

5. REVIEW OF THE SPECIES OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN SUB-FAMILY TITYRINÆ. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., F.Z.S., F.L.S. ETC.

The birds of the old genus *Tityra* of Vieillot constitute a very natural and well-defined group peculiar to tropical America, which has been quite rightly, as I think, raised to the rank of a subfamily by Mr. Gray and succeeding writers. They seem to me to form a link between the two great South American families *Tyrannidæ* and *Cotingidæ*—the true *Tityræ* pointing rather towards the latter of these groups, and the genus *Pachyrhynchus* to the former. In anatomical characters, however, according to Müller, they rather agree with the Fruit-eaters, and for the present therefore, until this part of the subject has been further worked out, I am inclined to think they should be arranged within the confines of the family *Cotingidæ*.

The great diversity of plumage which occurs in the different sexes and ages of these birds (another character which betrays their Cotingine affinities) has occasioned the creation of many nominal species; and Mr. George Gray, in his 'Genera of Birds,' where merely a list of described species is given without any attempt at reduction of the synonyms, notices no less than forty-six supposed members of the subfamily. Dr. Cabanis, in his 'Ornithologische Notizen' (Wiegmann's Arch. f. Nat. 1847), was the first who undertook a critical examination of the subject, the result of which was to reduce the number of species from forty-six to sixteen. With his views I am disposed for the most part to agree. I should merely observe, that in one or two instances he has united species that have some claim to be considered distinct, and that it is to be lamented that in so difficult a group he did not give scientific distinctive characters for the males and females of every species.

In the 'Proceedings' of this Society for 1851 (p. 45 *et seq.*) are some remarks by Dr. Kaup on the birds of this subfamily, which are worthy of much attention. But of the species considered there as undescribed, one at least has been already previously named, and the others are such as, after examination of the type-specimens, I should hardly be inclined to regard as really new. Prince Bonaparte's arrangement of this group in his 'Conspectus' is adopted from Cabanis' article. In what follows I have attempted to make a careful review of the members of the subfamily *Tityrinæ*, giving short descriptions of the sexes of each species, when I have been successful in meeting with them, and the most necessary synonyms, particularly where my views on this latter point differ from those of Dr. Cabanis. Although no species is inserted of which I have not personally examined specimens, I have the satisfaction of recording the existence of twenty-two species instead of sixteen—the number assigned in the last general account published; and I have been very particular about localities, a point much too generally overlooked by writers on ornithology; so that, although my subject is not quite a new one, I shall hope to have contributed some fresh information upon it.

Dr. Cabanis has recognized three different genera in the present group of birds. About the first of these—the true *Tityræ*—there can, I think, be no question. The strong somewhat compressed beak, the want of bristles at the base of the bill, the peculiar scimitar-like shape of the second abnormal primary in the adult male, and the absence of any strong dissimilarity in the coloration of the two sexes, render the six birds composing it readily distinguishable from the rest of the group, and eminently entitle them to generic distinction. A group of rather less value appears to be that of the black-plumaged species, which naturally follow next in order. Here the rictal bristles are present, although not so well developed as farther on in the subfamily; the second abnormal quill of the males is broad and acuminate as in the true *Pachyrhamphi*; the females are clothed in a nearly uniform brown. These birds form the commencement of Dr. Cabanis' genus *Pachyrhamphus*. But I confess I cannot agree with Dr. Cabanis in separating generically the type of his genus *Bathmidurus* from *Pachyrhamphus Cuvieri* and *atricapillus*, and I therefore think it best for the present to employ one term as a generic name for the whole of the residue of the species—after removal of the true *Tityræ*—leaving the name *Bathmidurus* and other terms lately coined to mark out the divisions of subgeneric value.

Fam. COTINGIDÆ.

Subfam. TITYRINÆ.

Rostrum brevius quam caput, basi dilatata, lateribus ad apicem plerumque compressis, culmine leniter incurvo, apice uncinata, gonyde ascendente: nares rotundæ, fere nudæ, rictus nudus aut setis paucis præditus: alæ elongatæ e primariis decem, secundariis novem; remigibus tertia et quarta primam superantibus et longissimis, remige secunda in maribus adultis abnormaliter brevi, falciformi aut apice acuminata: cauda e rectricibus duodecim, modica, lata: tarsi modici, acrotarsiis regulariter scutatis; paratarsiis squamulis numerosis obovatis obtectis: digiti fortes, horum exteriore cum medio ad basin conjuncto et interiorem longitudine paulo excedente, posteriore elongato, unguibus acutis.*

