gulique sulphureis; superciliis et capitis lateribus albis; nuchae collique plumei maculis parvis apicalibus albis notatis; guttae et pectore longitudinaliter sulphureo striatis; tectribus alae dorso obscuroirubris nitore nonnullo viridecente; remigibus primariis fuscis, secundariis fulvescenti-albo limbatis; cauda supra fusca cinereo induta, subtus cinerea; crisso et subcaudalibus fulvescenti-albis; vibrissis mollibus, nigris; rostro pedibusque nigris; iride rufescenti-brunnea.

Long. 0·166 metr., rostri 0·024, alae 0·094, caudae 0·050, tarsi 0·018.


Je dédie la nouvelle espèce à M. d'Anchieta, naturaliste-voyageur Portugais qui parcourt depuis deux ans l'intérieur de l'Afrique occidentale et a beaucoup contribué par ses découvertes à nous dévoiler la faune de ces régions presque ignorées.

M. d'Anchieta m'a envoyé des mêmes localités plusieurs autres oiseaux, dont je me bornerai pour le moment à citer les plus intéressants:—

Æsalon ardesiacus (Vieill.), ♂.
Turdus simensis, Rüpp.
Uroleceis cissoides, Bp.
Telephonus trivirgatus (Smith).
Lamprotornis purpureus, Boc.
Euplectes xanthomelas, Rüpp.
Corythaix livingstonii (Gray).
Numida mitrata, Pall.
Gallinago aquinocialis, Rüpp.
Pternistes sclateri, Boc.
Lobivanellus lateralis, Smith.

3. On two new Birds collected by Mr. E. Bartlett in Eastern Peru. By P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Osbert Salvin, M.A.

(Plate XXX.)

Mr. E. Bartlett has placed in our hands for examination some birds collected during his recent expedition to Eastern Peru, subsequently to those of which we have given an account to this Society in former communications upon this subject*.

The greater part of these are, either from the condition of the specimens themselves, or from their being females or immature forms belonging to obscure groups, not very readily determinable. But there are two well-marked species amongst them which we are, with

* See P. Z. S. 1866, pp. 175 et 566, et 1867, p. 748.

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some confidence, able to describe as new. These are, first, a new
Tanager of the genus *Euphonia*, which we propose to call

**Euphonia chrysopasta**, sp. nov. (Plate XXX. figs. 1 & 2.)

Supra cæneo-viridis, in fronte et uropygio paulo magis splendens,
in pileo summo obscuro: alis caudaque nigrirubentibus cæneo
limbatis: subtus medialiter late flavo, lateralter viridi as-
ersa; tectricibus subalaribus, remigium marginibus internis,
et tibis albis: rostro obsoce plumeo, pedibus fuscis: long.
tota 4'-3, ala 2-3, caudae 1'.
♀. Supra mari similis, subtus medialiter grisescenti-alba, crusso
flavo.

Hab. in Peruvia orient. in ripis fl. Ucayali (Bartlett); et in ripis
fl. Napo, reipubl. Æquatorialis.

Mr. Bartlett obtained three male examples of this Tanager—two
on the Upper Ucayali (in June 1865), and one on the lower part of
the same river. Scaler’s collection contains a pair of the same
species, obtained from the Rio Napo through M. Verreaux some
years since, but which have remained hitherto undetermined.

This *Euphonia* is a well marked form, and does not very closely
resemble any other described species. The change of the under
surface from yellow in the male to greyish white in the female is
repeated in *E. chalybea* and *E. xanthogastra*.

The second bird is a small Piprine form, allied to the rufous spe-
cies of *Heteropelma*, which Herr v. Pelzeln has lately described as
*H. rufum*+, but much more diminutive in size, being scarcely larger
in bulk than a typical *Pipra*, although its tail is relatively much
longer. In the shape of the bill, however, as in general structure,
this bird comes nearer to *Heteropelma* than to *Pipra*. The wings
reach to about the middle of the tail, the third remex being scarcely
longer than the second and fourth, the first rather shorter than the
fifth. The tail is nearly square at the end, the external rectrices
being very little shorter than the medial. The feet are small and
slender; the tarsus divided in front into five or six scutes, and
covered behind with minute, almost obsolete, reticulations. The
three anterior digits are closely united together, the cohesion between
them extending up to, if not rather beyond, the commencement of
the terminal digits. The general colour is rufous, with a cinereous
cap ornamented by a half-concealed vertical stripe, as in *Heterocer-
cus*†. In the male this stripe is of a lemon-yellow; in the female
and young male red. We propose to call this bird

**Neopiipo rubicunda**, sp. et gen. nov. (Plate XXX. fig. 3.)

Rufa; subtus, præcipue in gula, dilutior: pileo cinerascente, strigata

* Orn. Bras. p. 185. We believe this bird to be the same as *Schiffornis major*,
Bp., described and figured by Des Murs in Castelnau’s Voyage, Ois. p. 66,
t. xviii. f. 2.
† Herr v. Pelzeln has separated his *Heterocerus flavivertex* from *H. linteatus*,
as having the vertical spot yellow and no black on the head (Orn. Bras. p. 186).
But Strickland’s figure of *H. linteatus*, fem. (Contr. Orn. 1850, pl. 63), exactly
agrees with one of Natterer’s type specimens of *H. flavivertex*; and we are by no
means satisfied that the two birds are distinct.