In Central America all the members of the genus belong to the lowland forests, none being found more than 1500 feet above the sea.

The species of Hylophilus are shorter and stouter than those of Vireo, having short, rounded wings, and a narrow tail of about the same length. The bill is more conical than in Vireo, the culmen being but slightly curved towards the tip. The legs are stronger and longer in proportion than those of Vireo, and the hind toe longer.

1. Hylophilus decurtatus.


Flavicanti-olivaceus, pileo toto et capitis lateribus cinereis; oculorum ambitu et corpore subtus albidis, lateribus et crasso flavicanti-olivaceis; rostro cornei, mandibulis basi flavicante; pedibus obscure corneis. Long. tota 37, ale 2,0, caudae 1-4, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-62. (Descr. femina ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostri.)

**Hab.** MEXICO, Cordova (Sallé), Chimalapa, Tehuantepec (Sumichrast); GUATEMALA (Velasquez), Choctum, Vera Paz (O. S. & F. D. G.); HONDURAS, San Pedro (G. M. Whitely); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belét), Hato Viejo (Baxter), Greytown (Holland); COSTA RICA, Dota Mountains and Angostura, Santa Rosa (Carmiol), Tucuriqui (Arcé); PANAMA, Bugaba, Santa Fé, Chitra, Calovevora, and Castillo (Arcé), line of railway (Méleanne).

This was one of the birds described by Bonaparte in 1837 from a specimen obtained by Col. Velasquez de Leon during his fortnight’s tour in Guatemala, in which country we have since found it to be common, but only in the low-lying forest country of Northern Vera Paz, whence our bird-hunters used to obtain us a plentiful supply of specimens, and where we ourselves observed it in February 1862. These were described under the name of *H. cinereiceps*¹¹, a simple synonym of *H. decurtatus*, as Prof. Baird subsequently pointed out.³ This *Hylophilus* doubtless also inhabits the forests bordering the Pacific coast, as Mr. Lawrence includes it in his list of Prof. Sumichrast’s Tehuantepec collections.⁸ Northwards of this we have only one record of its existence, M. Sallé having met with it at Cordova; but southwards the above list of localities shows that it is found in all suitable localities as far as the line of the Panama railway. Specimens from the last-named district were named *H. pusillus*