pallide brunnea; subtus flavicans, gutturo griseoscenti-albo, pectore et lateribus ochraceoscenti-fuscos; rostro corneo, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4-3, ale 2-2, caudae 1-75, rostri a rictu 0-65, tarsi 0-65. (Descri. maris ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente (Boucard), Oaxaca; GUATEMALA, Choctum, Chisec (O. S. & F. D. G.); COSTA RICA, Angostura (Carmiol); PANAMA, Bugaba (Arcé).

H. ochraceiceps has a very similar range to that of H. decurtatus; but, though probably more common in the eastern parts of Southern Mexico, it has not yet been detected on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, nor, indeed, on the shores of the Pacific anywhere in its range until we reach its extreme limit on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui. It was first discovered by M. Boucard at Playa Vicente in 1859, and in the following year we obtained several examples from the forests of Northern Vera Paz, and in 1862 observed it ourselves in this district, the only one in Guatemala in which we know it to occur. Here it frequents the same woods as H. decurtatus, the habits of the two birds being quite similar. The sexes are alike in plumage.

4. Hylophilus viridiflavus. (Tab. XIII, fig. 1.)


Supra saturate olivaceus, dorso medio dilutioire; alis migranticibus, extus dorso concoloribus; cauda fuscescenti-olivacea unicolori; subtus pallide sulphureo-flavus, gula griseoente; subalaribus et remigium marginibus internis ventri concoloribus; rostro pallide corneo; pedibus flavicantibus. Long. tota 4-3, ale 2-3, caudae 2-0, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-7. (Descri. maris ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Santa Fé (Arcé), line of railway (McLeannan, Hicks).

This bird is very closely allied to a Colombian species, H. flavipes, Lafr.,—so much so that their distinctness is open to doubt. Mr. Sclater in his recent monograph reluctantly kept them apart, stating at the same time that the only difference he could detect consisted in the paler, more faded hue of the yellow belly of the Colombian bird, a Venezuelan example of H. flavipes being still more difficult to distinguish. With no additional materials to throw further light on the question, we follow Mr. Sclater's lead.

H. viridiflavus is easily recognized from the other Central-American species by its yellow legs, which it has in common with H. flavipes. The back is wholly olivaceous, also a distinguishing character so far as Central America is concerned.

This Hylophilus was discovered in 1861, by McLeannan and Galbraith, on the line of the Panama railway, the latter remarking that it was rare, only one having been obtained in the jungle. Since then Mr. Hicks also observed it, and a few specimens have reached us from our collector Arcé from more western parts of the State of Panama.