

Elænia variegata, Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297⁸.

Legatus variegatus, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 366⁹, 1864, p. 175¹⁰; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 123¹¹; Cab. J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 245¹²; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328¹³, ix. p. 112¹⁴; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307¹⁵; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557¹⁶.

Supra brunneus; capite summo saturatiore, crista celata flava ornato et linea alba undique circumcincto; loris et regione parotica nigricanti-brunneis; alis et cauda nigricantibus, illarum secundariis et tectricibus stricte albido limbatis: subtus pallide flavis; pectore et hypochondriis fusco maculatis; gutture albo; stria utrinque rictali fusca: rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 6·2, alæ 3·7, caudæ 2·55, tarsi 0·75, rostri a rictu 0·6. (Descr. maris ex Cordova, Mexico. Mus. Brit.)

Hab. MEXICO, State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*¹⁶), Jalapa (*de Oca*⁹), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Cordova (*Sallé*⁸), Atoyac and Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹¹), Las Salinas, Cahabon (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); COSTA RICA^{12 14 15}, San José⁴ (*v. Frantzius, Carmiol*), Tucuriqui, La Barranca (*Arcé*), Guaitil⁴, Turrialba⁴ (*Carmiol*); PANAMA, Bugaba⁶, Chitra⁶ (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{2 5 13}), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*).—SOUTH AMERICA⁷, from Colombia to Guiana and South Brazil¹.

A tropical species of very wide range. *Legatus albicollis* occurs throughout our region as far north as the mountain-slopes of the State of Vera Cruz; it thence spreads over Eastern Guatemala and crosses to the western side of Central America in Nicaragua, and in Costa Rica and the State of Panama is doubtless found on both sides of the mountain-range. We have no record of it in Western Mexico, the isthmus of Tehuantepec, or any portion of the Pacific coast-region of Guatemala.

In South America *L. albicollis* is found everywhere in the hotter districts as far south as Southern Brazil. It is the Paraguayan “Suiriri choreado siu roxo” of Azara, upon whose description Vieillot founded his name¹.

The Mexican bird was at one time separated under the name of *L. variegatus*, Sclater⁸, on its supposed larger size and brighter colours. It has now been proved that some southern examples are fully as large as Mexican. The smallest of our series are from the State of Panama and Costa Rica. The Mexican birds are a little brighter yellow on the under plumage, but the difference is very slight and moreover variable.

This species is essentially an inhabitant of the hotter forest-region. Sumichrast says that it is confined to such districts in the State of Vera Cruz¹⁶, and the specimens we have received from there confirm this statement. In Guatemala we met with it in similar places; one shot at Cahabon was in a tree in the outskirts of the village.

The nest and eggs are, we believe, unknown.

MYIOZETETES.

Myiozeta, Bonaparte, Consp. Syst. Orn. p. 30 (1854).

Myiozetetes, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 46; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 159.

Myiozetetes is a well-marked genus, but contains several species the limits of which are not readily defined. Mr. Sclater recognizes seven species, but as we are unable to