

In Mexico Professor Reinhardt remarks that this species was obtained by the late Professor Liebmann at Mirador, near the Volcano of Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz, where it was common, living in small troops in the deep ravines up to an elevation of 2000 feet. He also found it at a height of 4000 feet in the eastern parts of Oaxaca, but never on the Pacific slope of the Cordillera in that State; and he believed that Monkeys were not to be found on the western coast further north than Tehuantepec<sup>5</sup>. Professor Reinhardt therefore suggests that there may have been some error as to the exact locality of M. Boucard's specimen figured by Mr. Sclater<sup>4</sup>, said to be from Acapulco, and that it had probably been brought to that port from the eastern side of the Cordillera.

Deppe's example, now in the Berlin Museum (formerly believed to belong to the last species)<sup>4</sup>, was also from Vera Cruz, having been taken alive not far from Alvarado. Lastly, M. Sallé informed Mr. Sclater that the most northern locality for Monkeys with which he was acquainted was in the State of San Luis Potosi, about 23° N. lat., in the upper part of the basin of the Tampico River<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. CEBUS.

*Cebus*, Erxleben, Syst. Reg. An. p. 44 (1777).

The Capuchins or Sapajous are smaller than the Spider-Monkeys, have more moderately developed limbs, perfect thumbs, and completely haired tails, which are less strongly prehensile than in the genera already treated of. They are also much more active and lively in disposition, and, being easily tamed, they are oftener seen in captivity than any of the other American Monkeys.

The range of the genus extends throughout the greater part of the Neotropical Region, from Paraguay in the south to Nicaragua in the north. A close general resemblance of the species, and a large amount of individual variation, make the Capuchins almost as difficult a genus as *Ateles*, the number of distinct species having been variously estimated at from one to forty. Professor Schlegel, who regards twelve forms as deserving separation, characterizes a small group of the most northern species, which have only five lumbar vertebræ, instead of six, and which agree in their general coloration. Of these the only Central-American form (*C. hypoleucus*) may at once be distinguished from *C. albifrons* (Humb.) by the white of the breast being extended over the shoulders and arms, while the White-headed Sapajou of Guiana, *C. capucinus* (Linn.), is at once separated by its isolated black cap.