 (♀) (err. sub nom. *Th. schistacei*); Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 83; Gray's Gen. i. p. 298; Selater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. p. 242.

♂. *Niger, dorso cinerascens; interscapulio nigro, basi alba: tectricibus alarum albo marginatis: rectricum apicibus et unæ utrinque extimæ macula in pogonio externo albis: abdomine cinereo, albo et nigro quasi asperso.*

♀. *Abdomine toto rufo.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 2·9, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Bolivia (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. P. L. S.

Div. δ. *Species ptilosi marium albo nigroque fasciata, fæminarum rufa.*

30. THAMNOPHILUS DOLIATUS.

Lanius doliatus, Linn. S. N. i. 136 (♂).

Lanius rubiginosus, Lath. Ind. Orn. Suppl. p. 18 (♀).

Pie-grièche rayée de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 297.

Thamnophilus doliatus, Max, Beitr. iii. p. 995; Gray, Gen. i. 297; Schomb. Guian. iii. 687; Selater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. 235; P. Z. S. 1856, p. 65 et 141; Bp. Notes Orn. p. 86; Gould, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Birds, p. 58; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 98.

♂. *Niger albo transfasciatus; subtus albus nigro transfasciatus; pileo cristato nigro, basi albo mixta: cauda nigra, rectricibus omnibus in utroque pogonio quinque aut sex maculis albis transvittatis.*

♀. *Ferruginea, subtus pallidior: gutture nigro obsolete punctato.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Southern Mexico (*Sallé*); Honduras; Veragua (*Bridges*); S. Martha; Trinidad; Cayenne; British Guiana; Northern Brazil; Inner Peru, r. Ucayali (*Hauxwell*); S.E. Brazil (*Max*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S., &c.

Dr. Burmeister complains that I have unnecessarily split up the *Th. doliatus* into different species (Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 98). In my Draft Arrangement of this genus I certainly indicated seven sets of names that appeared to me to refer to different birds, though none

of them were of my creation. I have now rejected two of these, of which I have not yet seen specimens, namely *T. albicans* and *T. brevirostris*. And having again carefully compared specimens of the other five species as here given, I cannot regard them otherwise than as distinct; and I believe Dr. Burmeister would agree with me if he were to examine them, which he acknowledges he has never had an opportunity of doing.

31. THAMNOPHILUS CAPISTRATUS.

Thamnophilus radiatus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 24. pl. 35. fig. 2 (♂), 38, fig. 1 (♀).

Th. capistratus, Less. Rev. Z. 1840, p. 226; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 236.

♂. *Albo nigroque fasciatus: pileo cristato nigro: ventre medio albo: rectricibus lateralibus nigris, maculis solum in pogonio exteriori albis: rectricibus duabus mediis in utroque pogonio maculatis.*

♀. *Capite, dorso, alis caudaque ferrugineis: subtus pallide flavido-rufescens; ventre et crisso albidis.*

Long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.6, caudæ 2.3.

Hab. Brazil (*Spix*); Minas Geraes (*Max*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

This species is distinguished from *T. doliatus* by its crested black head and by the want of spots on the inner webs of the lateral rectrices. Prince Max of Neuwied's bird appears to belong to the former species.

32. THAMNOPHILUS RADIATUS.

Batara listado, Azara, Pax. i. p. 196.

Thamnophilus radiatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. 315; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 168; Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 237.

♂. *Pileo cristato nigro; supra niger albo transfasciatus; infra albus fasciis angustis magis distantibus, in ventre fere evanescentibus, nigris; gutture et crisso irregulariter albo punctatis; rectricibus omnibus et in utroque pogonio albo maculatis.*

♀. *Supra ferruginea, pileo intensiore: infra pallide ochracea, gutture et ventre medio albis: lateribus capitis et nucha nigro dense striatis.*

Long. tota 6.3, alæ 2.9, caudæ 2.6.

Hab. Paraguay (*Azara*); Bolivia, Yungas, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Chiquitos, and Moxos (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. P. L. S.

The preceding characters are taken from a pair of birds in my collection, received from Bolivia. In comparing them with the true "*doliatus*" we find the following differences:—Above, the crest is black, and wants the medial white vertical band of the "*doliatus*," and the hinder part of the neck is rather more mixed with white. Below, the plumage is much whiter, the sides of the head are striated with black, and there are black points on the throat; the black

bands on the breast are much narrower and wider apart, and grow obsolete on the belly, the middle of which is almost white. The white spots on each web of the tail-feathers are situated as in *doliatus*, but are broader and squarer in form. In the female, the plumage above agrees with *doliatus* ♀; below, the striæ are confined to the sides of the throat, this and the belly in the middle being pure white, with the breast and sides pale creamy buff.

