

pallida; pedibus saturate plumbeis. Long. tota 3·70, alæ 1·95, caudæ 1·45, rostri a rictu 0·4, tarsi 0·6. (Descr. exempl. ex Cozumel I., Yucatan. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas ⁶ ⁷, Arizona ¹⁰ ¹¹.—MEXICO, Xenotencal and Aldama in Tamaulipas (*W. B. Richardson*), Mazatlan, San Blas (*Grayson* ⁵), Presidio near Mazatlan (*Forrer*), San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé* ¹), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast* ⁹), Merida in Yucatan (*Schott* ⁴), Cozumel I. (*G. F. Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Escuintla (*O. S.* ³); NICARAGUA, Corinto (*O. S.*).—ECUADOR ⁸; BRAZIL, Bahia (*Mus. nostr.*).

The specimen described above is of rather small dimensions, another larger one from the same source has a wing 2·1 inches long, and is as large as one from the vicinity of Mazatlan. The birds found along the Mexican frontier in Arizona and the valley of the Rio Grande have been separated by Mr. Brewster, and recognized by Mr. Ridgway as *O. imberbe ridgwayi* and *O. imberbe*, the former being described as larger and greyer with hardly any sulphur-yellow tint to the lower plumage, and with a bill larger and thicker. This race extends, according to Mr. Ridgway, as far south as Mazatlan. We have a specimen from the last-named locality, but are unable to see wherein it differs from our series from more eastern and southern places. Moreover, it seems to us that an example from Sarayacu in Ecuador and two from Bahia in Brazil are not sufficiently distinct to admit of separation. The former is a young bird the latter adult, slightly darker in general tint, and with somewhat darker heads and greyer chests.

Mr. Sennett first discovered this species in the valley of the Rio Grande at Lomita ⁶, where others have since been found by Mr. Frazer ⁹. Mr. Richardson has now sent us specimens from the State of Tamaulipas on the southern side of the valley.

The Arizona birds were shot by Mr. F. Stephens near Tucson, where, however, they were not common. The males he describes as having a habit of perching on the tops of trees and uttering a singular song at sunrise.

We only met with *O. imberbe* on one occasion in Guatemala, when a female was secured in January near Escuintla, others being observed in the vicinity. Our two specimens from Nicaragua were shot, 16th March 1863, close to Corinto on the Pacific coast; they are both young birds in their first plumage. On both occasions the birds were observed on the outer branches of forest-trees on the edge of clearings.

2. *Ornithion pusillum*.

Myiopatis pusilla, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 58 ¹; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 106 ².

Ornithion pusillum, ScL. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 577 ³; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 126 ⁴.

Camptostoma imberbe, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 473 ⁵; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 86 ⁶.

Camptostoma flaviventre, ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 358 ⁷, 1867, p. 576 ⁸; Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 197 ⁹; Ibis, 1885, p. 294 ¹⁰.

Præcedenti similis, sed dorso toto olivaceo, fasciis alarum duabus sordide albis et corpore subtus flavicante distinguendum.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Arcé* ⁹), Lion-Hill Station (*M^cLeannan* ⁵ ⁷). — COLOMBIA ¹; AMAZONS VALLEY ² ⁸; TRINIDAD ⁶; GUIANA ¹⁰.