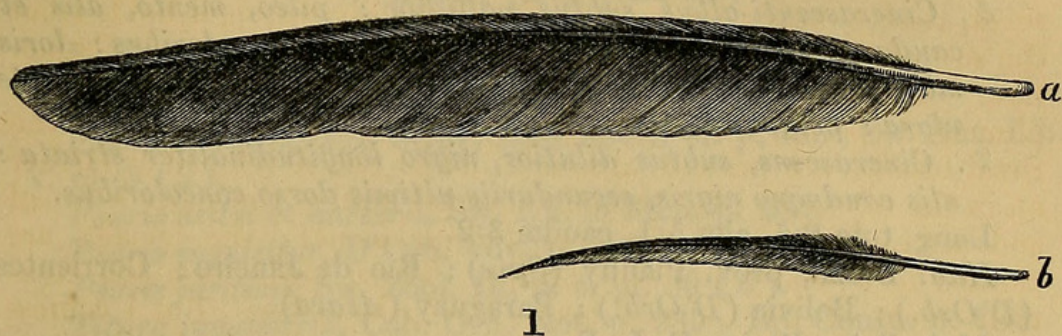
* Mr. G. R. Gray, in his 'Genera of Birds,' says that "the wings are sometimes furnished with a spurious quill beneath the first quill." That this so-called spurious quill is the true second primary abnormally shortened is easily demonstrated by a comparison of the wings of the adult male and female; by which it will be seen that the second primary of the latter, which is of the usual length, corresponds in position to the reduced feather in the male bird. And, unless this reduced feather be taken into calculation, the males will be found only to have *nine* primaries, whereas the females have *ten*.

Genus I. TITYRA.

Tityra, Vieill. Analyse, p. 39, 1816.

Psaris, Cuv. Règn. An. i. p. 340 (1817).

Erator, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 47.



Rostrum forte, dilatatum, ad apicem compressum, uncinatum, rictu non setoso : alæ elongatæ, marium remige alari secunda brevi, falciformi : cauda breviuscula, quadrata : ptilosis marium albo-nigra, fœminarum obscurior haud valde dissimilis.

a. *Tityra* (loris nudis).

1. TITYRA CAYANA.

Lanius cayanus, Linn. S. N. i. p. 137.

Tityra cinerea, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 859.

Psaris virgata, H. Smith (♀).

Psaris cayanensis, Sw. Class. B. ii. 255.

Psaris guianensis, Sw. An. in Men. p. 286.

Psaris nævius, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 379.

Tityra cayana, Vieill. Gal. Ois. pl. 134; Cab. Orn. Not. p. 238; Schomb. Guian. iii. 697; Bp. Consp. p. 179.

Piegrieche grise de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 304 (♂).

Piegrieche tacheté de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 377 (♀).

♂. *Cinerascenti-albus subтус pallidior : mento summo, pileo alis et cauda nigris : secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus : loris nudis et cum rostro rubris : hujus apice nigra : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Cinerascens, subтус dilutior ; dorso et corpore subтус nigro longitudinaliter striatis : pileo, alis caudaque nigris, secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus.*

Long. tota 7·5, alæ 4·6, caudæ 2·6.

Hab. Cayenne (Buff.) ; Brit. Guiana (Schomb.) ; Trinidad (Robin) ; Venezuela, Cumana (Beaupérthuy) ; New Grenada, Bogota.

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

The woodcut represents (fig. a) the first and (fig. b) the second primary of the adult male of this species.

2. TITYRA BRASILIENSIS.

Pachyrhynchus cayanus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 44. f. 1. p. 32.

Psaris cayana, D'Orb. Voy. p. 301.

Psaris brasiliensis, Sw. An. in Men. p. 286.

Tityra brasiliensis, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 239; Bp. Consp. p. 179.

♂. *Cinerascenti-albus subtus pallidior: pileo, mento, alis et cauda nigris: secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus: loris minus denudatis cum ipsa basi rostri rubris, hujus reliqua parte nigra: pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Cinascens, subtus dilutior, nigro longitudinaliter striata: alis caudaque nigris, secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus.*

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 5·1, caudæ 3·2.

Hab. Brazil, prov. Piahy (*Spix*); Rio de Janeiro; Corrientes (*D'Orb.*); Bolivia (*D'Orb.*); Paraguay (*Azara*).

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

This bird may be distinguished from the *T. cayana* by its larger size and nearly entirely black bill.

3. TITYRA SEMIFASCIATA.

Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 44. fig. 2. p. 32.

Psaris semifasciata, D'Orb. Voy. p. 301; Tsch. Faun. Per. p. 146.

Tityra semifasciata, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 239; Bp. Consp. p. 180.

