

Mionectes assimilis, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, pp. 46¹¹, 366¹²; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 124¹³; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 837¹⁴; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328¹⁵, ix. p. 111¹⁶; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 556¹⁷.

Olivaceus; alis et cauda fusco-nigricantibus, pallide fulvescenti-viridi extrorsum limbatis; abdomine et subalaribus fulvis: subtus gutture et pectore cinerascanti-olivaceis: rostro nigro, mandibulæ basi rufescente; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4·8, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·0, rostri a rictu 0·65, tarsi 0·6. (Descr. maris ex Volcan de Agua, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*³), Jalapa (*de Oca*¹², *M. Trujillo*), hot region of the State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*¹⁷), Hacienda de los Atlixcos (*F. D. G.*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Vicinity of Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹³), Choctum, Coban, Lanquin, Volcan de Agua above San Diego, Retalhuleu (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*¹⁴); NICARAGUA, Los Sabalos (*Nutting*⁹); COSTA RICA, Angostura, Guaitil, Pacuar (*Carmiol*¹⁶), Turrialba (*Arcé*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Bugaba⁸, Boquete de Chitra⁸, Calovevora⁸, Santa Fé⁷ (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{5 15}).—SOUTH AMERICA, from Colombia⁶ to Bolivia⁴, Amazons valley⁴, Eastern Brazil¹, and Guiana⁴.

Mr. Sclater separated the Mexican and Guatemalan form of this species under the name of *M. assimilis*, defining it as of larger size, as having a longer bill, and with the throat and neck more tinged with ash-colour. The difference of dimensions between the northern and southern forms is slight and not more than can be found in a series of either of them. The difference in the colour of the throat is not very pronounced, and though more apparent in northern examples seems to be less evident in those from Costa Rica and the State of Panama, so that the two forms blend so gradually the one into the other that we think they should both pass under the title *M. oleagineus*. In South America *M. oleagineus* enjoys a wide range over nearly the whole of the tropical portion of the continent, for it is not until we come to Southern Brazil that we find a race that is perhaps distinct, having a dark grey head and darker fulvous abdomen; this is the *M. rufiventris* of Cabanis.

Little has been recorded of this species. In Guatemala we found it only in the heavily forested country of Vera Paz, where it occurs from near the sea-level to an elevation of upwards of 4000 feet, and on the mountain-slopes stretching towards the Pacific Ocean. In Mexico its range does not extend beyond the forests of the hotter portions of the State of Vera Cruz, and it has not been noticed on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, though a little further south it occurs at Retalhuleu.

In British Guiana Mr. H. Whitely obtained specimens near the sea-level at Bartica Grove and at an altitude of 3500 feet in the mountains of Roraima.