

Empidonax atrirostris, Lawr. Pr. Ac. Phil. 1871, p. 234⁸; cf. Salv. Ibis, 1874, p. 316⁹.

Muscicapa griseicollis, Licht. Mus. Ber. (apud Sclater)¹⁰.

Supra fuscus; dorso olivaceo vix tincto; pileo, alis et cauda nigricantibus, tectricibus alarum (ad apices), secundariis extrorsum et caudæ apice pallide fuscis: subtus ad medium pectus cinereus; abdomine et subalaribus pallide flavis: rostro et pedibus nigricantibus. Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·75, caudæ 2·6, tarsi 0·7, rostri a rictu 0·55. (Descr. maris ex Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Punta Arenas (*O. S.*¹).—COLOMBIA^{6 7}; VENEZUELA⁵.

A single male specimen shot by Salvin when in company with Captain J. M. Dow in the outskirts of the town of Punta Arenas in March 1863 is the only example that has yet been obtained of this species within our limits. On comparing the types of *E. arenarum* and *Sublegatus glaber* we find them not specifically different, so that this bird must be removed from *Elainea* and transferred to *Sublegatus*, its short stout bill and moderately developed bristles rendering it an abnormal member of *Elainea*.

The identification of these birds extends the range of *Sublegatus arenarum* to Colombia and Venezuela, Mr. Wyatt having found it in the former country⁶, and Mr. Göring in the latter⁵, and skins of it also occur in the trade collections of Bogota.

LEGATUS.

Legatus, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 46; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 155 (type *Tyrannus albicollis*, Vieill.).

This genus contains but one species, which is spread over nearly the whole of tropical America from the eastern slopes of the Cordillera of Southern Mexico to Paraguay and South Brazil.

The character of the coloration of *L. albicollis* differs in many respects from that of the genera near which it is placed, and, though resembling *Myiozetetes* so far as the head is concerned, differs in having a striped breast and flanks.

The bill is wide, the width at the gape being rather more than three quarters the length of the tomia; the culmen is gradually curved from the forehead; the nostrils are at the lower anterior edge of the nasal fossa, which is large and covered with membrane, the rictal and frontal bristles are short, leaving the nostril completely exposed; the tarsi are short and covered with scutellæ; the toes rather short, the outer and inner toes being nearly equal; the 2nd and 3rd quills are the longest, 3rd > 1st, 1st = 5th; tail moderate and slightly marginate, = $\frac{3}{4}$ wing, = 4 tarsus.

1. *Legatus albicollis*.

Tyrannus albicollis, Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 89¹.

Legatus albicollis, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 472², viii. p. 177³, ix. p. 112⁴; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 359⁵; Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 197⁶; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 155⁷.