♂. *Subcinerascenti-albus, subtus purior: facie antica cum mento alisque nigris: secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus: cauda alba, rectricibus omnibus, nisi unæ utrinque extimæ pogonio interno, nigro late transfasciatis: loris nudis et cum rostro rubris, hujus ipsa apice nigra: pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Mari similis sed supra magis cinerascens et brunneo tincta: pileo nigricanti-brunneo.*

Long. tota 8·75, alæ 5·0, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. Eastern Peru, Wood-region (*Tsch.*); Bolivia, S. Cruz de la Sierra (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

4. TITYRA PERSONATA.

Tityra personata, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. i. pl. xxiv.

Psaris mexicanus, Less. R. Z. 1839, p. 41.

Psaris tityroides, Less. R. Z. 1842, p. 210.

Tityra mexicana, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, pp. 141 & 297.

♂. *Simillimus speciei præcedenti, sed caudæ rectricibus omnibus in pogonio utroque nigro transfasciatis.*

♀. *Supra brunnescenti-cinerea, uropygium versus dilutior: subtus alba, mento concolore.*

Hab. S. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Xalapa (*Mus. Berol.*); Guatemala (*Mus. Brit.*); Nicaragua (*Delattre*); Chiriqui (*Bridges*); S. Martha, New Grenada (*Verreaux*).

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

Whether this bird is really distinct from the preceding is perhaps not quite certain. I have had hardly a sufficient number of examples for comparison. But, as far as I have observed, the difference in the coloration of the tail-feathers appears constant.

b. *Erator* (loris plumosis).

5. TITYRA INQUISITRIX.

Lanius inquisitor, Licht. Doubl. p. 50.

Psaris erythrogenys, Selby, Zool. Journ. ii. p. 483; Sw. Nat. Lib
x. pl. 3 (♀).

Psaris selbii et natterii, Sw. An. in Men. p. 286.

Psaris inquisitor, D'Orb. Voy. p. 302.

Psaris jardinii, Sw. Zool. Ill. n. s. pl. 35 (♂).

Tityra inquisitrix, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 239; Bp. Consp. p. 180.

♂. *Albus, supra cinereo tinctus: pileo, alis et cauda nigris; secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Alba, supra cinerascens: fronte et lateribus capitis rufis: pileo, alis et cauda nigris: rectricum basi et ipsa apice albidis: secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus.*

Long. tota 6·75, alæ 3·9, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Brazil, S. Paolo (*Licht.*); Bolivia (*D'Orb.*); Cayenne; New Grenada; Bogota.

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

6. TITYRA ALBITORQUES.

Tityra albitorques, DuBus, Bull. Ac. Brux. 1847, xiv. pt. 2. p. 104; Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 244; Selater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 150.

Psaris fraseri, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 47. pl. xxxvii. (♂), xxxviii. (♀).

♂. *Albus, supra cinereo tinctus: pileo et alis nigris, secundariis ultimis dorso concoloribus: cauda alba, fascia subapicali lata nigra: rostro pedibusque nigris.*

♀. *Supra magis cinerascens et dorso brunnescente tincto: fronte albida: pileo reliquo nigro: lateribus capitis rufis.*

Long. tota 6·75, alæ 3·6, caudæ 2·4.

Hab. Eastern Peru (*DuBus*); New Grenada; Bogota.

Mus. Brit.

This species is easily distinguishable from *T. inquisitrix*, which it generally closely resembles, by its white tail banded with black.

Genus 2. PACHYRHAMPHUS.

Pachyrhynchus, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 31 (1824).

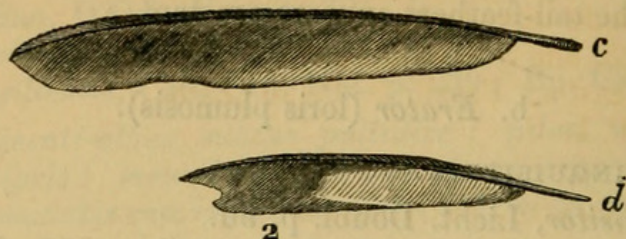
Pachyrhampus, G. R. Gray, List of Gen. (1838).

Bathmidurus, Cab. Orn. Not. in Wieg. Arch. 1847, p. 243.

Chloropsaris, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 45.

Platypsaris, Bp. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. 1854.

Callopsaris, Bp. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. 1854.



*Rostrum magis conicum, minus dilatatum et ad apicem minus compressum; apice minus uncinata; rictu plus minusve setis ob-
sito: alæ elongatæ, marium remige secunda brevi, lata, deinde
emarginata et apice acuminata: cauda elongatior quam in
genere præcedente: ptilosis sexuum valde diversa, marium
albo-nigra, fœminarum brunnea.*

a. *Platypsaris*.

