

## 4. NYCTIPITHECUS.

*Aotus*, Humboldt, Illiger's Prod. Syst. Mamm. &c. p. 71 (1811); Rec. d'Obs. de Zool. i. p. 358 (1811)\*.

*Nyctipithecus*, Spix, Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. p. 24 (1823).

*Nocthora*, F. Cuvier, Mammif. i. t. 79 (43<sup>e</sup> livr., 1824).

The Douroucoulis, or Night-apes as they have been called, are small Monkeys, remarkable for the enormous size of their eyes, the orbits of which, however, are separated by a perfectly ossified and moderately wide septum. Their middle pair of upper incisors are larger than the rest, their tails are non-prehensile, their fur close and more or less woolly; and their whole appearance is strikingly like that of some of the Lemurs. In habits they are all strictly nocturnal. Four or five species are known, ranging from the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic to Nicaragua. Of these the only two which come within our limits may be known by the following characters:—

1. *N. vociferans*. Ears very short; fur long and woolly; colour greyish brown; middle frontal spot broad.
2. *N. rufipes*. Ears larger (naked?); fur short; colour grey above, shaded with red; lower parts and feet bright rufous; frontal spots narrow and indistinct.

1. *Nyctipithecus vociferans*.

*Nyctipithecus vociferans*, Spix, Sim. et Vespert. Bras. p. 25, t. xix. (1823, descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>; Wagner, Abh. bayer. Ak. v. p. 445<sup>2</sup>; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, vii. p. 214<sup>3</sup>.

*Nyctipithecus lemurinus*, Is. Geoffroy, Compt. Rend. Ac. Paris, xvi. p. 1151 (1843, descr. orig.)<sup>4</sup>; Arch. du Mus. iv. p. 25, t. ii.<sup>5</sup>; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 3<sup>6</sup>.

*Mico-dormilon* of Colombians.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>6</sup>).—COLOMBIA<sup>4 5</sup>; PERUVIAN AMAZONS<sup>1 3</sup>.

The Woolly Douroucoulis of Colombia was described by Isidore Geoffroy as a new species, but was united with *N. vociferans* by Wagner<sup>2</sup>, after a comparison of Geoffroy's excellent figure and diagnosis with Spix's type specimens; and his identification has been generally accepted. The range of the species would therefore appear to extend from the Peruvian Amazons, where it was discovered by Spix near Tabatinga<sup>1</sup>, through Colombia, where it is found near Santa Fé de Bogotá and in the forests of Quindíú<sup>5</sup>, to Costa Rica, whence a specimen was sent home by Dr. van Patten and identified with Geoffroy's species by Mr. Sclater<sup>6</sup>. It is probably a rare animal in Central America; for it escaped the researches of Drs. Hoffmann and v. Frantzius, and has not yet been recorded from Panama or Veragua; and Mr. Salvin thinks that there is even a pos-

\* This title has been almost universally disused in consequence of its contradiction to facts, and may be safely rejected under Rule XI. of the Code.