

Elainea frantzii was first described by Mr. Lawrence from specimens obtained by Dr. von Frantzius in Costa Rica¹, and soon afterwards the same species was named *E. pudica* by Mr. Sclater, whose description was based upon examples from Colombia, Venezuela, and Chiriqui⁹. In 1879⁵ it was recognized that both descriptions referred to the same species.

In Guatemala *E. frantzii* is a local bird, as our specimens were all obtained on the slope of the mountains between the volcanos of Agua and Fuego at elevations varying between 5000 and 1500 feet above the sea-level. Here it frequented the forests which so densely clothe these mountains.

On the island of Omotepe in the lake of Nicaragua Mr. Nutting found this species rather common, usually in the dense woods⁶: this would be at an elevation of a few hundred feet above the sea.

In Costa Rica this species is common, according to Mr. Nutting, who says it frequents hedgerows in the neighbourhood of San José⁷; though found on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui⁴ it seems absent from the rest of the State of Panama. In Colombia and Venezuela it reappears, and was found breeding near Medellin, in the Cauca valley, by Salmon⁵, who describes its eggs as white with a few small spots near the larger end. The nest is placed on a low branch of a tree.

SUBLEGATUS.

Sublegatus, Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 172 (type *S. glaber*, Scl. & Salv.) ; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 157.

Sublegatus is like *Elainea* in general appearance, but has a much wider bill, nearly round nostrils at the end of the nasal fossa, with no membrane along the anterior and lower edges; the bill itself is wide and the edges slightly convex, the width at the gape being more than half the length of the tomia; the rictal bristles are moderately developed, the tarsi and toes much as in *Elainea*; the 3rd, 4th, and 5th quills are nearly equal and longest; 6th < 2nd, 1st = 8th; the tail is moderate and slightly emarginate, < wing, = 4 tarsus.

This genus was founded on *S. glaber* of Venezuela, a species we now find inseparable from *Elainea arenarum* of Costa Rica, the latter being the older specific title.

Three species are included in *Sublegatus*, spread over a wide area, extending from Costa Rica to the Argentine Republic.

1. *Sublegatus arenarum*. (*Elainea arenarum*, Tab. XXXVI. fig. 3.)

Elainea arenarum, Salv. P. Z. S. 1863, p. 190¹; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 112²; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307³; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 153⁴.

Sublegatus glaber, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 171, t. 13. f. 2⁵; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 333⁶; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 157⁷.