

LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon, Cabanis in Tschudi's Fauna Per. p. 161 (1845) (type *L. superciliaris*, Cab.); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 114.

Leptopogon contains eleven or twelve species, all belonging to the Neotropical region, only three of which enter our fauna, viz. the typical species, *L. superciliaris*, which reaches Costa Rica and has an extended range in South America; *L. pileatus*, one of the doubtful forms of the Brazilian *L. amaurocephalus*, found only in part of Central America and the Mexican State of Vera Cruz; and *L. flavovirens* of Panama.

Leptopogon has a bill shaped much as in *Mionectes*, but the nostrils are more linear and are overhung by a membrane; the rictal bristles are more strongly developed, the tarsi comparatively shorter, and the feet weaker; the 3rd, 4th, and 5th quills are nearly equal and longest, 2nd > 6th, 1st < longest secondaries; tail long, nearly = wing, = 4 tarsus.

1. *Leptopogon superciliaris*.

Leptopogon superciliaris, Cab. in Tsch. Fauna Per. p. 161, t. 10. f. 2¹; Salv. Ibis, 1870, p. 115²; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 197³; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 613⁴; Tacz. Orn. Pér. ii. p. 246⁵; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 115⁶.

Supra viridi-olivaceis; pileo toto plumbeo; superciliis albo et cinereo variegatis; macula auriculari fusca; alis et cauda nigricantibus viridi-olivaceo limbatis, illarum tectricibus rufescenti-ochraceo terminatis: subtus gutture toto usque ad pectus griseo-olivaceo; abdomine viridi-sulphureo: rostro et pedibus plumbeis, mandibulæ basi pallida. Long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·5, rostri a rictu 0·65, tarsi 0·65. (Descr. exempl. ex Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Carmirol*²); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, Calovevora (*Arcé*³). — COLOMBIA⁶; ECUADOR⁶; PERU^{1 5}; BOLIVIA⁶.

Leptopogon superciliaris was discovered by Tschudi in Peru, where it has since been found in many places by Jelski and Stolzmann up to an elevation of 4000 feet. It spreads southwards to Bolivia, where Buckley met with it, and it is also found in Colombia, as skins of it occur in the trade collections of Bogota. In Ecuador it is found on both sides of the Cordillera, as we have skins of it obtained by Buckley at Sarayacu and others from the Balzar Mountains near Guayaquil; but between the eastern and western birds Dr. Taczanowski and Graf von Berlepsch trace some differences and call the western one *L. s. transandinus*. The head seems to be a trifle greener, but the difference is not greater than what we find between birds of opposite sexes from the State of Panama. Our Central-American examples have the tips of the wing-coverts a little less rufescent than those from more southern localities, with the exception of Bolivia; our only skin from that country has hardly any rufescent tint on these feathers.

L. superciliaris probably lives in forests lying at a higher elevation than those frequented by *L. pileatus*, but our information concerning both species is very meagre.