

oval, and surrounded by membrane, the rictal bristles rather feeble; the tarsi and feet are moderately stout, the former covered with well-defined scutellæ, the outer toe is a little longer than the inner; the wing is rounded, 4th and 5th quills longest, 3rd=6th, 2nd=7th, 1st=longest secondaries; the tail is moderate, nearly square at the end, > 3 tarsus, $> \frac{3}{4}$ wing.

1. *Mionectes olivaceus*.

Mionectes striaticollis, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328¹; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 358²; 1868, p. 628³ (nec d'Orb. & Lafr.).

Mionectes olivaceus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 111⁴; Salv. Ibis, 1869, p. 314⁵; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 196⁶; Boucard, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 63⁷; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 112⁸.

Supra viridi-olivaceus; capite summo vix obscuriore; alis et cauda umbrino-fuscis, extrorsum olivaceo limbatis, illis introrsum cervinis; macula postoculari flavida: subtus gutture toto, cum pectore et hypochondriis olivaceis, plumis omnibus medialiter flavis; abdomine medio et subalaribus flavis: rostro nigro, mandibulæ basi pallida; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5.0, alæ 2.75, caudæ 2.15, rostri a rictu 0.6, tarsi 0.6. (Descr. maris ex Chiriqui, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Barranca⁴, Dota⁴, Buena Vista (*Carmirol*), San Mateo (*Boucard*⁷); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Chitra, Boquete de Chitra, Calovevora (*Arcé*⁶), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*^{1 2}).—VENEZUELA³; ECUADOR⁸.

This *Mionectes* is readily distinguished from its near ally *M. striaticollis* by its olive head and throat, which in the other species are slate-coloured. The distribution of the two forms is rather curious. *M. striaticollis* spreads from Bolivia and Peru to Colombia, being probably found in Western Ecuador. It occurs in the trade collections of Bogota, and Salmon found it near Medellin in the Cauca valley of Colombia; this seems to be its most northern limit. *M. olivaceus* spreads over the whole of Costa Rica and the State of Panama; it occurs again in Venezuela and in Eastern Ecuador.

We have no records of the habits of *M. olivaceus*; but *M. striaticollis* according to Stolzmann* has a considerable range in the mountains of Peru, being found as high as 9300 feet above the sea at Cutervo. He adds that it frequents thick forests, keeping amongst the low herbage, but sometimes ascending into the upper part of the higher trees. Salmon obtained the eggs of *M. striaticollis* at Santa Elena in the Cauca valley; they were pure white.

2. *Mionectes oleagineus*.

Muscicapa oleaginea, Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 55¹.

Mionectes oleagineus, Cab. in Tsch. Faun. Per., Orn. p. 148²; Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 296³; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 112⁴; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 358⁵, 1879, p. 512⁶; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 147⁷, 1870, p. 196⁸; Nutt. & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 402⁹; Tacz. Orn. Pér. ii. p. 245¹⁰.

* Tacz. Orn. Pér. ii. p. 244.