

LXVII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Birds.*

By ARTHUR, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, F.R.S.

Tanygnathus Everetti, sp. n.

♀. Whole head light green. Throat, breast, and abdominal region the same, with an ochreous tint. Upper back and interscapulars dark green. First primary dark brown, very narrowly margined with green on outer web; remaining primaries brown, with the whole of the outer web green, and, towards the ends, some of the inner webs. Secondaries, and tertiaries above, green. All the wing-coverts green, narrowly margined with yellow. Quills underneath brown. Under wing-coverts green and yellowish green. Rectrices above green, like quills; below pale golden brown. Middle and lower back and uropygium deep turquoise-blue, not sky-blue. Upper tail-coverts green. Bill in dried skin white.

Wing 7 inches, tail 5, tarsus 0.75, bill from gape 1.00.

Obtained by Mr. Everett at Butuan (N. Mindanao).

Ceyx argentata, sp. n.

♀. Chin, throat, upper breast, abdomen, ventral region, major under wing-coverts, and thigh-coverts pure white. Cheeks, sides of head, and ear-coverts black. Lower breast and flanks black, washed with deep blue. Rectrices and under tail-coverts black. Plumage above black. A bold supercilium commencing above the eye and running into the occipital crest, formed by the component plumes being tipped with pale silvery blue. Many of the feathers of the vertex minutely tipped with silvery blue. Occipital crest tipped with pale silvery bluish green, or silvery blue, or the two together. Dorsal plumage and lengthened upper tail-coverts black at base, then silvery bluish green, then pale silvery blue. Wings black. Major coverts each with a terminal silvery-green spot. Loral spot white. An isolated tuft on the sides of neck, white tipped with creamy fulvous. Bill black.

Wing 2.62 inches, tail 1.37, tarsus 0.45, culmen 1.50.

Obtained at Dinagat, a small island immediately north of Mindanao, in June, by Mr. Everett, and one of his most interesting discoveries.

Mulleripicus Wallacei, sp. n.

Mulleripicus fulvus (Quoy & Gaim.), partim, Walden, Tr. Z. S. viii. p. 41. no. 35, ex Macassar.

♂. Differs from typical *M. fulvus* ♂ (ex Menado) by the upper plumage being of a darker shade of slate-grey, by the

occiput as well as the forehead and vertex being red, and by the bill being shorter. The eye is surrounded by red, which extends some way behind it, whereas in true *M. fulvus* the white-spotted grey feathers of the occiput commence at the posterior part of the eye, and separate the red of the vertex from that of the face.

♀. Differs from true *M. fulvus* ♀ (ex Menado) by having the white-tipped feathers of the head restricted to the occiput, by the spots being smaller and not so profuse, and by the white dots on the throat being almost obsolete.

	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
<i>M. fulvus</i> ♂ ex Menado.....	7.12	7.50	1.12	1.96
♀ 	6.0	6.62	1.00	1.87
<i>M. Wallacei</i> ♂ ex Macassar	7.00	6.50	1.00	1.75
♀ ,,	6.87	6.40	1.00	1.75

The Macassar examples were collected by Mr. A. Wallace, after whom I venture to name the species. Those from Menado by Dr. B. Meyer.

Mulleripicus fuliginosus, sp. n.

♂. Slaty smoke-grey. Feathers of the forehead, vertex, occiput, chin, throat, and neck with a terminal white or fulvous-white linear mark. Lores, ear-coverts, and ophthalmic region uniform grey. Feathers covering basal walls of mandible and the cheeks crimson.

Wing 6.25 inches, tail 5.25, culmen 1.70, tarsus 1.00.

From Surigao (N. Mindanao), where discovered by Mr. Everett.

Penelopides affinis, sp. n.