1. *PACHYRHAMPHUS NIGER*.

Lanius niger, Gm. S. N. i. p. 301.

Pachyrhynchus aterrimus, Lafr. R. Z. 1846, p. 320.

Tityra leuconotus, Gray's Gen. pl. 63 (♂ et ♀); Gosse, B. Jam.
p. 187.

Pachyrhamphus nigrescens, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 241; Bp. Consp.
p. 180.

♂. *Niger subtus paulo dilutior: scapularium macula basali
alba: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Brunnescenti-cinerea, pileo, alis et cauda brunneis: subtus
albescenti-cinerea: gutture et pectore rufo tinctis.*

Long. tota 7·0; alæ 4·0, caudæ 3·0.

Hab. Jamaica (Gosse).

Mus. Brit., Berol., P. L. S.

Mr. Gosse has written a very interesting account of this species in his 'Birds of Jamaica,' giving details as to its habits, food, nidi-
fication, &c., which is really almost the only reliable information we
possess concerning these points in respect of any bird of the group.

2. *PACHYRHAMPHUS VALIDUS*.

Tityra atricapilla (♂) et *rufa* (♀), Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii.
p. 347-8, et Enc. Méth. 859.

Lanius validus, Licht. Doubl. p. 50.

Pachyrhynchus cinerascens, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 46. f. 1. p. 34 (?).

Psaris cristatus, Sw. Zool. Ill. ser. 2. pl. 41 (♂).

Tityra pileata, Jard., Selb. Ill. Orn. i. pl. 17 (♀).

Psaris strigatus et *megacephalus*, Sw. ?

Pachyrhamphus validus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 240; Bp. Consp.
p. 180.

♂. *Niger, semicristatus, uropygium versus paulo dilutior: scapu-*

larium macula basali alba : subtus fusco-cinnamomeus, gula albicantiore : rostro corneo : pedibus nigris.

♀. *Supra læte rufa, pileo nigro : subtus fusco-cinnamomea, rufo tincta : cauda unicolore rufa.*

Long. tota 7·5, alæ 3·8, caudæ 2·8.

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

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

3. *PACHYRHAMPHUS PECTORALIS.*

Querula minor, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 363.

Psaris roseicollis, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. iv. pl. 28.

Pachyrhynchus pectoralis, Sw. An. in Men. p. 288.

Pachyrhamphus minor (partim), Cab. Orn. Not. p. 241 ; Bp. Consp. p. 180.

Psaris pectoralis, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 46.

♂. *Supra niger, semicristatus : scapularium macula basali alba : subtus paulo dilutior, fascia subgutturali angusta rosea : macula primariarum basali interna alba : rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Rufa, pileo nigro, subtus dilutior (?)*.

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Cayenne ; New Grenada ; Bogota.

Mus. Paris., P. L. S.

The white exterior margin of the second abnormal primary, which Dr. Kaup relies upon as the specific character of this species, is not sufficient to distinguish this bird from *P. aglaia*, in some specimens of which I find the same peculiarity. But it may be easily recognized from the latter bird by its nearly uniform sooty-black colouring above and below, and the narrow rosy bar on the throat. I have a Bogota skin apparently referable to this species.

4. *PACHYRHAMPHUS ROSEICOLLIS.*

Psaris roseicollis, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 42 ; D'Orb. Voy. p. 302.

♂. *Cinerascenti-niger, pileo intensiore et nigro : scapularium basibus albis : subtus cinerascenti-niger, vitta subgutturali rosea : primariis ad basin interne albo maculatis : rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 8·0, alæ 3·8, caudæ 2·75.

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

Mus. Paris.

Though I have seen a type of this species in the Magazin du Jardin des Plantes at Paris, I have never had an opportunity of comparing it with examples of its two near allies. My impression is, however, that it is distinct from *P. pectoralis* (than which it seems larger and of a more cinereous tinge below) and also from *P. aglaia*. M. de Lafresnaye has remarked upon the differences between it and the latter species in the Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 98.

5. *PACHYRHAMPHUS AGLAIÆ.*

Pachyrhynchus aglaiæ, Lafr. R. Z. 1839, p. 98.

Psaris aglaiæ, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 46.

Pachyrhamphus aglaiæ, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297.

♂. *Niger, subcristatus, uropygium versus schistacescentior: subtus pallide cinereus, collo antico toto roseo, mento albescente: scapularium utrinque basi et remigum macula basali interna albis: remige secunda brevi nigricante, margine externa angustissima et macula parva ad ipsam basin albis: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Rufescens: alis intus nigris; harum marginibus et cauda tota læte rufis: pileo subcristato, nigro: subtus albescenti-cinnamomea, tectricibus subalaribus cinnamomeis.*

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·6.

