

1. *Cebus hypoleucus*.

Simia hypoleuca, Humboldt, Recueil d'Obs. de Zool. i. p. 337 (1811, descr. orig.)¹.

Cebus hypoleucus, Sclater, Nat. Hist. Rev. 1861, p. 509²; P. Z. S. 1872, p. 4³; Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. 1, p. 259⁴; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, vii. p. 190⁵.

Mono carablanca of Costa-Ricans.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Granada (*Ærstedt, Mus. Hafn.*); COSTA RICA (*Arcé, Mus. Brit.*), Volcan Barba (*Hoffmann & Frantzius, Mus. Berol.*^{2 4}); PANAMA (*Mus. Lugd.*⁵; *Arcé, Mus. Brit.*).—COLOMBIA¹.

The White-throated Capuchin, the *Saï à gorge blanche* of Buffon, was first systematically named by Humboldt, who found it in the lowlands of Colombia¹. Its range does not appear to reach further south, but extends northwards as far as Nicaragua.

Specimens have been received from Panama both by the Leyden Museum and the Zoological Society; and others from Veragua, obtained by Arcé, are in the British Museum. In Costa Rica Dr. v. Frantzius found it not uncommonly in the north-east of the country between the Pacuar and Chirripo, as well as in the mountains of Candalaria and in the neighbourhood of the capital, in the woods known as "la Breña del Padre Hidalgo"⁴. He believed that it did not go further north than the volcanic range; but it is found in Nicaragua, whence Ærstedt sent a specimen to the Copenhagen Museum, and where it was observed by Mr. Belt, who gives the following account of its habits:—"Sometimes, but more rarely [than the *Ateles*] a troop of the White-faced Cebus Monkey would be fallen in with, rapidly running away, throwing themselves from tree to tree. This Monkey also feeds partly on fruit, but is incessantly on the look-out for insects, examining the crevices in trees and withered leaves, seizing the largest beetles, and munching them up with the greatest relish. It is also very fond of eggs and young birds, and must play havoc amongst the nestlings. Probably owing to its carnivorous habits, its flesh is not considered so good by monkey-eaters as that of the fruit-eating Spider-Monkey; but I never myself tried either" ('Naturalist in Nicaragua,' p. 118). A tame one, which Mr. Belt kept for some time, was with difficulty cured of killing ducklings, which it tempted within reach with pieces of bread, and then killed by a bite on the breast. Its voice varied from a gruff bark to a shrill whistle. Dr. v. Frantzius gives a similar account of its carnivorous habits.

As already mentioned, Mr. Salvin tells me that he met with a troop of this species at San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, on the 25th May 1873. They were seen in the trees on the margin of a watercourse, whither they had evidently gone to drink from a stagnant pool. On being disturbed they made slowly off through the low trees of the forest of the district. They did not evince much alarm, but evidently thought it best to move out of possible harm's way. With them were several Spider-Monkeys, whose active bolder actions contrasted with the slower and more timid movements of the Capuchins.