

remigibus omnibus (præter primum) usque ad rhachides rufis, pogoniis internis pro majorem partem rufis; cauda fusca, extrorsum stricte rufo limbata, pogoniis internis quoque plerumque rufis: rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 9.0, alæ 4.9, caudæ 3.6, tarsi 1.05, rostri a rictu 1.4. (Descr. exempl. ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. Brit.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Lower Rio Grande valley ¹⁷.—MEXICO, Rio Camacho in Nuevo Leon (*Armstrong*), Aldama, Xicotencal, Altamira, Tampico, all in Tamaulipas (*Richardson*), Zacatecas (*Wollweber* ¹), Mazatlan (*Grayson* ¹⁴, *Bischoff* ¹⁴ & *Forrer*), Plains of Colima (*Xantus* ¹⁴), Acapulco (*A. H. Markham* ¹⁹, *Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Chietla, Acatlan (*Ferrari-Perez* ²⁴), State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast* ¹⁵). Colipa (*F. D. G.*), Jalapa (*de Oca* ⁴), Cordova (*Sallé* ³), Atoyac, Teapa (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Alvarado (*Deppe*), Chihuitan ¹³, Sta. Efigenia ¹³, Tapaná ¹³, Tonola (*Sumichrast*), Tabi in Yucatan (*F. D. G.*), Merida in Yucatan (*Schott* ¹²), Buctzotz in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*), Meco I., Mujeres I., Cozumel I. (*G. F. Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Orange Walk (*G. F. Gaumer*), Belize (*Leyland* ⁷, *O. S.* ⁸, *Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo ¹⁰, Dueñas ⁸, Escuintla, Retalhuleu (*O. S.* & *F. D. G.*); HONDURAS, Omoa (*Leyland* ⁷), San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely* ⁹); NICARAGUA, San Juan del Sur ²¹ and Sucuyá ²² (*Nutting*); COSTA RICA, San José ²³ and La Palma ¹⁸ (*Nutting*), Sta. Anathole (*v. Frantzius* ¹⁶), Santa Ana (*M. Lopez* ¹¹).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad ⁶.

Specimens of this species from all parts of our region are very uniform in their coloration, but in the northern portion of South America the rufous colour of the outer surface of the wings is more developed, and thus a species or race has been separated under the name of *P. rufipennis*. It is somewhat remarkable that no specimens of this form have yet been found in Panama, Costa Rica being the southern recorded limit of *P. derbianus*. From this it would appear that the ranges of the latter species and of *P. rufipennis* are separated by a considerable interval. The northern limit of the range of this Tyrant extends to the lower Rio Grande valley, and we have many specimens from the frontier States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon; thence it spreads all through the hot and temperate regions on both sides of the Cordillera, its limit in altitude reaching about 5000 feet. Grayson says:—"This is a common and abundant species, inhabiting the western and north-western parts of Mexico. I found it equally as common in Tehuantepec as in the region of Mazatlan, where its loud shrill notes of *hip-see-dee hip-see-dee* may be heard at all seasons of the year, but more particularly during the breeding-season, when it is excessively garrulous. It is more frequently met with in the neighbourhood of freshwater streams and lagoons, and I have often seen them dart into the water after water-insects and minnows that were swimming near the surface not unlike a Kingfisher, but they usually pursue and capture on the wing the larger kinds of Coleoptera and Neuroptera, swallowing their prey entire after first beating it against a branch. They are usually in pairs, but I have also seen as many as twenty about a stagnant pool watching its turbid water for insects and small fish, for which they seem to have a great partiality."