

The nest of this species is very large, and its construction differs from that of all the Tyrannidæ of which we have any knowledge except *Myiozetetes texensis*. It is dome-shaped or covered, with the entrance on the side, whilst the other species build a nest saucer-shaped. The nest of the Bull-headed Flycatcher is usually placed in the forks of branches of very thorny trees, twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground; it is composed of very coarse material of either straw or lichen, sometimes both; the lining, however, is of firmer and more elastic fibres. Other birds sometimes make their nests in the same or nearest tree, such as *Myiozetetes texensis*, *Cacicus melanicterus*, and *Icterus pustulatus*.

In Guatemala *P. derbianus* builds its nest in April and May: one found at Dueñas was a large loose structure with a great deal of superfluous matter about it, its entrance being at one side: it was composed entirely of small twigs, and placed at the end of a branch about twenty feet from the ground: another, taken at San Gerónimo, had two openings, but one seems to be the rule. A favourite haunt is the banana-groves, where the nest may be found wedged in among the clusters of fruit. The eggs are slightly pear-shaped, of a pale creamy-white colour spotted and blotched with brick-red; they vary considerably in size and colour, especially as to the magnitude and density of the spots.

We never noticed *P. derbianus* feeding on fish and water-insects, as described by Grayson; but Mr. Hudson ascribes similar habits to *P. sulphuratus* in the Argentine Republic.

## 2. *Pitangus lictor*.

*Lanius lictor*, Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 49<sup>1</sup>.

*Saurophagus lictor*, Gray & Mitch. Gen. B. i. p. 246, t. 62<sup>2</sup>; Burm. Syst. Ueb. ii. p. 462<sup>3</sup>.

*Pitangus lictor*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 327<sup>4</sup>; ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 359<sup>5</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1885, p. 296<sup>6</sup>; ScL. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 178<sup>7</sup>.

*Muscicapa cayennensis*, Wied, Beitr. iii. p. 846<sup>8</sup> (nec Linn.).

Supra olivaceo-fuscus; capite nigro, fronte, superciliis cum linea nuchali albis, crista magna flava, plumis nigro terminatis; uropygio ferrugineo tincto: subtus flavus, subalaribus concoloribus; alis fuscis, extrorsum striete rufo marginatis, introrsum ad basin fulvis: rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 6·3, alæ 3·4, caudæ 2·7, tarsi 0·8, rostri a rictu 1·0. (Descr. maris ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*<sup>4 5</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia<sup>7</sup>, Guiana<sup>6</sup>, Amazons valley<sup>7</sup>, and Brazil<sup>3</sup>.

A species of wide range in Tropical South America, which just enters our fauna, reaching the line of the Panama Railway. Here *M'Leannan* found it and sent specimens both to Mr. Lawrence and ourselves.

Though like *P. derbianus* in general colour it may at once be distinguished by its much smaller size and slender bill.

Though specimens occur in the trade collections sent from Bogota we have no record