

sibility of a mistake having been made in the origin assigned by Dr. van Patten to his example, as the localities given to the specimens obtained by this collector in other branches of zoology have not always been free from doubt.

The habits of this species seem to be very similar to those of *N. trivirgatus*, as described by Humboldt. M. Goudot, who collected Geoffroy's types, tells us that the Mico-dormilons live in small parties or families, which remain concealed in the tops of trees during the day, often hidden in heaps of sticks and dead leaves, which are perhaps collected by themselves. At nightfall they come forth to feed, but seldom seem to wander far, returning regularly to the same places, especially in search of the fruit of the guava. During the darkness they continually utter a low cry, which may be well rendered by the word *douroucou*, dully and feebly pronounced⁵.

2. *Nyctipithecus rufipes*.

Nyctipithecus rufipes, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 3, t. i. (descr. orig.)¹.

Nyctipithecus vociferans, var.?, Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, vii. p. 214².

Hab. NICARAGUA, San Juan del Norte (*Mus. Brit.*)¹.

The still unique type of the Red-footed Douroucouli was received alive from San Juan del Norte by the Zoological Society in June 1871; but it soon died; and its skin and skull are now in the British Museum. Professor Schlegel has referred to it as being possibly a variety of the last species; but, as Mr. Sclater observed in his original description, its affinities seem rather to be with the more southern forms, as *N. trivirgatus*, Humb., and *N. felinus*, Spix (= *N. azaræ*, Humb.). It agrees with these, and differs from *N. vociferans*, in its comparatively slender tail, short fur, and well-developed ears; whether the nakedness of the latter will prove to be an individual peculiarity caused by sickness or not remains to be seen. In the narrowness and indistinctness of the facial markings, the absence of a dorsal streak, and the bright rufous colour of its hands and feet, it appears to be quite distinct from all its congeners.

5. CHRYSOTHRIX.

Chrysothrix, Kaup, Thierreich, i. p. 51 (1835).

Saïmiri, Is. Geoffroy, Résumé d. Leç. de Mammalogie, p. 9 (post 1835) *.

Saimiris, Is. Geoffroy, Compt. Rend. Ac. Paris, xvi. p. 1151 (1843).

* *Saïmiri*, which has been adopted by some authors, was not used as a generic term by Cuvier in the second edition of the 'Règne Animal' (1829), nor by Voigt in his translation of the same (1831), though both have been credited with it. It was first systematically employed by Geoffroy as quoted above. I have not been able to consult the 'Résumé' (published by M. Gervais); but, as the lectures were delivered in 1835, the name is at best only contemporary with Kaup's better known and more elegant title (*cf.* Geoffroy, Zool. Voy. 'Vénus,' i. pp. 43-45).