♂. Like *P. Panini*, but differs by wanting the perpendicular grooves on the thick lateral plates of the maxilla, which are smooth, by the grooves at the base of the mandible not being recurved, but straight, by the whole bill being much less massive, by the abdominal region and under tail-coverts being of the same colour as the breast, and not rufous, by the upper tail-coverts being black, and not rufous, and by the rectrices having a black band at their insertion.

♀. Bill as in male, and to that extent differs from that of *P. Panini* ♀. The female also differs by having a black band at the base of the rectrices.

	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	True culmen.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
♂	9.25	9.00	1.75	3.40
♀	8.75	8.37	1.60	3.25

Described from examples obtained by Mr. Everett at Butuan (N. Mindanao).

Pomatorhinus nuchalis, sp. n.

Pomatorhinus leucogaster, Gould, apud Walden, B. Burma, no. 351.

Differs from *P. olivaceus*, Blyth, ex Meetun and Mooleyit (Tenasserim) by the ferruginous of the sides of the neck extending down the flanks, and from *P. schisticeps*, Hodg., = *P. leucogaster*, Gould, by its smaller dimensions, and the absence of pure white central streaks on the lateral ferruginous pectoral feathers.

This is the race that inhabits Thayetmyo, the Yoma and Karen hills, and Karen-nee. In examples from all these localities the nape is tinged with rufous; but in Karen-nee individuals the rufous forms a distinct broad demicollar.

This would appear to be the race identified by Mr. Hume (Str. F. iii. p. 121) as *P. schisticeps*, Hodg., a species which cannot be separated from *P. leucogaster*, Gould, both described from the Himalayas, the stated dimensions of *P. leucogaster* scarcely differing from the actual dimensions of the type specimens of *P. schisticeps* in the British Museum.

Mixornis (?) *capitalis*, sp. n.

♀. Forehead, vertex, and occiput rufous, each feather with a pale fulvous central streak. Space before the eyes and lores dull grey. Cheeks, ear-coverts, and sides of neck ashy, each feather with a pale albescent central streak. Nape, back, and wing-coverts the same, the pale striations on the back being very prominent in consequence of the abnormal length of the dorsal plumage. Uropygium and upper tail-coverts olive rusty grey and unstriated. Rectrices brown; outer pair with the whole outer and apical third of the inner web pale yellowish white; remaining pairs, middle excepted, broadly tipped on both webs with white, middle pairs slightly tipped with white. All the quills brown, narrowly margined externally with fulvous grey, the tertiaries with pale rusty. Basal portion of quills margined on their inner webs with white. Chin and throat rufous and rufous-white. Breast, under wing-coverts, abdomen, vent, and under tail-coverts white, faintly tinged with very pale yellow.

Wing 2.75 inches, tail 2.50, tarsus 0.70, culmen 0.62.

Described from a single individual obtained in the Philippine island of Dinagat by Mr. Everett.

Criniger Everetti, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Above almost golden-yellow brown. Feathers of

forehead, vertex, and occiput sublanceolate, brown, margined with golden yellow. Lores yellow. Feathers at base of mandible and cheeks yellow-tipped. Throat, neck, and upper breast brownish ochreous yellow. Chin, lower breast, abdomen, ventral region, axillaries, under tail- and wing-coverts sulphur-yellow. Inner webs of primaries brown. Exposed surface of all the quills and the wing-coverts like back. Inner margin of inner webs of quills pale yellow. Upper surface of rectrices like that of quills. Under surface pale brown, washed with yellow; inner webs margined with pure yellow. Shafts of quills and rectrices ruddy brown above; of quills underneath yellow at base and brown towards the end; of rectrices bright yellow throughout.

	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
♂	4.50	4.62	0.87	1.25
♀	4.35	4.25	0.87	1.12

Described from examples obtained by Mr. Everett at Surigao (N. Mindanao).

Hypothymis caelestis, sp. n.

