

*R. brevirostris* section, but with softer plumage, longer secondaries in comparison with the primaries, and the male with the web of the outermost primary normal and not serrated.

Mr. Sclater recognizes two species as belonging to this genus, but we doubt if there is more than one ranging from the State of Panama to the mountain-slopes of Eastern Ecuador.

In the form of the bill there is little to distinguish *Cnipodectes* from *Myiobius*, but the rictal bristles are not so fully developed as in the typical species of *Myiobius* (*M. barbatus* &c.), though not differing from *M. navius* in this respect. The wings are short and much rounded, 3rd, 4th, and 5th quills longest, 2nd=6th, 1st=8th, the longest secondaries =6th primary; the tail is rounded, a little < wing, tarsus = $\frac{1}{4}$  tail.

### 1. *Cnipodectes subbrunneus*.

*Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1860, pp. 282<sup>1</sup>, 295<sup>2</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 473<sup>3</sup>.

*Cnipodectes subbrunneus*, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 281<sup>4</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 197, t. 16<sup>5</sup>.

*Cnipodectes minor*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1883, p. 654<sup>6</sup>; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 197<sup>7</sup>.

*Myiochanes*, sp.?, Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 360<sup>8</sup>.

Supra olivaceo-brunneus; alis fuscis fulvo limbatis; cauda brunnea unicolore: subtus obscure olivaceus; pectore et hypochondriis brunneo lavatis; alis intus et subalaribus pallide fulvis: rostro nigricante, mandibula pallida; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.8, caudæ 2.5, tarsi 0.6, rostri a rictu 0.75. (Descr. maris ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*<sup>3 8</sup>).—COLOMBIA<sup>5</sup>, ECUADOR<sup>1 2</sup>, and PERU<sup>5</sup>.

Mr. Sclater has recently separated this species into a larger and smaller race, the Panama bird being placed with the latter. From the specimens before us we notice that both large and small forms occur together at Chamicuros on the Upper Amazons (whence the type of *C. minor* came), and also in Western Ecuador; nor is the difference in size a sexual character, if the sexes of the specimens before us have been rightly determined. Five of them are marked males, two of them being of the small form and three of the large. Under the circumstances we think it best to recognize only one species. At the same time we notice that the Panama birds are rather more olivaceous on the belly, but they hardly differ from a Colombian specimen from Salmon's collection.

### MYIOBIUS.

*Myiobius*, Gray, List Gen. Birds, ed. 1, p. 30 (1840) (type *Muscicapa barbata*, Gmel.); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 198.

*Myiobius* is a characteristic Tyrannine genus, the wide bill and elongated rictal bristles of all the species rendering them especially adapted for preying on insects. The genus is strictly a Neotropical one, and spreads from Southern Mexico to the Argentine Republic. The number of species contained in it is about twenty-three,