DICOTYLES.

Hab. British Honduras (Temple); Guatemala, forests of Northern Vera Paz, Volcan de Atitlan (Salvin & Godman); Nicaragua (Belt); Costa Rica (Frantzius²).—South America to Paraguay¹.

As has been already remarked, the White-lipped Peccary was first scientifically described by Azara, and systematically named by Cuvier¹; but it was well known as a distinct species to the older voyagers to Central and South America. Lionel Wafer thus distinguished it in 1681:

"The Warree is another kind of Wild-Hog they have, which is also very good Meat. It has little Ears, but very great Tusks; and the Hair or Bristles 'tis covered with are long, strong and thickset, like a coarse Furr all over its Body. The Warree is fierce, and fights with the Pecary, or any other Creature that comes in his way. The Indians hunt these also as the other, and manage their Flesh the same way, except only as to what concerns the Navel; the Singularity of which is peculiar to the Pecary"*.

The range of this species is considerably less extensive than that of the Collared Peccary; it does not appear to go further south than Paraguay, and the most northern locality hitherto recorded is British Honduras. Mr. R. Temple, Chief Justice of Belize, gave a good description of the "Warree" of that colony in a letter to Mr. Sclater, and added the following spirited sketch of its pugnacious habits:

"The Warree is a far more ferocious animal than the Peccary; but his courage perhaps may arise from a principle not quite a stranger to the human breast—a consciousness of being well supported; for, as I have said, they are always seen in multitudes. If you meet a flock of Warrees in the bush, and you take no notice of them, it is probable that they will take no notice of you. But if your intentions are hostile, and your design is to transfer one of them from his native wilderness to your kitchen, you must take care to place yourself in a safe position before you carry your design into execution. A gentleman, not long since, shot a Warree without having taken the necessary precautions; the remainder of the flock instantly pursued him, and if he had not managed to climb into a tree he would have been torn in pieces. But he was kept a prisoner in that leafy asylum for many hours, the surviving Warrees being bent on revenging the death of their companion. Even when the flock went a little distance to feed, they left two or three to stand guard at the foot of the tree. The hunter has no difficulty in tracing the Peccary and the Warree by the strong odour which prevails wherever they have been"†.

In Guatemala, Messrs. Godman and Salvin inform me that the Warree is found in the vast forests of Northern Vera Paz, which are, in fact, an extension of those of British Honduras, just spoken of. Here these animals go about in large droves, and have the habits attributed to them elsewhere. "On the Pacific side of Guatemala this species is

* Dampier's Voyages, iii. pp. 328, 329. The last statement as to the dorsal gland is of course erroneous.
† P. Z. S. 1860, pp. 206, 207.