Hab. Mexico, Coahuila (*Lieut. Couch*); Vera Cruz; Cordova (*Sallé*); Xalapa (*Mus. Ber.*).

Mus. Derbiano et P. L. S.

This Mexican species is easily distinguished from *P. pectoralis* by its lighter ash-coloured plumage and distinct black head, as well as by the throat being wholly of a rosy red. M. Sallé's Mexican collection (of which an account is given, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 290 *et seq.*) contained five examples of different sexes and ages.

6. *PACHYRHAMPHUS LATIROSTRIS.*

Pachyrhamphus latirostris, Bp. Compt. Rend. 1854, et Notes Orn. p. 87.

Platypsaris latirostris, Bp.

♂. *Cinerascens, pileo nigro: subtus dilutior gula et ventre medio albicantibus: alis caudaque nigrescenti-cinereis: interscapulii pennis basi niveis: rostro et pedibus nigris: illius ipsa apice albida.*

♀. *Rufa, subtus albo-rufa, pileo nigro: remigibus intus et apice nigris: cauda rufa* (Bp.).

Long. tota 5·6, alæ 3·2, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Nicaragua (*Delattre*).

Mus. Brit.

I have seen but one example of this species, which was received by the British Museum from Parzudaki of Paris. It is marked "Nicaragua," and there is no doubt, from the peculiar make of the skin, that it is one of Delattre's specimens. This bird I consider to be a strict congener of the last species *P. validus*. It is, as appears from Mr. Gray's 'List of Genera,' the type of Prince Bonaparte's genus *Platypsaris*, and I have therefore placed that term at the head of this section of the present group.

7. *PACHYRHAMPHUS SURINAMUS.*

Muscicapa surinama, Linn. S. N. i. p. 325?

Tityra surinama, Strickl. Contr. Orn. 1848, pl. 11. p. 62 (♂).

Bathmidurus surinamus, Bp. Consp. p. 181.

Pachyrhamphus dimidiatus, De Filippi, Cat. Mus. Mediol. p. 31 (1847).

♂. *Supra nitenti-niger, capite subcristato : scapularibus interne niveis : subtus candidus : cauda nigra, rectricibus extimis macula parva apicali alba : rostro nigro-plumbeo : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Castanea, loris et corpore subtus albidis ; pectore rufescente induto : remigibus intus nigricantibus : cauda unicolore castanea.*

Long. tota 5·3, alæ 3·1, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Surinam (*Linn.*) ; Cayenne.

Mus. P. L. S. (♂ et ♀ ex Cayenne).

b. *Pachyrhamphus*.

8. *PACHYRHAMPHUS VIRIDIS*.

Tityra viridis, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. iii. p. 348 (1817), et Enc. Méth. p. 860.

Psaris cuvieri, Sw. Zool. Ill. i. pl. 32 (1820).

Platyrhynchus duponti, Vieill. Enc. Méth. p. 843 (1823).

Muscicapa nigriceps, Licht. Doubl. p. 56 (1823).

Muscipeta nigriceps, Max. Beitr. iii. 914.

Pachyrhynchus cuvieri, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 45. f. 2.

Tityra vieillotii, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. 10. f. 1 (♀).

Pachyrhamphus cuvieri, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 242 ; Bp. Consp. p. 180.

♂. *Flavescenti-olivaceus ; cervice cinerea ; pileo nigro ; fronte et loris albidis ; gula albicanti-cinerea : pectore flavo : ventre crissoque albis, ochraceo tinctis : rostro nigro-plumbeo, tomis pallescentibus : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Olivacea, pileo concolore, cervice postica et laterali cum gula cinereis, hac pallidiore : alarum tectricibus rufis : pectore flavo : ventre crissoque albidis : rostro pallido : pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 5·8, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·0.

Hab. Brazil, Bahia (*Licht.*).

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

The woodcut given with the generic character of the genus *Pachyrhamphus* represents (fig. c) the first and (fig. d) the second primary of the adult male of this species.

9. *PACHYRHAMPHUS CINEREUS*.

Manakin cendré de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 687. f. 1 (♂).

Pipra cinerea, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Pipra atricapilla, Gm. S. N. i. p. 1003.

Gobemouche roux, &c., Buff. Pl. Enl. 831. f. 1 (♀).

Muscicapa eques, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl.

Muscicapa aurantia, Gm. S. N. p. 932.

Lanius mitratus, Licht. Doubl. p. 50.

Pachyrhynchus leucogaster et albifrons, Sw. An. in Men. p. 289 ?

Pachyrhamphus atricapillus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 242 ; Schomb. Guian. iii. 698 ; Bp. Consp. p. 181.

