

separate *M. texensis* from *M. similis* we reduce this number to six. Three of these are found within our limits, viz. the widely ranging *M. similis*, *M. cayennensis* of northern South America, which enters our fauna as far as Costa Rica, and *M. granadensis* of western South America, which ranges northwards to Nicaragua.

The last-named bird belongs to the section of the genus which has no white superciliary mark, the other two to the section where this mark is present.

Myiozetetes belongs to the group of genera which have the supranasal feathers and bristles very fully developed, so that the nostrils themselves are almost covered; the nostrils are at the lower anterior end of the nasal fossa, are open but surrounded above and behind by membrane; the bill is strong, compressed, and rather wide, the width at the gape being more than half the length of the tomia; the rictal bristles are long, extending along two thirds of the bill; the tarsi are stout and covered with scutellæ; the wing is rounded, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th quills nearly equal and longest, 6th > 1st, = 7th; tail moderate and very slightly emarginate, $< \frac{4}{5}$ wing, tarsus = $\frac{1}{5}$ wing.

1. *Myiozetetes cayennensis*.

Muscicapa cayennensis, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 327¹.

Elainea cayennensis, Cass. Pr. Ac. Phil. 1860, p. 144².

Myiozetetes cayennensis, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 295³; Salv. Ibis, 1885, p. 295⁴; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 160⁵.

Myiozetetes marginatus, Lawr. Ibis, 1863, p. 182⁶; Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 8⁷, ix. p. 112⁸; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307⁹.

Myiozetetes texensis, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 513¹⁰.

Supra saturate olivaceus; capite summo nigro, crista aurantiaca subcelata ornato; fronte et superciliis cum gutture albis; alis et cauda nigricantibus, illarum primariis medialiter rufo limbatis, illis quoque subtus ad basin rufescentibus: subtus flavissimus; subalaribus concoloribus: rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 6.0, alæ 3.3, caudæ 2.75, tarsi 0.7, rostri a rictu 0.75. (Descr. exempl. ex Paraiso, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Carmirol*^{8 9}); PANAMA, Paraiso Station (*Hughes*), Lion Hill (*M'Lean-nan*^{3 6}), Turbo (*C. J. Wood*²).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹⁰, Ecuador⁵, Venezuela⁵, Guiana⁴.

This is the oldest known species of the genus, having been described by Linnæus. It is, moreover, the only one of this section found in Guiana, so that its determination can hardly be a matter of doubt. Its range extends along the northern portion of South America, and on the western side as far south as Ecuador. It enters our fauna and spreads northwards as far as Costa Rica. Panama specimens were described by Mr. Lawrence under the name of *M. marginatus*, but he compared it with *M. similis*, from which it can readily be distinguished.

Salmon, who found its nest at Medellin in Colombia¹⁰, describes the eggs as white, spotted, especially at the larger end, with red; they thus, as might be expected, resemble those of *M. similis*.