systematist who separated the Martens from the Weasels as genera, retained the term *Mustela* for the latter and used *Martes* (ex Gesner) for the former*. By both law and custom we are therefore bound to apply the Linnaean title to the most typical division of his genus, to which it was assigned by its first separator, and to which it has been confined by most recent writers.

Our only Central-American Weasel may be distinguished from its northern allies *M. erminea*, Linn., and *M. longicaudata*, Bonap., by the top of its head being darker than the back, the chin white, and the other lower parts orange-yellow or even salmon-coloured. The face may or may not present irregular white markings.

**1. *Mustela brasiliensis.*


*Mustela frenata*, Lichtenstein, Darst. neu. Sängeth. pl. xlii. (1834, descr. orig.)²; Tomes, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 287³; Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 137⁴.


*Onza* (common to *Felis coryae*), Uronitzo, Onzito of Mexicans¹⁰.

*Collareja* of Costa-Ricans¹⁰.

*Comadreja* of Spanish Americans generally¹⁰.


An examination of a large series of specimens has convinced me that the systematic names quoted above are merely synonyms of a single variable species; and it seems probable that *Mustela agilis†, M. affinis‡, M. aureoventris§, and M. macrura¶* will also prove to be the same. According to this view, in which Dr. Elliott Coues concurs in his recent monograph¹⁰, only a single species of *Mustela* has yet been established as a native of the Neotropical Region.

The range of the Bridled Weasel is stated by the zoologist just named to extend northward to Fort Crook in California, if not to Astoria in Oregon, thus overlapping that

*¹ Skandinavisk Fauna,* i. p. 41 (1820). The genus *Martes* has been quoted by Lilljeborg and some others as having been instituted by “G. Cuvier, 1797.” This error appears to have originated in a misunderstanding of the French plural “*Martes*” in the “Tableau Elémentaire.” *Cf.* P. Z. S. 1879, p. 468.