♂. *Supra cinereus : alis nigris, primariis strictissime secundariis et tectricibus anguste albo marginatis : pileo nigro : frontali linea inter oculos et corpore subtus albis, lateribus in cinereum trahentibus : cauda nigricanti-cinerea, rectricibus intus anguste albo limbatis : rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Rufescens : cauda et alis extus rufis : subtus rufescenti-alba.*
Long. tota 4·7, alæ 2·7, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. Cayenne (*Buff.*, &c.); Surinam (*Cab.*); Venezuela; Trinidad; S. Martha (*Verr.*); Bogota.

I have not quoted *Psaris parinus*, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 48, as a synonym of this species, since I have not had an opportunity of comparing the type with my specimens; but I have very little doubt that the two birds are identical.

c. *Callopsaris*.

10. *PACHYRHAMPHUS VERSICOLOR*.

Vireo versicolor, Hartl. R. Z. 1843, p. 289.

Pachyrhynchus squamatus, Lafr. 1843, p. 291.

Pachyrhamphus versicolor, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 243; Bp. Consp. p. 181.

♂. *Supra nitenti-niger, uropygio olivascente : alis nigris, tectricibus et secundariis albo limbatis : subtus olivaceo-viridis ; pectore flavido tincto, lineis angustis nigricantibus omnino transfasciato : rostro nigricanti-plumbeo : pedibus fuscis.*

♀. *Olivacea, pileo nigricanti-cinereo : alarum tectricibus et secundariarum marginibus rufis : subtus dilutior, ventre medio flavicante, lineolis paucis vix apparentibus nigris.*

Long. tota 4·6, alæ 2·6, caudæ 1·9.

Hab. New Grenada, Bogota.

Mus. Brit., Berol., P. L. S.

d. *Bathmidurus*.

11. *PACHYRHAMPHUS NIGRIVENTRIS*.

Pachyrhynchus niger, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 45. f. 1. p. 33 (1824); Sw. An. in Men. p. 290.

Psaris niger, Sw. Zool. Journ. ii. p. 356 (1825).

Bathmidurus niger, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 243; Bp. Consp. p. 181; Schomb. Guian. iii. 698.

♂. *Fuliginoso-niger, pilei pennis æneo nitentibus, uropygio et corpore subtus paulo dilutioribus et cinereo tinctis : scapularium, tectricum alarium et secundariarum marginibus externis cum rectricum apicibus albis : rostro et pedibus nigris.*

♂. *Rufa, pileo intensiore, subtus valde dilutior, ochraceus. (?)*
Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·9, caudæ 2·2.

Hab. Cayenne; North Brazil; Venezuela; Trinidad; New Grenada.

Mus. Brit., P. L. S.

12. *PACHYRHAMPHUS POLYCHROPTERUS*.

Platyrrhynchus polychropterus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxvii. p. 10 ; Enc. Méth. p. 835 ; Puch. Arch. d. Mus. vii. 357.

Pachyrrhynchus variegatus, Spix. Av. Bras. ii. pl. 43. f. 2?

Muscicapa splendens, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 906.

Pachyrrhynchus Spixii, Sw. An. in Men. p. 289.

Bathmidurus variegatus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 244 ; Bp. Consp. p. 181.

♂. *Niger, pilei plumis æneo nitentibus : uropygio et corpore sub-
tus cinereis : scapularium, tectricum alarium et secundariarum
marginibus externis cum rectricum apicibus albis : rostro plum-
bescenti-nigro : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Rufa, pileo ferrugineo : subtus dilutior, ochraceo induta (?)*.

Long. tota 6.0, alæ 3.1, caudæ 2.3.

Hab. South-eastern Brazil ; Rio de Janeiro ; Rio Grande do Sul (Plant).

Mus. Brit.

Whether this and the preceding bird are really distinct, or merely local varieties of each other, it is difficult to say until a comparison can be made between a series of specimens of both sexes of each of them. I am not confident that the birds described as their respective females are really such. Dr. Cabanis has kept the two birds distinct, and I have followed his example—proposing to call the first *nigriventris*, as *niger* is preoccupied. In fact the whole difference of this species from the preceding consists in its cinereous uropygium and under plumage, and rather larger size. In the *nigriventris* the belly is nearly as black as the back. Spix's figure seems most like the northern species. Swainson has well distinguished the two birds in his 'Animals in Menageries,' pt. 2, under the names *niger* and *spixi*.

13. *PACHYRHAMPHUS MARGINATUS*.

Lanius atricapillus, Gm. S. N. (♂).

Todus marginatus, Licht. Doubl. p. 51 (♀).

