

considerably below the closed mandible, there is a distinct notch at the end of the tomia. The tarsi are short and stout, covered with distinct scutellæ; the toes short, the outer slightly shorter than the inner. The third and fourth quills are equal and longest—2nd > 5th, 1st = 6th. The tail is nearly square at the end, with the exception of the two middle feathers, which are greatly elongated. The web on each side of these feathers is narrow in the middle but widens gradually towards the end, forming an oar-shaped spatule.

1. *Copurus leuconotus*.

Copurus leuconotus, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1842, p. 335¹; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 327², ix. p. 110³; ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 358⁴, 1867, p. 279⁵, 1879, p. 511⁶; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 146⁷; Ibis, 1872, p. 318⁸; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 306⁹; Nutt. & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 402¹⁰; ScL. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 51¹¹.

Copurus pæcilonotus, Cab. in Schomb. Guiana, iii. p. 702¹².

Niger; fronte, loris et superciliis albis; capite summo griseo-fusco; dorso medio grisescenti-albo, uropygio albo; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota (cauda inclusa) 10·0, alæ 3·0, caudæ rectr. med. (pogoniis medialiter attenuatis) 7·5, reliquis 2·1, rostri a rictu 0·5, tarsi 0·5. (Descr. exempl. ex Tucurriqui, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*⁸), Los Sabalos (*Nutting*¹⁰), Blewfields (*Wickham*⁵); COSTA RICA, San José, Pacuar (*Carmirol*³), Turrialba (*v. Frantzius*⁹), Tucurriqui (*Arcé*); PANAMA, Santa Fé (*Arcé*⁷), Lion Hill Station (*M'Leannan*²⁴), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*).—COLOMBIA⁶; W. ECUADOR¹¹; GUIANA¹²; BOLIVIA^{1?}

The range of this species seems confined to Western Ecuador, Colombia west of the Andes of Bogota, and Central America as far north as Nicaragua. It has also been traced to Guiana¹², but its presence in Bolivia requires confirmation. The allied form *C. colonus* (of which we believe *C. fuscicapillus* to consist, only of darker-headed individuals) ranges throughout the Valley of the Amazons from the eastern slope of the Andes of Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia to South-eastern Brazil. The two birds may readily be recognized by the presence in *C. leuconotus* of a light grey dorsal stripe extending from the hind neck to the rump; in *C. colonus* the back is wholly black.

Salmon met with *C. leuconotus* at Remedios in the Colombian State of Antioquia⁶, but he did not find its nest and made no note on its habits. Most other collectors are also silent on this subject, but Mr. Nutting, who found the species rather common at Los Sabalos on the Rio San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua, says that it builds a nest in a hole in a dry tree after the manner of a Woodpecker—perhaps the abandoned nest-holes of the latter¹⁰. The note he describes as weak.

PLATYRHYNCHUS.

Platyrhynchus, Desmarest, Hist. Nat. Tod. sub t. 72 (1805); ScL. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 64.

Platyrhynchus is a well-marked genus containing nine species, which are distributed