

The bill in *M. mexicana* is long but rather slightly formed, the culmen very gradually depressed, but the terminal hook large, the sides are convex, converging gradually towards the tip; the nostrils are open, and nearly round, the supranasal feathers covering the membranous base of the nasal fossa, but not extending, except as bristles, over the nostrils themselves; the rictal bristles are very strong and long; the tarsi and toes are feeble; the 3rd and 4th quills are longest, 5th > 2nd, 2nd = 6th, 1st = longest secondaries; tail moderate and nearly square,  $< \frac{5}{8}$  wing, tarsus  $> \frac{1}{6}$  wing.

*Muscivora* is allied to *Myiobius* in many respects, especially as regards the great development of the rictal bristles, and this group of genera seem to us out of place between *Megarhynchus* and the *Empidonax* group. When the Tyrannidæ are again revised their relationship to *Platyrhynchus* and *Rhynchocyclus* is worth consideration.

### 1. *Muscivora mexicana*. (Tab. XXXIX. figg. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.)

*Muscivora mexicana*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 295<sup>1</sup>, 1858, p. 301<sup>2</sup>; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 193<sup>3</sup>; Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 56<sup>4</sup>; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 124<sup>5</sup>; P. Z. S. 1864, p. 360<sup>6</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. pp. 295<sup>7</sup>, 329<sup>8</sup>, ix. pp. 114<sup>9</sup>, 201<sup>10</sup>; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 26<sup>11</sup>; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 148<sup>12</sup>, 1870, p. 198<sup>13</sup>; Cat. Strickl. Coll. p. 312<sup>14</sup>; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 308<sup>15</sup>; Boucard, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 63<sup>16</sup>; 1883, p. 448<sup>17</sup>; Salv. & Godm. Ibis, 1879, p. 202<sup>18</sup>; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 395<sup>19</sup>; Nutting & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 402<sup>20</sup>.

Supra brunneus; crista permagna coccinea chalybeo-purpureo terminata; uropygio pallide cinnamomeo; alis nigricantibus dorsi colore limbatis; secundariis et tectricibus alarum pallide fulvo terminatis; cauda cinnamomea, dimidio apicali brunnescentiore: subtus fulvus; pectore et hypochondriis fusco variegatis; rostro obscure brunneo, mandibula pallidiore; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 7.0, alæ 3.5, caudæ 2.8, tarsi 0.7, rostri a rictu 1.2. (Descr. maris ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed crista aurantiaca nec coccinea distinguenda.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova, Acatepec (*Sallé*<sup>1</sup>), Tapana, Sta. Efigenia (*Sumichrast*<sup>11</sup>), Merida in Yucatan (*Schott*<sup>10</sup>), Panabá (*Gaumer*<sup>17</sup>); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*<sup>5</sup>), Rancho Chahak, Rancho Tuilhá on track to Peten, Choctum, Chisec, El Paraiso (*O. S. & F. D. G.*), Coban (*L. L. Dillwyn*<sup>14</sup>); HONDURAS, Chilomo (*Leyland*<sup>4</sup>); NICARAGUA, Los Sabalos (*Nutting*<sup>20</sup>); COSTA RICA, Mirabayes, Bebedero (*Arcé*), Atenas (*v. Frantzius*<sup>9</sup>), San Ramon (*Boucard*), La Palma (*Nutting*<sup>19</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui<sup>13</sup>, Mina de Chorchá<sup>13</sup>, Calovevora<sup>13</sup>, Chitra, Calobre, Santa Fé<sup>12</sup> (*Arcé*), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*<sup>678</sup>).—NORTHERN COLOMBIA<sup>17</sup>.

This beautiful species was first described by Mr. Sclater from specimens obtained near Cordova, in Southern Mexico, by M. Sallé<sup>1</sup>; but the first example sent to Europe was probably the one in Strickland's collection, obtained near Coban, in Guatemala, in 1849<sup>14</sup>. Its range in Mexico is probably confined to the forests of the southern portion of that country, extending from Southern Vera Cruz to Yucatan and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but it appears to be nowhere abundant. In Guatemala it is much more