Pachyrrhynchus swainsoni, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. et Sw. An. in Men. p. 288.

Muscipeta marginata, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 909.

Pachyrrhynchus marginatus, D'Orb. Voy. Ois. pl. 31. f. 2. p. 303.

Pachyrrhynchus albifrons, Sw. An. in Men. p. 289.

Bathmidurus atricapillus, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 245.

Psaris marginata, Bp. Consp. p. 181.

♂. *Cinereus, pileo nigro, fronte et loris albidis : interscapulio
partim nigro : subtus cinerascens-albus, ventre clariore : alis
caudaque nigris : tectricum et secundariarum alarium margi-
nibus externis cum rectricum apicibus albis : rostro plumbeo :
pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Olivacea, pileo rufo : alis caudaque nigricantibus, illarum
marginibus et rectricum apicibus pallide rufis : subtus flavi-
canti-olivacea.*

Long. tota 5.75, alæ 2.8, caudæ 2.2.

Hab. Brazil ; Bahia (Licht.) ; Bolivia (D'Orb.) ; Eastern Peru ; Rio Napo.

Mus. Brit., Paris., &c.

The back of the male of this bird is always varied with black ; but I have one specimen in my possession, otherwise not varying much in plumage, in which the whole interscapulium is black. This is perhaps Dr. Kaup's *Ps. marginatus minor* (P. Z. S. 1851, p. 48).

14. PACHYRHAMPHUS MAJOR.

Bathmidurus major, Cab. Orn. Not. p. 246.

Psaris major, Bp. Consp. p. 181.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus?, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 298.

♂. *Supra cinereus ; dorso medio nigro aut nigro mixto : torque cervicali postico albo-griseo : pileo nitenti-nigro, linea frontali albida : scapularibus albis : alis nigris, tectricibus et secundariis albo limbatis : subtus albus cinereo tinctus ; cauda nigra rectricibus lateralibus late albo terminatis : rostro nigro-plumbeo : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Supra castanea, pileo nigro : alis nigris castaneo marginatis : subtus pallide viridi-flavicans, lateribus rufo tinctis ; cauda nigra, rectricibus duabus mediis et ceterarum apicibus rufis.*

Long. 6·0, alæ 3·3, caudæ 2·4.

Hab. S. Mexico, Xalapa (Cab.) (Sallé).

Mus. Heineano et P. L. S.

This Mexican representative of *P. marginatus* may be easily recognized by its large size and the grey cervical collar between the black nape and the back. M. Sallé's specimens were procured near Xalapa, whence Dr. Cabanis's type, which was a female, also came. No description of the male bird has hitherto appeared.

15. PACHYRHAMPHUS ALBO-GRISEUS, sp. nov.

♂. *Supra cinereus, pileo cum nucha nitenti-nigris : linea frontali inter oculos alba : alis nigris, tectricibus et secundariis extus late albo marginatis : subtus albus, præcipue apud latera cinerascens tinctus : cauda nigra, rectricibus omnibus, sed harum extimis præcipue, late albo terminatis : rostro plumbeo : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Saturate castanea, subtus valde dilutior, cinnamomescenti-ochracea. (?)*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·0, caudæ 2·4.

Hab. New Grenada, Bogota.

Mus. P. L. S.

I possess an adult male specimen, and what, I think, is probably the female of this Becard, which is a close ally of the two preceding species. It is, I suppose, the New Grenadian representative of the form ; and, I confess, it is not without hesitation that I separate it specifically from *P. marginatus*. The differences are the further extension of the black over the nape of the neck, the entire want of black on the back, the more purely white colouring below, and the much deeper white terminations of the outer rectrices in the present species.

16. *PACHYRHAMPHUS RUFESCENS*.

Gobemouche roux de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 453. f. 1 (?).

Muscicapa rufa, Bodd. Table d. Pl. Enl. (?).

Muscicapa rufescens, Gm. et Lath. (?).

Pachyrhynchus rufescens, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 46. f. 2.

Tityra castanea, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. x. f. 2.

Muscipeta aurantia, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 911 (♂ et ♀ descr. opt.).

Pachyrhynchus ruficeps, Sw. An. in Men. p. 288.

Bathmidurus melanoleucus (!), Cab. Orn. Not. p. 244 (partim).

Psaris melanoleucus, Bp. Consp. p. 181.

♂. *Rufo-castaneus, subtus dilutior, cinnamomeus : pileo subcris-
tato intensiore : vitta nuchali oculos utrinque jungente cinerea :
primariarum apicibus nigricantibus : cauda unicolore castanea :
rostro corneo : pedibus nigris.*

♀. *Mari similis, sed paulo dilutior, pileo magis cinereo et remige
secunda, sicut semper in foeminis hujus generis, integra.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·9, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Brazil, Para (*Spix*) ; South-eastern provinces (*P. Max.*).