♀. Azure. Feathers of the head grey at their insertion, and each tipped with glistening azure; a lengthened occipital crest similarly marked. Space before the eye and lores pale blue. Chin, cheeks, throat, sides of neck and upper breast rich velvety turquoise-blue, darker than the blues of the rest of the plumage. Back and upper tail-coverts with grey bases to the feathers, the extremities being blue, which is paler on the upper tail-coverts. Wing-coverts of the same shade of blue as the head. Quills dark brown externally, margined with a paler shade of blue. Lower breast, abdomen, vent, flanks, and under tail-coverts white, tinged with pale greenish blue, most intense on the flanks. Axillaries grey, tinged with pale blue. Rectrices above like the quills; underneath dark brown like under surface of the quills. Shafts of the rectrices brown above, almost white underneath. Shoulder-edge blue.

Wing 2.83 inches, tail 3.00, tarsus 0.62, culmen 0.56.

Described from a specimen obtained in the island of Dinagat (Philippines) by Mr. Everett.

Prionochilus olivaceus, sp. n.

♀. Entire upper surface, wing-coverts, and surface of closed wing uniform pure olive-green, which colour encircles the eye and covers the sides of the neck. Space before the eye, cheeks,

sides of throat, and the upper breast grey. Lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts the same grey washed faintly with olive-green, the mesial line being albescent. Chin and throat white, slightly greyish, forming a broad well-defined greyish white stripe, commencing at the chin and descending to the breast. Axillaries and under wing-coverts pure silky white. Remiges and rectrices dark brown, margined with the olive-green hue of upper plumage.

Wing 2.12 inches, tail 1.25, tarsus 0.62, culmen 0.37.

Described from an example obtained by Mr. Everett in the island of Dinagat (Philippines).

Dicæum schistaceum, sp. n.

♂. Above fuliginous ashy; below ashy white. Remiges and rectrices above dark ashy brown, underneath paler. Under wing-coverts and axillaries pure white. Base of mandible (in dry specimens) yellowish white. Apex and the maxilla pale ruddy brown.

Wings 2.25 inches, tail 1.37, tarsus 0.62, culmen 0.35.

Dicæum Everetti, sp. n.

♂. Above dark olive-green, paler on the cheeks. Chin, throat, and breast pale grey. Remainder of underparts albescent grey tinged with palish yellow. Major coverts narrowly margined with greenish yellow. Quills above dark brown, almost black, with very narrow pale olive-green external margins. Rectrices above like quills, narrowly tipped with an albescent fringe. Under wing-coverts and axillaries pure white. Bill (dry specimen) brown at tip, yellow at base.

Wing 1.94 inch, tail 1.00, tarsus 0.50, culmen 0.37.

These two species of *Dicæum* were discovered by Mr. Everett in the island of Dinagat.

Æthopyga bella, sp. n.

♂. Chin, throat, breast, and uropygium bright sulphur-yellow. Forehead, vertex, minor carpal coverts, upper tail-coverts, and upper surface of rectrices dark metallic green. Occiput, nape, and wing-coverts dark olive. Cheeks, lores, behind the eye, sides of head and neck, interscapulars, and back deep blood-red. Quills almost black, margined with dark olive. Abdomen, flanks, vent, under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts silky white, more or less tinged with pale yellow, especially on the mesial line, under tail-coverts, and carpal edge. A few blood-red feathers on the upper breast. A metallic violet spot on sides of head. A narrow line of deep blood-red runs along the rami of the mandible. A

bold metallic moustache springs from the base of the mandible, and descends the sides of the neck; the upper half violet, the lower half green.

♀. Above, wing-coverts, and edgings to quills olive-green. Uropygium bright sulphur-yellow as in ♂. Space before the eye, cheeks, ear-coverts, chin, throat, and upper breast grey tinged with yellowish olive-green. Lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts white tinged with yellow. Under wing-coverts white, faintly tinged with yellow. Quills and rectrices dark brown, margined with olive; lateral rectrices tipped with albescent olive.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.	Culmen. in.
♂	1.68	1.44	0.50	0.50
♀	1.62	1.12	0.50	0.50

Described from examples discovered by Mr. Everett at Surigao (N. Mindanao).

