

## 2. *Leptopogon flavovirens*.

*Tyrannula flaviventris*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328<sup>1</sup>.

*Leptopogon flavovirens*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 472<sup>2</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 119<sup>3</sup>.

Supra olivaceus; alis et cauda nigricantibus, illis distincte olivaceo-albido marginatis et bifasciatis, hac olivaceo limbata; oculorum ambitu albo: subtus olivaceo-flavidus, mento albicante; subalaribus dilutioribus: rostro corneo, mandibula pallida; pedibus plumbeis; iride (ave viva) brunnea. Long. tota 4.2, alæ 2.1, caudæ 2.0, rostri a rictu 0.6, tarsi 0.7. (Descr. exempl. typ. ex Panama. Mus. G. N. Lawrence.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, line of Railway (*M'Leannan*<sup>1 2</sup>).

This species is closely allied to *L. tristis*, Scl. & Salv., which may have to be merged with it when a better series of specimens is available for comparison. Compared with our only specimen of *L. tristis* from Bolivia the type of *L. flavovirens* is rather brighter olive-colour on the back, the wing-bars are more confluent and not so much broken into spots as in *L. tristis*. The latter bird, too, has a distinct spot on several of the median secondaries on the outer web near the tip which we do not see in *L. flavovirens*.

The type specimen in Mr. Lawrence's collection, which we now have an opportunity of describing, is the only example we have seen of this species. It was contained in one of M'Leannan's collections made on the Isthmus of Panama. It was found on high trees.

## 3. *Leptopogon pileatus*.

*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 384<sup>1</sup> (nec Cabanis); Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 399<sup>2</sup>; P. Z. S. 1864, p. 358<sup>3</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328<sup>4</sup>.

*Leptopogon pileatus*, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1865, p. 414<sup>5</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1869, p. 319<sup>6</sup>; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 197<sup>7</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 117<sup>8</sup>.

Olivaceus; capite toto summo umbrino-brunneo; alis et cauda nigricanti-brunneis, extrorsum ochraceo-olivaceo limbatis, illarum tectricibus pallide umbrino terminatis: subtus gutture toto usque ad pectus pallide olivaceo; abdomine medio flavo-olivaceo; subalaribus et alis intus pallide umbrinis: rostro corneo, mandibulæ basi albicante; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4.8, alæ 2.4, caudæ 2.1, rostri a rictu 0.65, tarsi 0.5. (Descr. exempl. ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Boucard*<sup>1</sup>), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA<sup>5</sup>, Choctum (*O. S. & F. D. G.*<sup>2</sup>); COSTA RICA, Valza (*Carmirol*<sup>6</sup>); PANAMA, Calovevora (*Arcé*<sup>7</sup>), Lion-Hill Station (*M'Leannan*<sup>3 4</sup>), San Pablo Station (*O. S.*).

This is a northern race of the Brazilian *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*, from which it differs but slightly; the size is considerably less, the crown of the head rather darker, and the under wing-coverts, as well as the inner margin of the wing-feathers, of a darker umber tint.

For some years our bird was not considered to be separable from *L. amaurocephalus*, but in 1865 Dr. Cabanis named it *L. pileatus* from Guatemalan examples. Since then the latter title has been adopted.

The range of this species seems to be strictly confined to the denser hot tropical forests, and at present has only been found in such districts in Mexico and Guatemala