Mus. Brit., Paris., &c.

I believe this Becard to present one of those exceptional cases (which not unfrequently occur in natural groups) of both sexes of a species, otherwise typical, having the characteristic colouring of the females of the other members of the genus. Like Dr. Cabanis, I for some time supposed that the present bird, which is by no means uncommon in collections, was the female of some black and white species. Dr. Cabanis has even gone so far as to prognosticate from a specimen which he supposed to be a young male in process of change, what the plumage of the adult male would be, and has named it *melanoleucus*. But having lately found that several specimens of these birds in supposed female attire have the second primary abnormally short (as is invariably the rule in the adult males of *Pachyrhynchus*), I am induced to believe that there is little difference in the coloration of the two sexes of this bird, and that Dr. Cabanis was in error. I may remark, that I have that accurate observer, Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, in my favour, for he describes the male and female of this species as nearly alike.

Vieillot's *Saltator melanoleucus*, identified by Prince Bonaparte and others with the supposed male of this species, is a *Lamprospiza*!

SCHEMA GEOGRAPHICUM AVIUM TITYRINARUM.

	Antilles. 1.	Mexico. 2.	Central America. 3.	New Grenada. 4.	Venezuela and Trinidad. 5.	Cayenne and Guiana. 6.	Eastern Peru. 7.	Bolivia. 8.	Paraguay. 9.	S.E. Brazil. 10.	N.E. Brazil. 11.
I. TITYRA.											
a. <i>Tityra</i>.											
1. cayana.....	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...
2. brasiliensis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*
3. semifasciata.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	...
4. personata.....	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b. <i>Erator</i>.											
5. inquisitrix	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	*	...	...	...
6. albitorques	...	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
II. PACHYRHAMPHUS.											
a. <i>Platypsaris</i>.											
1. validus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
2. niger	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. pectoralis.....	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...
4. roseicollis	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	...
5. aglaiaë	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. latirostris.....	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. surinamus	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
b. <i>Pachyrhamphus</i>.											
8. viridis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...
9. cinereus	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...
c. <i>Callopsaris</i>.											
10. versicolor	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d. <i>Bathmidurus</i>.											
11. nigriventris	...	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...
12. polychropterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
13. marginatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*	*
14. major	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. albo-griseus.....	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. rufescens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*
	1	3	2	9	5	6	4	5	3	6	4

Mr. Tegetmeier laid before the members specimens illustrating the differences produced in the hens of the Common Pheasant and Domestic Fowl by disease or degeneration of the ovary.

The late Mr. Yarrell noticed that disease of the ovary in the hen Pheasant resulted in the assumption of the male plumage and voice. Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a specimen of a game hen, that had become sterile from age, in which the plumage was completely changed to that of the male.

In cases of disease of the ovary in domestic hens, a different alteration ensues. The plumage remains perfectly unchanged, but the comb and wattles become extraordinarily developed, in many cases even surpassing those of the male bird in size. The birds crow like the males, and are popularly known as Hen-cocks. The alteration had been observed as resulting from melanosis of the ovary from cartilaginous degeneration, and from a generally diffused inflammation arising from the escape of an ovum from the oviduct.

May 12, 1857.

Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following papers were read :—

1. ON *PARUS MERIDIONALIS* AND SOME OTHER SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE CATALOGUE OF BIRDS COLLECTED BY M. SALLÉ IN SOUTHERN MEXICO. BY PHILIP L. SCLATER, M.A., F.L.S., ETC.

In the Catalogue of Sallé's Mexican Collection, given in these Proceedings for last July, I described a new species of Titmouse under the name of *Parus meridionalis*. Not having at that time within my reach specimens of *Parus atricapillus* of the United States, it was not without hesitation that I separated the Mexican species from that bird. I am now, however, able to exhibit to the Society specimens of *Parus atricapillus* which I obtained in North America last autumn, and I think that a comparison of them with the type of my *Parus meridionalis* (which M. Sallé has again kindly placed in my hands) leaves no doubt that these two *Parus* are, as I had anticipated, really distinct, although closely allied species. In its upper plumage *Parus meridionalis* differs from *P. atricapillus* in having the back deeper cinereous without any tinge of brown—the narrow outer edgings of the secondaries are brownish and not white, and the black does not extend so far down the nape. Below, the plumage is also much darker; the whole abdomen and crissum being of a nearly uni-



Sclater, Philip Lutley. 1857. "REVIEW OF THE SPECIES OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN SUB FAMILY TITYRINX." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1857, 67–81. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1857.tb01204.x>.

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