This species falls under Mr. Sharpe's subgenus *Eudrepanis*.

Ptilopus? incognitus, sp. n.

♀. Above, tertiaries, and wing-coverts light emerald-green. Forehead, lores, ophthalmic region, cheeks, and ear-coverts grey mixed with dingy green. Chin and throat almost pure white. Neck and sides of neck greenish grey. An ill-defined pectoral band formed of green feathers tipped with ruddy orange; breast ashy green tinged with the same colour. Flanks green. Abdomen mixed green and ashy. Under tail-coverts (which are lengthened) pale creamy white with a brown central streak. Thigh- and tarsal coverts ashy brown. Exposed upper surface of rectrices tinged with golden. Lower surface pale ashy brown, with ill-defined paler tips. Quills dark brown, margined outwardly with dark green. Secondaries with a pale narrow creamy border, still narrower on the major coverts.

Wing 5.25 inches, culmen 0.75, tarsus 0.81, tail 3.75.

Obtained at Butuan (N. Mindanao) by Mr. Everett.

The sexual symbols prefixed to all the descriptions of the Philippine birds are taken from Mr. Everett's labels.

LXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Bulimus from South Africa.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S. &c.

Bulimus (Pachnodus) drakensbergensis.

Testa angustissime perforata, trochiformis, lineis incrementi obliquis striata, striisque spiralibus minutis obsolete sculpta, tenuis,

fragilis, fusco- vel flavo-cornea; spira elevato-conica, apice sub-obtuso; anfractus 7, convexiusculi, ultimus in medio subacute carinatus, infra carinam parum convexus; apertura vix obliqua, irregulariter subquadrato-rotundata, longitudinis totius $\frac{8}{17}$ adæquans; peristoma simplex, tenue, margine *externo* in medio leviter angulato, haud expanso, *columellari* superne breviter dilatato et reflexo, perforationem angustam fere obtegente.

Long. 17, diam. supra carinam 11; aperturæ long. 8, diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Eastern slope of the Drakensberg mountains, at Lydenburg Gold-fields, Transvaal, South Africa.

There are two species closely related to each other, *B. natalensis*, Krauss, and *B. arenicola*, Benson, which also exhibit a very near relationship with the present. In substance they are much alike, being thin and semitransparent, and differ principally in form, colour, and the proportion of the whorls.

B. drakensbergensis has a more produced spire than *B. arenicola*, its nearest ally, consists of half a whorl more; the last whorl is smaller, narrower, and less acutely keeled; and the aperture is also smaller. These, together with the difference of coloration, constitute the main distinctions.

The two specimens which I now describe were presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remarks on the Yellow Ant.

PROFESSOR LEIDY remarked that recently, while seeking certain animals beneath stones in the woods near Philadelphia, he had had the opportunity of observing the yellow ant (*Formica flava*) in possession of large numbers of other insects. This fact, in itself common enough, in one respect, was new and of special interest to him, and may be so to others. In one instance a comparatively small colony of the yellow ants had three different insects in their possession, consisting of a species of *Aphis*, a *Coccus*, and the larva of an insect, probably Coleopterous. The *Aphides* were kept in two separate herds, and these were separated from a herd of *Cocci*. The larva was in the midst of one of the former herds. In a larger colony of the yellow ants there was a herd of *Aphides*, which occupied the underpart of one margin of the stone, and was almost ten inches long by three fourths of an inch in breadth. The same colony also possessed a separate herd of *Cocci*, closely crowded and occupying almost a square inch of space. In both colonies the *Aphis* and the *Coccus* were the same. The *Aphis* is pale yellow, with white tubercles on the dorsal surface of the abdominal segments. The *Coccus* is of a dark red hue. Both *Aphides* and *Cocci*, with few exceptions, adhered to the under surface of the stones, and