

of the existence of this species in Ecuador, Peru, or Bolivia. It thus appears that its range hangs to the northern and eastern portions of South America rather than to the western.

3. *Pitangus albobittatus*.

Pitangus albobittatus, Lawr. Ibis, 1862, p. 11¹; Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 471²; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 178³.

Supra olivaceus; alis et cauda nigricanti-fuscis vix olivaceo limbatis; pileo et litura a rostro utrinque per oculos ducta nigricanti-brunneis, superciliis latis ad nucham conjunctis albis, stria verticali læte flava aurantio haud tincta: subtus flavus, gula alba; subalaribus flavis, remigum pogonio interno flavido-albo, haud castaneo: rostro brevi ad basin lato, robusto, nigro; pedibus nigris. Long. tota 6·3, alæ 3·15, caudæ 2·6, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 0·65. (Descr. maris exempl. typ. ex Panama. Mus. G. N. Lawrence.)

Hab. PANAMA, Line of Railway (*M'Leannan & Galbraith*^{1 2}).

This bird differs in many respects from *P. lictor*, which is also found on the Isthmus of Panama. It has a shorter stouter bill, the crest is wholly yellow without any admixture of orange, the back is more olivaceous, and neither the rump nor the margins of the wings above or below have any chestnut colour.

The bird also somewhat resembles in general colour *Myiozetetes cayennensis*, but that species, besides its smaller bill with its curved culmen, has an orange crest, and the edges of the wing-feathers inside and out are, like those of *Pitangus lictor*, chestnut.

We have recently had an opportunity of examining Mr. Lawrence's type, which is the only specimen we have seen. It was contained in one of M'Leannan and Galbraith's collections made on the line of the Panama Railway.

So like is *P. albobittatus* in general colour to *M. cayennensis* and *P. lictor* that its apparent rarity may be due to its having been mistaken by collectors for one or other of those birds.

SIRYSTES.

Sirystes, Cabanis & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 75 (1859) (type *S. sibilator*); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 181.

Sirystes contains three rather closely allied though sufficiently defined species, whereof *S. albogriseus* is alone found in the State of Panama, *S. albocinereus* in the Amazons valley, and *S. sibilator* in Eastern Brazil. In coloration they somewhat resemble the Antillean species of *Pitangus*, but are destitute of the occipital crest.

In many respects *Sirystes* resembles *Pitangus*, but the bill is not nearly so strong, and is wider in proportion to its length, the width at the gape being half the length of the tomia, the sides are slightly concave, the supranasal feathers cover the nostril, and the rictal bristles are strong; the tarsi and feet are more feeble than in *Pitangus*; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quills are longest, 1st = 7th; the tail is rather long = $\frac{5}{6}$ wing, tarsus < $\frac{1}{5}$ wing.