

The bill of *Myiodynastes*, like that of the genera just dealt with, is strong, but not so elongated as that of *Pitangus*, being wider at the gape, the proportion of which to the length of the tomia is rather more than 1 to 2, the sides are slightly convex, the supranasal feathers and nostrils are as in *Pitangus*, the tarsi and toes are moderately strong; the 2nd and 3rd quills are the longest, 1st=6th; tail moderate and nearly square, $< \frac{3}{4}$ wing, tarsus = $\frac{1}{6}$ wing.

a. *Corpus subtus, pectore et lateribus guttatis.*

1. ***Myiodynastes luteiventris.***

Myiodynastes luteiventris, Bp. Compt. Rend. xxxviii. p. 657¹; Not. Orn. p. 87² (descr. nulla); Sci. P. Z. S. 1859, pp. 42³, 366⁴, 383⁵, 1864, p. 176⁶; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 183⁷; Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 56⁸; Sci. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 120⁹; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 837¹⁰; Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 75¹¹; Cab. J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 250¹²; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557¹³; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 114¹⁴; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 26¹⁵; Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 287¹⁶; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 308¹⁷; Salv. Ibis, 1872, p. 318¹⁸; Tacz. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 537¹⁹, 1882, p. 21²⁰; Henshaw, Wheeler's Rep. v., Zool. p. 346, t. 14 (1875)²¹; Boucard, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 448²²; Ridgw. Man. N. Am. B. p. 332²³; Tacz. Orn. Pér. ii. p. 290²⁴.

Tyrannus audax?, Sci. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 297²⁵.

Supra pallide brunneus, vix olivaceo lavatus, plumis singulis medialiter nigricantibus; uropygio et cauda castaneis, illo nigro guttato hujus rectricibus medialiter nigricantibus; alis quoque nigricantibus, secundariis et tectricibus omnibus albido distincte extrorsum limbatis; capite summo crista celata flava ornato, fronte cana, superciliis et stria malari utrinque albidis: subtus sulphureus, gutture albo, mento et stria utrinque gulæ nigricantibus, pectore et hypochondriis conspicue nigro striatis: rostro nigricante, mandibulæ basi pallida; pedibus nigris. Long. tota 7.75, alæ 4.6, caudæ 3.4, tarsi 0.75, rostri a rictu 1.15. (Descr. maris ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Arizona²¹.—MEXICO, Rio Comacho in Nuevo Leon (*F. B. Armstrong*), Sierra Madre above Ciudad Victoria in Tamaulipas (*W. B. Richardson*), Yaleta in Sonora (*W. Lloyd*), Mazatlan (*Grayson*¹⁶, *Xantus*¹⁶), Presidio near Mazatlan (*A. Forrer*), mountains of Colima (*Xantus*¹⁶), Acapulco (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*¹³), Jalapa¹¹ (*de Oca*⁴, *M. Trujillo*), Cordova (*Sallé*⁴²⁵), Juquila (*Boucard*⁵), Orizaba (*Botteri*⁴), Atoyac (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Tapana (*Sumichrast*¹⁵), Buctzotz in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*³⁷), Peten (*Leyland*⁸), Savana of Santo Toribio (*O. S.*), Cahabon, Choctum (*O. S. & F. D. G.*), Escuintla (*L. Fraser*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*¹⁰); SALVADOR, La Union (*J. M. Dow*); NICARAGUA (*Delattre*¹²), Chontales (*Janson*¹⁸); COSTA RICA (*Hoffmann*¹²), Irazu (*H. Rogers*), Barranca¹⁴, Turrialba¹⁴, and Santa Rosa⁷ (*Carmioli*), Birris (*Zeledon*¹⁴), San Mateo¹⁷, Cervantes¹⁷ (*v. Frantzius*); PANAMA (*M. Leannan*).—EASTERN ECUADOR; PERU²⁴.

Bonaparte's name for this species was based upon specimens brought from Nicaragua