Mr. Salvin has lately received from Costa Rica a skin of a Scops which seems to be referable to this species. It is immediately distinguishable by its naked tarsus (see fig. 3).

We are not yet convinced of the validity of the following species:

1. Scops atricapillus (Temm.) Probably only a variety of S. brasilianus.

2. Scops ustus, Selater. Probably an hepatic variety of the same species.

3. Scops watsoni, Cassin, (4) Scops lophotes, Less., and (5) Scops portoricensis, Less. Specimens of these species have not yet come under our observation.

4. Syrniurn fulvescens, sp. nov.

Syrniurn nebulosum, Scl. et Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 221.


Hab. Guatemala.

Obs. Sim. S. nebuloso, sed crassitie minore, colore magis fulvo, et digitis nisi in summis phalangibus nudis dignoscendum.

The collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman contains three specimens of this Owl from various parts of Guatemala; and we have met with other examples from the same country. We have hitherto confounded it with Syrniurn nebulosum, but have recently convinced ourselves upon reexamination of its being quite distinct. In its more denuded toes it rather resembles the southern S. hylophilum. The fourth and fifth quills of the wing are nearly equal and longest. The ear-opercle is very well developed, as in S. nebulosum.

Mr. Gurney’s collection contains a skin of this Owl, said to be from Mexico; so that the Mexican bird, hitherto referred to S. nebulosum*, may possibly belong to this species.

We are acquainted with the following species of American Owls strictly referable to the genus Syrniurn, which contains, according to our views, a series of large species without ear-horns, having the lower portion of the toes bare, the facial disk for the most part entire, and the operculum of the ear greatly developed. Species of Wagler’s genus Ciccoba have been very much mixed up with those of this group. The presence or absence of the ear-opercle, however, is suf-

* Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 298.
ficient at once to indicate to which genus each species should be referred:—

(1) *Syrrhim cinereum* (Gm.): ex Am. bor.
(2) *Syrrhim nebulousum* (Forst.): ex Am. bor.-orient.
(3) *Syrrhim fulvescens*, nobis, ex Mexico et Guatemala.
(4) *Syrrhim rusipes* (King): ex terra Ignea (King).
(5) *Syrrhim hylophilum* (Temm.): ex Brasil.

*Ulula fasciata*, Des Murs, Ic. Orn. t. 37, probably the same as *Strix rusipes*, King, is only known to us from the plate; and *Syrrnim occidentale*, Xantus, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1859, p. 193, we have not yet seen.

5. **Leptoptylila plumbeiceps**, sp. nov.


Supra lute brunnea, pileo toto plumbeo, antice albescentiore, postice violaceo tincto: subitus vinacea, gula et ventre toto cum crasso candidis: caudae rectricibus quatuor mediis dorso concoloribus, lateribus nigris albo terminatis: subalaribus castaneis: remigibus intus cinnamomeo-castaneis, remige externo et ceterorum apicibus plumbeis: rostro nigro: pedibus carneis: long. tota 10, alae 5·5, caudae 3·6, tarsi 1·1.


Obs. Affinis *L. rufaxillæ*, ex Am. merid. sed pileo saturate plumbeo dignoscenda.

Mus. Salvino-Godmannico.

6. **Leptoptylila cerviniventris**, sp. nov.


Supra lute brunnea, cervice postica violaceo vix tincta: pileo antico albescente vinaceo indocto: subitus cervino-cinnamomea, pectore plumbescente tincto, gula albicante: ventre superiore fumido-brunneo, hypochondriis obscurioribus, ventre imo cum crasso mediaiter albis: caudae rectricibus quatuor mediis supra dorso concoloribus: lateribus nigrantibus, duabus aut tribus utrinque externis anguste albo terminatis: remigibus intus ad basin cum subalaribus castaneis: rostro nigro, pedibus late carnis: long. tota 9, alae 5·3, caudae 3·4, tarsi 1·2.


Mus. Salvino-Godmannico.

Sim. *L. cassini*, sed pectore dilutiore et vinaceo tincto et ventre summo saturate cervino differt.

We are acquainted with the following species of the genus *Leptoptylila*, which may be easily distinguished from all other genera of *Columbidæ* (except *Peristera*) by the peculiar acumination of the outer primary. All of them have the under wing-coverts deep cin-