

The range of this species coincides, to a great extent, with that of *M. luteiventris*. For though it has not yet been noticed in Southern Arizona, it occurs with the allied species in the Sierra Madre of Tamaulipas, and thence southwards along the eastern slope of the mountains of Vera Cruz into Yucatan, Costa Rica, Panama, and a large portion of Northern South America. It has not yet been traced in Western Mexico or Guatemala, but is doubtless found in the latter country.

*M. nobilis* is said to differ from *M. audax* in being "brighter, and the breast-spots narrower," but with the series before us we cannot fix any such difference to any particular district. Nor is it otherwise with *M. a. insolens*, the bill of which is said to be shorter, and the upper plumage devoid of rusty tinge.

Mr. Sclater speaks of his *M. nobilis* as an intermediate form passing into *M. luteiventris* and *M. audax* at the northern and southern extremities of its range. We only find this to be the case as regards *M. audax*, for we can always distinguish *M. luteiventris* by the characters upon which Mr. Ridgway lays stress.

The fact of two closely allied species being found together is no doubt difficult of explanation, and we have no solution to offer. So far as our specimens go it appears that the sexes are alike in both species.

Salmon, who found the nest and eggs of *M. audax* in the Cauca valley of Colombia<sup>4</sup>, describes the former as made of fern-stalks and twigs, and placed in the fork of a tree or high bush; the eggs are white spotted with red.

b. *Corpus subtus immaculatum*.

3. **Myiodynastes hemichrysus.** (Tab. XXXVIII. fig. 1.)

*Hypermitres chrysocephalus*, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 246<sup>1</sup>.

*Hypermitres hemichrysus*, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 247<sup>2</sup>; Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 193<sup>3</sup>.

*Myiodynastes hemichrysus*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 114<sup>4</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 188<sup>5</sup>.

*Myiodynastes superciliaris*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 470<sup>6</sup>.

Supra olivaceus, uropygio fuscescentiore; capite summo nigricanti-olivaceo, crista magna celata flava ornato; superciliis elongatis et stria utrinque malari latescenti-albis; fascia lata a naribus per oculos nigra; alis et cauda fuscis; secundariis intimis albido extrorsum limbatis; tectricibus et primariis internis rufo limbatis; rectricibus utrinque rufo marginatis: subtus flavus; gula albicantiore; hypochondriis olivaceis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 8.0, alæ 4.0, caudæ 3.35, tarsi 0.75, rostri a rictu 1.15. (Descr. maris ex Calovevora, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Av. juv. cristam celatam caret.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA (v. *Frantzius*<sup>1 4</sup>), Barranca (*Carmirol*<sup>6</sup>); PANAMA, Chitra, Calovevora, Calobre (*Arcé*<sup>3</sup>).

This species is a near ally of the Andean *M. chrysocephalus*, from which it may be distinguished by the clearer yellow of its throat and under surface. Its range is very restricted, as it is not found beyond the mountains of Costa Rica and the adjoining part of the State of Panama. No member of this section of the genus is found on the line of