33. THAMNOPHILUS TENUIPUNCTATUS.

Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus, Lafr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1853, p. 339; Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 238.

Supra nigerrimus, lineis angustis albis transversim vittatus, pileo nigro: subtus albo nigroque regulariter transfasciatus, vittis nigris paulo latioribus: cauda nigra; rectricibus in utroque pogonio lineis angustis transversis albis notatis: rostro brevior et minus alto quam in Th. doliato.

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·3, tarsi 0·95.

Hab. New Granada; Bogota.

Mus. Brit.

Two specimens of this bird are in the British Museum. They agree generally with Lafresnaye's characters of *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus*, and I am unwilling to give them a different name. But the wing-feathers are exteriorly as well as interiorly spotted in these specimens, and the inner as well as the outer webs of the tail-feathers are crossed by narrow transverse lines. These do not extend up to the shaft, but leave the web adjacent to the shaft black. As far as I can understand Lafresnaye's description, he intends to say that the tail-feathers are only spotted on the outer web; and if so, his species is perhaps different from the present.

34. THAMNOPHILUS MULTISTRIATUS.

Thamnophilus multistriatus, Lafr. R. Z. 1844, p. 82; Gray, Gen. i. p. 298; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. n. s. i. p. 238.

♂. *Supra niger, omnino albo transfasciatus: subtus albo nigroque alterne vittatus, gutture magis striato.*

♀. *Supra castanea, subtus ut in mari fasciata: cauda dorso concolore.*

Long. tota 4·8, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Interior of New Granada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

This is a common Bogota species, distinguishable from *T. doliatus* by the absence or little development of crest, and the head being banded across like the back. The female is chestnut above, and banded below like the male.

35. THAMNOPHILUS PALLIATUS.

Lanius palliatus, Licht. Verz. d. Doubl. p. 46.

Thamnophilus lineatus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 42. pl. 33 (♂ et ♀); Tsch. F. P. p. 171.

Thamnophilus fasciatus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 88.

Thamnophilus badius, Sw. Orn. Dr. pl. 65 (♂), 61 (♀).

Thamnophilus palliatus, Max, Beitr. iii. 1010; D'Orb. Voy. p. 174; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. 99; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 239.

Lanius vestitus, Cuv. in Mus. Par.

♂. *Supra castaneus, pileo nigro: subtus niger albo crebro transfasciatus.*

♀. *Mari similis, sed pileo castaneo.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·6.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (Max); Eastern Peru (Tsch.); Bolivia (D'Orb.).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

36. THAMNOPHILUS TORQUATUS.

Batara acanelado, Azara, Pax. Par. no. 215?

Thamnophilus ruficapillus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. p. 318 (♀)?

Thamnophilus torquatus, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 89; Gray, Gen. i. p. 298; Sclater, Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. i. p. 239.

Lanius scalaris, Licht. in Mus. Berol.

Thamnophilus scalaris, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 999.

Thamnophilus atropileus, Lafr. & D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 117; D'Orb. Voy. p. 173; Gray, Gen. i. p. 298.

Thamnophilus pectoralis, Sw. An. in Men. p. 223; Gray, Gen. i. p. 298.

♂. *Cinereus, pileo nigro, alis rufis: subtus albidus, pectore nigro transfasciato: cauda albo nigroque transfasciata.*

♀. *Pileo rufo, et coloribus dilutioribus.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2·2.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (Max.); Bolivia (D'Orb.).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus IV. PYGIPTILA.

Rostrum validum, crassum, uncinatum, ad basin latius et apicem versus angustatum: tarsis brevissimis, digitum medium vix excedentibus, undique scutellatis; unguibus brevibus.

I have united under this title two birds, one of which I have previously arranged as a *Thamnophilus*, the other as a *Myrmeciza*. The strongly-hooked bill (of the first species especially) most resembles that of the *Thamnophilines*, with which also they agree in the nearly completely scutellated tarsi; whereas the lax, full feathering of the uropygium and shorter tail show some *rapprochement* towards *Hypocnemis*.

1. PYGIPTILA MACULIPENNIS.

Thamnophilus stellaris, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 112 (nec *Spiri*).

Thamnophilus maculipennis, Sclater, Edinb. Phil. Journ. i. p. 248.

♂. *Cinereus*: pileo et dorso summo nigris: interscapulii basi late alba: tectricum alarium apicibus minute albo punctatis.

