regions of Southern Mexico, where it has been noticed by many collectors from Deppe to the present time. In Guatemala it is also an inhabitant of the temperate forests of both coasts, being abundant in the Volcan de Fuego as high as 6500 feet, and in Vera Paz between 4500 and 1500 feet. We always found it in humid forest searching for its food amongst the leaves, twigs, and bark of the stems of the trees, its habits being much like those of the Mniotiltidae in general. It does not occur beyond the spurs of the higher mountains of the State of Panama, being absent from the line of railway, and its place taken by allied species in the southern continent.

As indicated above, southern specimens are more olivaceous on the back, and have the middle of the vertex deeper orange. These differences have already been noticed by Prof. Baird, who suggests that they may be merely seasonal, adding at the same time that they indicate a closer relationship between B. culicivorus and B. bivittatus than usually admitted, and that these birds may ultimately be referred to that species. The absence of the distinct dark mark behind the eye separates the former from B. bivittatus; and it only remains to consider the relationship of the two Central-American races of B. culicivorus, the Mexican and Guatemalan and the Costa-Rican and Veraguan. The distinctions alluded to are of no great amount, and, moreover, not quite constant, inasmuch as the colour of the crown in Guatemalan examples varies from yellow to orange, apparently without reference to sex, and it is only the average colour of southern specimens that is deeper orange. The colour of the upper surface of Costa-Rica examples is hardly sufficiently different to justify their bearing a distinct name.

In his note on Giraud’s ‘Birds of Texas,' Mr. Sclater, while recognizing the identity of Muscicapra brasieri of Giraud, and Sylvia culicivora, Licht., says that the bird should be called Basiluterus brasieri (Giraud); and it thus passed for several years. In giving this decision, however, he overlooked Lichtenstein’s short but recognizable description of his S. culicivora, published in 1830, the latter name having some ten years’ priority.

b. Pileus obscuros inornatus, supercilium fulvum.


Saturata fuscescenti-olivacea, pilo, alis et caudae apice nigricantiibus; alarum marginibus dorso concoloribus; subitus medialiter albidus vix cervino lavatus, pectoro et hypochoenidiis fusco perfusis; uropygio et caudae dimido antico cervino-albidis; rostro corneo, pedibus eorulinis. Long. tota 5-2, alae 2-25, caudae 2-3, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-9. (Descr. maris ex Santa Fé, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Greytown (Holland); COSTA RICA (Carmiol 1), Tucuriqui (Arcé 7), Angostura and Juiz (Carmiol 8), PANAMA, Bugaba 8, Santa Fé 7 (Arcé), line of railway (Galbraith 2, M. Leannan 3).