

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*), Tampico (*W. B. Richardson*), State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*¹⁵), Misantla, Jalapa (*F. D. G.*), Jalapa (*Sallé, de Oca*¹¹), Cofre de Perote (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Botteri*), Atoyac (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Vera Cruz (*Richardson*), Tehuantepec (*Deppe*³), Teapa (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Guichicovi, Chihuitan, Sta. Efigenia (*Sumichrast*²²), Merida in Yucatan (*Schott*²¹), Buctzotz and Peto (*G. F. Gaumer*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹², *Constancia*⁷), Yaxcamnal, Choctum, San Gerónimo, Barranco Hondo, Volcan de Agua above San Diego, Savana Grande, Volcan de Fuego (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); HONDURAS, Taulevi (*Taylor*¹³), San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*¹⁸); NICARAGUA, San Juan del Sur⁵, Omotepe I.⁶ (*Nutting*), Chontales (*Belt*), Greytown (*Holland*¹⁹); COSTA RICA, Barranca, San José, Grecia, Turrialba (*Carmirol*²⁰), Irazu (*H. Rogers, v. Frantzius*), La Palma (*Nutting*⁴); PANAMA, Calovevora, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), Paraiso (*Hughes*), Panama (*M'Leannan*^{14 17}).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Guiana, Ecuador, Amazons valley, and Southern Brazil.

Only one species of this genus is now admitted, the common *M. pitangua*, which ranges throughout Tropical America from Southern Mexico to South Brazil. The only specimen that at all departs from the normal type is a male from Presidio, near Mazatlan; this has the top of the head grey rather than black. It is the only record we have of the existence of the species in Western Mexico, but without a larger series for comparison we do not think it advisable to do more than note the fact of its difference. The northern range of *M. pitangua* does not extend quite so far as that of *Pitangus derbianus*, Tampico being its limit on the eastern side of the cordillera. Sumichrast speaks of it as frequenting both the hot and temperate country¹⁵. Our specimens from this district were obtained from the slopes of the Cofre de Perote down to the port of Vera Cruz. In Guatemala too its vertical range is very considerable, as it is to be found as high as 5000 feet in the Volcan de Fuego down to the level of the sea. It is one of the commonest birds throughout our region.

MUSCIVORA.

Muscivora, Cuvier, Leç. An. Comp. tab. 2 (1800) (type *Todus regius*, Gm. apud G. R. Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 2, p. 42 (1842)); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 191.

In this remarkable genus the development of the crest, characteristic of so many species of Tyrannidæ, is carried to a much greater extent than in any other form, and constitutes one of its most marked features.

Four species are now recognized as belonging to *Muscivora*, all of them strictly birds of hot tropical forests of the Neotropical Region. The single species of our country is found in such situations from Southern Mexico to the State of Panama, and in the most northern parts of Colombia. *M. occidentalis* is the bird of Western Ecuador, *M. regia* that of Guiana and the Amazons valley, and *M. swainsoni* that of the forests of Eastern Brazil.