

In the Tee-tees, *Saimiris*, or Squirrel-Monkeys, the eyes, although large, are much smaller than in the last genus, and are placed closer together, the interorbital septum being only imperfectly ossified. The skull is remarkable for its elongated form, the occipital region being greatly produced beyond the foramen magnum; and the canine teeth are well developed, instead of being no higher than the molar series, as in the allied genus *Callithrix*. Externally these Monkeys are slender and graceful in form, with long, short-haired, non-prehensile tails; and in habits they are lively, gay, and affectionate, as might be expected from the remarkable volume of their brains.

Four or five species of Tee-tee range from Brazil and Bolivia to Nicaragua and Guatemala. The single Central-American species is recognizable by its bright rufous back and jet-black cap.

1. *Chrysothrix ærstedii*. (Tab. II.)

Saimaris sciurea?, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 139 (nec Linn.)¹.

Chrysothrix sciurea, Sclater, Nat. Hist. Rev. 1861, p. 510²; Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. 1, p. 260 (nec Linn.)³.

Saimiris entomophaga, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 3 (nec d'Orbigny)⁴.

Chrysothrix ørstedii, Reinhardt, Vidensk. Meddelelser, 1872, p. 157, t. iii. (descr. orig.)⁵; Günther, Zool. Rec. 1872, p. 8⁶.

Saimaris ærstedii, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 434⁷; 1874, p. 495⁸.

Saimiri ørstedii, Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, vii. p. 245⁹.

Titi, *Cuistiti*, of Costa-Ricans.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Solola? (*Kelly*, Zool. Soc. Viv.⁸); COSTA RICA, Terraba, Piris (*Frantzius*³); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Bridges*¹; *Ærsted*, Mus. Hafn.⁵; *Arcé*, Mus. Brit.⁴; *Mus. Lugd.*⁹).

The first record of the existence of a Squirrel-Monkey in Central America was founded on a skeleton brought from Chiriqui by Bridges, which was doubtfully referred by Mr. Sclater to *C. sciurea* (Linn.)¹. The same name was given by Dr. v. Frantzius to the Tee-tee of Costa Rica³; but Mr. Sclater subsequently identified specimens sent by Arcé from Chiriqui, and now in the British Museum, with d'Orbigny's *C. entomophaga*⁴, a native of Bolivia and Peru. Professor Reinhardt, however, regarded the Central-American animal as distinct, and named it after the well-known Danish traveller Ærsted, who had brought an example from the State of Panama as far back as 1849⁵. An examination of a considerable series of specimens tends to prove that Dr. Reinhardt is correct. It is true that, as Dr. Günther has observed⁶, there is a great variety in the darkness of the cap in the Peruvian species; but I have not yet seen any which showed any approach to the rich red colouring of the upper parts which is characteristic of *C. ærstedii*. It is to be observed, also, that there is a wide gap between the known ranges of the two forms, neither having hitherto been recorded from Colombia, where *C. sciurea* appears to take their place.