

its greyer head and the absence of the white superciliary stripe so conspicuous in both the allied forms.

Its range is restricted to the western portions of the South-American continent from Peru northwards; the limit of its range in this direction being Nicaragua, where Mr. Nutting speaks of it as abundant at Sucuyá⁸.

PITANGUS.

Pitangus, Swainson, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 165 (1827); Sci. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 174.

This genus contains ten species, if we include the abnormal *P. parvus*, Pelz., which is perhaps more naturally placed in *Megarhynchus*. These are distributed over the greater part of the Neotropical Region from Northern Mexico to the Argentine Republic, a section of the genus with white under surface being well represented by four species in the Bahamas and West-Indian Islands. In our region *P. derbianus* is the only one which is nearly universally spread; but in the State of Panama the southern *P. lictor* occurs, and there also *P. albovittatus* is found, a little known species not hitherto noticed elsewhere.

Pitangus belongs to the group of Tyrannidæ which has the supranasal feathers elongated, extending over the maxilla so as to completely cover the nostrils; the latter are open and nearly circular, and without any overhanging membrane; the bill itself is very strong, the culmen slightly decurved and terminating in a prominent hook, the sides of the bill are nearly straight, converging gradually from the gape to the tip, the width at the gape is considerably less than half the length of the tomia, the rictal bristles are well developed; the tarsi are short but strong, and the toes strong, the middle toe long, the lateral ones short and subequal; the 3rd and 4th quills are equal and longest, 5th > 2nd, 1st = 8th; tail moderate, square, < $\frac{4}{5}$ wing, tarsus = $\frac{1}{5}$ wing.

1. *Pitangus derbianus*.

Saurophagus derbianus, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 44, t. 36¹; Finsch, Abh. nat. Ver. zu Bremen, 1870, p. 329².

Pitangus derbianus, Sci. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297³, 1859, p. 366⁴, 1864, p. 176⁵; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 175⁶; Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 56⁷; Sci. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 120⁸; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 837⁹; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 63¹⁰; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. pp. 114¹¹, 201¹²; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 26¹³; Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 286¹⁴; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557¹⁵; v. Frantz, J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307¹⁶; Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. v. p. 407¹⁷; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 394¹⁸; Salv. P. Z. S. 1883, p. 424¹⁹; Boucard, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 448²⁰; Nutting & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. pp. 374²¹, 384²²; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vii. p. 500²³; Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 154²⁴.

Tyrannus sulphuratus, Sw. Phil. Mag. new ser. i. p. 368²⁵.

Lanius flavus, Licht. Preis-Verz. mex. Vög. p. 2 (cf. J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 58²⁶).

Saurophagus guatemalensis, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1852, p. 462²⁷.

Supra brunneus; capite nigro; fronte, superciliis cum linea nuchali conjunctis albis; crista verticali magna flava, lateribus suis nigro intermixtis: subtus flavus, subalaribus concoloribus; gutture albo: alis fuscis,