♀. *Fusco-cinerea*, subtus rufescens: gula et capitis lateribus dilutioribus: alis rufis.

Long. tota 5·3, alæ 3·0, caudæ 1·6, tarsi 0·8.

Hab. Upper Amazon; Rio Napo.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

2. PYGIPTILA MARGARITATA.

Myrmeciza margaritata, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 253. pl. 70.

♂. *Cinereus*, subtus dilutior, ventre medio crissoque albescentibus: alis caudaque nigris; rectricum apicibus albis: remigibus secundariis et alarum atque caudæ tectricibus superioribus omnibus maculis magnis, rotundis, albis terminatis.

♀. *Fusco-brunnea*, subtus pallide cervino-rufa: maculis alarum et caudæ clare cervinis neque albis.

Long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·8, tarsi 0·75.

Hab. Eastern Peru, Chamicurros (*Hauxwell*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Genus V. DYSITHAMNUS.

Dysithamnus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 223 (1847).

Dasythamnus, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 80 (1856).

Rostrum breve, rectum, compressum, minus altum quam in THAMNOPHILO: alæ breves, remigibus quarta quinta et sexta longissimis: pedes debiliores, tarsi breviores: statura minor: cauda brevis, magis æqualis, paulum rotundata.

1. DYSITHAMNUS GUTTULATUS.

Lanius guttulatus, Licht. Doubl. p. 40.

Myiothera strictothorax, Temm. Pl. Col. 179. fig. 1, 2.

Thamnophilus strictothorax, Max. Beitr. iii. 1013.

Dysithamnus guttulatus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 223; Bp. Consp. p. 199; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 81.

Thamnophilus striatothorax, D'Orb. Voy. p. 176.

♂. *Olivaceus*, pileo cinereo, lateribus capitis albo variis: tectricibus alarum nigris albo limbatis: subtus pallide flavus, pectore nigro guttulato.

♀. *Mari similis*, sed pileo rufo et subtus vix guttulata.

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 1·9.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (*Max.*); Bolivia, Cochabamba (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

2. DYSITHAMNUS MENTALIS.

Myiothera mentalis, Temm. Pl. Col. 179. fig. 3.

Myiothera poliocephala, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 1098.

Thamnophilus mentalis, D'Orb. Voy. p. 177; Tsch. F. P. p. 173.

Dysithamnus mentalis, Cab. Orn. Not. i. p. 223; Bp. Consp. p. 199; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 82.

♂. *Olivaceus: pileo cinereo; regione auriculari nigricante: alarum tectricibus albo limbatis: subtus subflavus, gutture albicante.*

♀. *Pileo rufescente.*

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (*Max*); Bolivia (*D'Orb.*); Eastern Peru (*Tsch.*).

Mus. P. L. S.

3. DYSITHAMNUS SEMICINEREUS.

Dysithamnus semicinereus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 90. pl. 97 et p. 147.

♂. *Cinereus, pileo saturatiore; subtus medialiter albicantior: dorso postico et ventre imo olivascentibus; alarum tectricibus albo tenuissime limbatis.*

♀. *Olivacea, pileo rufo: subtus dilutior, gutture albicante, ventre medio flavicante.*

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 1·6.

Hab. New Granada.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

4. DYSITHAMNUS XANTHOPTERUS.

Dysithamnus xanthopterus, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 81; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 132.

♂. *Cinereus, interscapulio et alis extus castaneis: subtus albus, cervice lateraliter cinerascens, ventre ochraceus.*

♀. *Pileo rufo: subtus fusco-flavicans, medialiter dilutior.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2·0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (*Burm.*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

5. DYSITHAMNUS PLUMBEUS.

Thamnophilus stellaris, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 36. f. 2?

Myiothera plumbea, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 1080.

Dysithamnus stellaris, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 224; Bp. Consp. p. 199; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 83.

♂. *Plumbeus: alis caudaque nigricanti-brunneis: tectricibus alarum nigris albo terminatis.*

Long. tota 5·25, alæ 2·75, caudæ 2·0.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil (*Max.*).

Mus. P. L. S.

I have not employed Spix's name, because I am not confident that his figure is intended for this bird.

6. DYSITHAMNUS SCHISTACEUS.

Thamnophilus fuliginosus, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 10; D'Orb. Voy. p. 170. pl. 5. f. 1.



Sclater, Philip Lutley. 1858. "SYNOPSIS OF THE AMERICAN ANT-BIRDS (FORMICARIIDAE)." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1858, 202–224. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1858.tb06365.x>.

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