

Dr. Gambel states that *C. Douglasii* and *C. elegans* are opposite sexes of the same species, the female being characterized as the former, and the male as the latter; and adds, that in the Collection of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, there are two specimens procured by himself, which he says are certainly male and female of the same species, and of these the male agrees with *C. elegans*, and the female with *C. Douglasii*: notwithstanding, I am still inclined to the opinion stated above, until additional evidence of my being in error has been received.

21. *Callipepla squamata* Pl. XIX.

For the sixth division I propose the name of

DENDRORTYX,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum brevius et lateralitèr minùs compressum quàm in *Odontophoro*, fortius, ita, et apud apicem minus aduncum; mandibulâ inferiore latâ, rectâ, et utrinque denticulis duobus distinctis instructâ; tomis acutis, non introrsum curvatis; *naribus* aliquanto magnis, membranâ obtectis, et marginatis; *caput* cristatum; *orbitis* vix plumis denudatis; *alæ* breves, concavæ, primariis minùs rigidis quàm in *Odontophoro*, quintâ et sextâ longioribus; *cauda* lata, rotundata, mediocris, et e plumis duodecim rigidis confecta; *tarsi* reticulati, minùs robusti quàm in *Odontophoro*; *digitis* modicis, membranâ basali conjunctis; *digito* interiore cæteris brevior; *halluce* debili; *unguibus* paulò longis, levitèr curvatis; *marginè* interno dilatato, et acuto.

Bill shorter, and not so much compressed on the sides as in *Odontophorus*, thicker and less hooked at the point; under mandible broad, straight, and armed with two distinct dentations on each side; *tomia* sharp, but not curving inwards; *nostrils* rather large, covered and bordered with a membrane; *head* crested; *orbits* but slightly denuded of feathers; wings short and concave; primaries less rigid than in *Odontophorus*, the fifth and sixth the longest; *tail* broad, rounded at the end, proportionate to the size of the bird, and composed of twelve stiff feathers; *tarsi* spurless, reticulated, much less powerful than in *Odontophorus*; toes moderately long, united at the base by a membrane, the inner of the anterior toes the shortest; posterior toe feeble; nails rather long and slightly curved, the inner edge dilated and sharp.

Of this form there are at present three species known; they are the largest members of the whole group, being almost equal in size to a Ptarmigan or Red Grouse. Judging from the more slender structure of their tarsi and feet, I believe them to be arboreal in their habits, and the delicate but bright colouring of their bill and legs seems to me to indicate that they affect situations very different from those resorted to by the members of the genus *Odontophorus*.