

value, and in themselves variable, so much so that they cannot always be depended upon. Thus a specimen from Coban and one from Minas Geraes are not distinguishable specifically, and we see no reason why this species should be separated any more than *Tyrannus melancholicus*, which has even a wider range.

Regarding dimensions, to which Mr. Sclater calls attention², no dependence can be placed, as we have Mexican specimens fully as large as others from Brazil; the smallest of our series being from Costa Rica and the State of Panama.

The name *M. similis* was applied by Spix to the bird of the Amazons valley¹. Mr. Sclater, who admits the distinction between the bird of South-east Brazil (*M. erythropterus*) and that of the rest of Tropical America (exclusive of Guiana) with considerable reluctance, calls a specimen from Pebas in the Amazons valley *E. texensis*; it follows that whatever the ultimate status of the South-Brazilian bird may be, all the rest should take Spix's title. We therefore apply *E. similis* to the Mexican and Central-American bird without hesitation.

The name *Tyrannula texensis* was given by Giraud to a bird supposed to have been shot in Texas, and the species has been admitted into the North-American fauna on the strength of this statement. We have not as yet been able to trace it beyond Aldama in Tamaulipas, that is the edge of the lowland tropical forest. On the Pacific side of Mexico, Mazatlan is our most northern record. In Central Mexico and the southern side of the Rio Grande valley we have not yet traced it.

M. similis is a very familiar bird throughout our region, being found everywhere in open places from the sea-level to a height of 5000 or 6000 feet in the mountains. It is noisy and conspicuous, like the equally abundant *Tyrannus melancholicus*.

At Dueñas, in Guatemala, it builds in the month of May a nest of small roots and strong grass of light construction and covered over, having a large hole in the side. The eggs, generally three in number, are of a rich creamy white, thinly spotted at the obtuse end with red; they measure, axis 10.25 lines \times 8 lines¹⁰.

3. *Myiozetetes granadensis*.

Myiozetetes granadensis, Lawr. Ibis, 1862, p. 11¹; Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 473², ix. p. 112³; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 359⁴, 1867, p. 279⁵; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307⁶; Salv. Ibis, 1872, p. 318⁷; Nutting & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. pp. 384⁸, 402⁹; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 163¹⁰.

Præcedenti similis, sed capite summo griseo nec nigricante, superciliis albis absentibus distinguendus. (Descr. maris ex San Pablo, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*⁷), Los Sabalos⁹ and Sucuyá⁸ (*Nutting*), Blewfields River (*Wickham*⁵); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Orosi (*Carmirol*^{3 6}); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*McLeannan*^{1 2 4}).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

M. granadensis can readily be distinguished from either of the preceding species by