

by Delattre. The bird is common in Costa Rica, but in the State of Panama *M. audax* is the prevalent species, while in South America we only know of its occurrence from a single specimen * obtained by Buckley in Eastern Ecuador; Dr. Taczanowski, however, includes it in the birds of Peru¹⁹.

The most northern point reached by this species is probably the Chiricahua Mountains in Southern Arizona. Here Mr. W. H. Henshaw met with old and young birds in August 1874. They were discovered at the mouth of one of the deep ravines which intersect the mountains in every direction²¹. In Nuevo Leon Mr. Armstrong found it not far to the south of the Rio Grande, and it also occurs in the eastern Sierra Madre above Ciudad Victoria at an elevation of 5000 feet above the sea. Further south it appears to be equally common both on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the mountains. Grayson, who met with it at Mazatlan, considered it to be migratory, as he only found it in the months of May and June nesting in the tall trees of the woods. He believed that it passed southwards during the winter months.

In Guatemala it frequents the low-lying land on both sides of the cordillera, occurring in the brushwood rather than the denser forests of mixed trees. In such a situation Salvin obtained a specimen near Santo Toribio, a hamlet on the road from Cahabon to Peten.

2. *Myiodynastes audax*.

Muscicapa audax, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 934¹.

Myiodynastes audax, ScL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 43²; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 185³; ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 514⁴; Salv. Ibis, 1885, p. 296⁵.

Myiodynastes nobilis, ScL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 42⁶; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 183⁷; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 295⁸, viii. p. 178⁹, ix. p. 114¹⁰; ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 360¹¹; v. Frantzius, J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 307¹²; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 148¹³, 1870, p. 198¹⁴; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 394¹⁵.

Myiodynastes audax, nobilis et insolens, Ridgw. Man. N. Am. B. p. 332¹⁶.

Præcedenti similis, sed fronte, superciliis et stria utrinque malari ochraceo-albidis, mento albo; abdomine toto albo, nonnunquam vix flavo tineto: rostro plerumque majore mandibula pro maiorem partem pallida. (Descr. maris ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra Madre above Ciudad Victoria in Tamaulipas (*W. B. Richardson*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Mirador (*Sartorius*¹⁶), Buctzotz in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*); COSTA RICA, Barranca (*Carmirol*¹⁰), San Mateo (*J. Cooper*¹⁰), Barranca, Cervantes, Turrialba (*v. Frantzius*¹⁰), Bebedero (*Arcé*); PANAMA, David (*Hicks*⁹), Chitra¹⁴, Calobre¹⁴, Bugaba¹⁴, Santa Fé¹³ (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{8 11}), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*), Chepo (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia⁴, Ecuador³, Venezuela³, Guiana⁵.

* This appears in Mr. Selater's catalogue under the name of *M. nobilis*, but it has all the characteristics of *M. luteiventris*, viz. yellow under surface, black chin, grey forehead, and white superciliary and malar stripes.

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