

1. *Sirystes albogriseus*. (Tab. XXXVII. fig. 1.)

Lipangus albogriseus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 9¹.

Sirystes albogriseus, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 156²; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 182³.

Supra cinereus; uropygio albo; capite summo nigro; loris fuliginosis; alis nigris, secundariis et tectricibus late albo marginatis; cauda nigra, stricte albo terminata: subtus albus; gutture et hypochondriis cinereo tinctis: rostro corneo, mandibula ad basin albicante; pedibus nigricantibus. Long. tota 7·3, alæ 4·1, caudæ 3·5, tarsi 0·8, rostri a rictu 0·9. (Descr. exempl. ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*²), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*¹).

Very little is known of this species, the first specimen of which was sent by M'Leannan to Mr. Lawrence, who described it under the name of *Lipangus albogriseus*¹. We have since received two specimens from the State of Panama, but we are not informed of the exact spot where they were obtained. The species most nearly allied to the one under consideration is *S. albocinereus* of the valley of the Upper Amazons. This differs in having the wing-coverts much more narrowly edged with greyish white.

MYIODYNASTES.

Myiodynastes, Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. xxxviii. p. 657; Notes Orn. p. 87 (1856); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 182 (type *Muscicapa audax*, Gm.).

Hypermitres, Cabanis, J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 247 (type *Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus*, Tsch.).

This genus is divisible into two well-marked sections—one characterized by the breast and flanks being conspicuously marked by black guttate spots, in the other the under surface is uniformly coloured.

In our region we find two of the former section, viz. *M. luteiventris* and *M. audax*, nearly universally distributed, and one of the second, *M. hemichrysus*, restricted to Costa Rica and the adjacent parts of the State of Panama.

Of the first section we find it impossible to recognize more than three species, though this view differs from that of several authorities on the subject. Thus Mr. Ridgway in his 'Manual of North-American Birds' (p. 332), omitting all mention of *M. solitarius*, recognizes two species, *M. luteiventris* and *M. audax*; but divides the latter into three races, *M. audax* proper, *M. a. nobilis*, and *M. a. insolens*. We, so far as the number of species are concerned, confirm Mr. Ridgway's views, but we fail to discriminate his subspecies of *M. audax*. Mr. Sclater in his recent revision of the Tyrannidæ divides this section of the genus into four species, namely *M. luteiventris*, *M. nobilis*, *M. audax*, and *M. solitarius*. We now merge *M. nobilis* and *M. audax* under the latter name, and somewhat alter the range defined of all the species, except *M. solitarius*.

The question of distribution of these *Myiodynastes* is very singular, for with few exceptions wherever *M. luteiventris* is found *M. audax* occurs with it, and moreover *M. solitarius* overlaps the range of *M. audax* in many places. In spite of this concurrent range each form keeps its characters with great precision.