1. Ostinops decumanus.

*Xanthornus decumanus*, Pall. Spic. Zool. fasc. vi. p. 1, t. 1 \(^1\).


**Cassicus citreus**, Müller, Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 87; Cass. Pr. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 68 \(^8\).


Niger, dorso postico, uropygio et crissio castaneis; cauda flava, rectrictibus duabus mediis nigricantibus; rostro eburneo, pedibus nigris. Long. tota 17, alae 8-8, cauda 7-5 (rectr. med. 7-0), rostri a rictu 2-3, tarsi 2-0. ♀ mari similis sed minor. Long. tota 13-5, alae 6-8, cauda 6-4 (rectr. med. 6-2), rostri a rictu 1-9, tarsi 1-7. (Descr. maris et feminæ ex Bugaba, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

**Hab.** PANAMA, Bugaba (Arcé \(^13\)), Lion Hill (McLeannan \(^12\)), Chepo (Arcé \(^5\)), Turbo (Wood \(^11\)).—SOUTH AMERICA, from Colombia \(^2\) \(^3\) \(^15\) to Bolivia and South-east Brazil \(^5\); Guiana \(^7\).

This species is best known under Gmelin’s title *cristatus*, but there can be no doubt that Pallas described and figured it under the name of *Xanthornus decumanus* in the sixth part of his ‘Spicilegia Zoologica,’ published in 1769, nineteen years before Gmelin’s name appeared; *decumanus* also antedates Boddert’s *cristatus* (1783) and Müller’s *citreus* (1776).

**Ostinops decumanus** was observed by Mr. C. J. Wood both at Turbo and on the banks of the Atrato \(^11\); and we have received specimens from Chepo, the line of the Panama Railway, and from as far north as Bugaba, in the Province of Chiriqui, so that there can be no doubt that the species belongs to our fauna, occupying, as it does, the whole of the State of Panama. But it does not proceed further into the isthmus, its name being absent from all the Costa-Rica lists.

Mr. Wyatt found *Ostinops decumanus* not uncommon in the lower mountain-districts on the east side of the valley of the Magdalena in Colombia. He found them nesting during the whole of his three months’ stay in the country. They breed in colonies, making long pendulous nests. A large colony he observed had established themselves in a leafless tree, in a valley near San Nicolas, in March. Every evening, just before sunset, they held a most discordant concert, flying over the valley, wheeling round, and then diving down to the bottom of their bag-shaped nests, some of which were so loosely woven that he could see the bird, when in, struggling to get down to the bottom. The iris, he adds, is bright sky-blue \(^15\).

Eggs obtained by Salmon \(^3\) at Remedios, on the opposite side of the valley, are described as pale greenish blue, sparsely spotted with dark brown spots.