subtus omnino flava, hypochondrias olivaceis; rostri maxilla nigra, mandibula cornea; pedibus carneis. Long. tota 5-0, alae 2-4, caudae 2-1, rostri a rictu 0-62, tarsi 0-9. (Deser. maris ex Volcan de Chiriqui. Mus. nostr.)
♀ adhauc ignota.

**Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (Arcé).**

This bird is a close ally of the Brazilian *Geothlypis velata*, and an interesting one on that account, its relationship with that species being closer on the whole than with *G. equinocitalis*, its nearest neighbour in point of locality. An attempt to account for this peculiar distribution has already been made¹; but as the question will have to be discussed in a more general way in the introduction to this work, it would be superfluous to refer to it here.

Like *G. velata* this species has the feathers of the postocular region grey; but it differs from its ally in the much greater extent of the black on the forehead. *G. equinocitalis* has the postocular area olive-coloured, thus differing from both the above-named species.

Since describing the type, which was then unique, other specimens have reached us, all of them bearing the distinctive characters of *G. chiriiquensis*.

The type specimen is now figured.

**5. Geothlypis caninucha.** (Tab. IX. fig. 2.)


Supra olivacea, alis et cauda concoloribus; capite summo et regione postoculare griseis; fronte angustae, loris et plumis subocularibus nigris; subtus flava, hypochondriis ochraceoscentioribus; rostro robusto incurvo, maxilla fusca, mandibula flavida; pedibus carneis. Long. tota 5-7, alae 2-4, caudae 2-6, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-93. (Deser. maris ex Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)
♀ aut ♂ juv. mari similis, sed capite inornato dorso concolori.

**Hab. Mexico, Merida (Schott ³); British Honduras (Blancaneaux); Guatemala, Retalhuleu, Patio Bolas, Dueñas ⁵; San Gerónimo (O. S. & F. D. G.); Costa Rica (J. Carmioli⁴).**

Specimens of this bird were first obtained at Dueñas in Guatemala; but they were referred to the South-American *G. equinocitalis*³, the differences between them not being then recognized. Other examples were afterwards found in Guatemala in various localities ranging in altitude from 800 to 5000 feet above the sea-level; but it is not a common bird anywhere in that country. Its chief place of resort is in low scrubby second-growth woods, and often near water, its habits much resembling those of *Geothlypis trichas*.

Costa-Rica specimens agree accurately with Guatemalan ones; but, as already stated, the Mexican bird is distinguished by its white eyelids.