

An example of the Red-backed Tee-tee, in the British Museum, was obtained during the survey of the Pacific coast by Captain Kellet and Lieutenant Wood; but the locality has not been noted. The species appears to be not uncommon in Veragua; but in Costa Rica Dr. v. Frantzius says it is confined to the hotter region, being particularly abundant in the valley of Terraba and on the plain of Piris³. He believed its northern limit to be defined by the seaward-running spurs of the Herradura Mountains. But this may be an error; for in 1874 a living example was presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. W. F. Kelly, who informed Mr. Sclater that it was obtained in the Department of Solola, Guatemala⁸. It is quite possible, however, that this specimen had previously been imported into Guatemala from a more southern country, and I think that this northern habitat requires further confirmation.

Fam. II. HAPALIDÆ.

1. MIDAS.

Midas, Et. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. xix. p. 120 (1812).

All the species of Marmosets or Tamarins, constituting the genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, agree in their more important characters, and differ not only from the Cebidæ, but from all other Monkeys, in having an unconvoluted brain, only two true molars above and below on each side, and curved compressed claws on all their digits, except the hallux, the nail of which is flat. Those species which have the lower canines much longer than the lower incisors have been separated from *Hapale* under the name of *Midas*; and although a tendency is shown by some species to grade from one type to the other, yet the division may be conveniently retained in dealing with such a vast variety of allied forms as are here presented to us. Of these, however, only a single species has yet been found north of the isthmus*, easily separable from its nearest ally, *M. ædipus* (Linn.), by its rufous nape and by the absence of an elongated white occipital crest.

1. *Midas geoffroyi*.

Hapale ædipus, Sclater, Nat. Hist. Rev. 1861, p. 509 (nec Linn.)¹.

Hapale geoffroyi, Pucheran, Rev. Zool. viii. p. 336 (1845, descr. orig.)²; Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, vii. p. 258³.

Midas geoffroyi, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 478, t. xxxviii.⁴; 1872, p. 2⁵.

Hab. PANAMA (*Courtine*, Mus. Paris.²; *Boucard*, Mus. Berol.), Chiriqui (*Zool. Soc. Viv.*¹), Colon (*ib.*⁴), Chepo (*Arcé*, Mus. Brit.; Mus. Lugd.^{3 5}).—COLOMBIA⁴.

* *Iacchus rufiventer*, Gray, described as from Mexico (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1843, xii. p. 398), is really a Brazilian species, and is identified by Professor Schlegel with *M. labiatus*, Ét. Geoff.