

Supra olivaceo-viridis; capite summo obscure cinereo, medialiter læte flavo suberistato; loris et capitis lateribus cinereis albo intermixtis; alis et cauda nigricantibus, extrorsum olivaceo-viridi stricte limbatis: subtus gula albicante; pectore pallide cinereo; abdomine crisso et subalaribus pallide sulphureis: rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 4.7, alæ 2.5, caudæ 2.3, tarsi 0.6, rostri a rictu 0.6. (Descr. maris ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO, Tres Marias I. (Grayson¹¹, Forrer), Cordova (Sallé¹³), Jalapa (M. Trujillo), Alvarado (Deppe), Merida in Yucatan (Schott⁹), Muges I. (Gaumer), Cozumel I. (Benedict¹², Gaumer); GUATEMALA (Skinner³), Coban⁵, Cahabon, Choctum, Retalhuleu (O. S. & F. D. G.), Volcan de Agua (O. S.); COSTA RICA, Barranca, Guaitil, Grecia (Carmirol⁸); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Chitra⁶, Boquete de Chitra⁶, Calovevora⁶ (Arcé), Lion Hill (M. Leannan^{4 7}).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Bolivia¹⁵; Brazil; Paraguay¹⁴?

It is quite possible that this bird should bear the name of *M. viridicata* (Vieill.), which was based upon a bird of Paraguay, the "Contramaestre pardo verdoso corona amarilla" of Azara; but until specimens are examined from that country it is safer to continue the use of Mr. Sclater's name, *Elainea placens*, bestowed upon a Mexican bird which formed part of M. Sallé's first collection made in the vicinity of Cordova¹³.

The species enjoys a wide range in our country, being abundant in Guatemala in the more heavily forested parts of the temperate and hot districts. We found it especially abundant in the cocoa-plantations near Retalhuleu in the Pacific coast district of Guatemala. Here it frequented the lower branches of the forest trees, its habits being similar to those of the arboreal species of the family. The northern range of *M. placens* reaches the Tres Marias Islands, where both Grayson and Forrer met with it, but where it is not common. It occurs nowhere else in Western Mexico, but in the forests of the eastern slope of the mountains it has been found in several places.

M. placens occurs rarely in Yucatan, but appears to be very common on the island of Cozumel. Mr. Ridgway seemed doubtful whether the bird of this island was really the same as that of the mainland, but with many specimens from both places before us we do not see any grounds for their separation.

2. *Myiopagis macilvaini*.

Elainea macilvainii, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. x. p. 10¹.

Elainea caniceps?, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 359²; Salv. Ibis, 1874, p. 315³.

Præcedenti similis, sed crista pallida et fasciis alarum duabus obviis, distinguenda. (Descr. feminæ ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. PANAMA, Lion-Hill Station (M. Leannan²).—VENEZUELA? ¹.

In 1864 Sclater and Salvin considered this Panama bird to belong probably to *E. caniceps* (Sw.), recognizing at the same time *E. elegans* of Pelzeln as distinct². In his recent revision of the Tyrannidæ, Mr. Sclater unites the so-called *E. caniceps* with