

which are divisible into several groups, most of which are represented by the five species found within our boundaries.

Of the typical form we have two species, *M. sulphureipygius*, which occurs throughout Central America, and *M. barbatus*, the prevalent southern bird, which enters our fauna as far north as Costa Rica. These have wings without cross bands, dark tails, and a sulphur rump. The males, too, are crested. The little *M. fulvicularis* has no crest, the rump is coloured like the back, and the tail cinnamon: this is a bird of wide range, represented in Guiana by *M. erythrurus*; it reaches Costa Rica in our fauna. *M. navius* not only occurs in the State of Panama, but has a wide range in South America as far south as Buenos Ayres: the breast of this species is more or less streaked, and the head crested. Lastly, we have *M. capitalis*, a rather abnormal bird of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, about which we know very little. It has been transferred to *Mitrephanes* by Mr. Ridgway, but is certainly more out of place there than in *Myiobius*. The rictal bristles are not so fully developed as in the typical birds.

M. sulphureipygius has a wide bill, the width at the rictus being about half the length of the tomia. The nasal fossa is extended forwards, and the nostrils are large and open at the end; the rictal bristles extend beyond the end of the bill; the tarsi and feet are rather feeble; the wings are much rounded, the 4th quill longest, 3rd = 5th, 2nd = 6th, 1st much < the rest; tail slightly emarginate, = $\frac{6}{7}$ wing, > 3 tarsus.

1. *Myiobius barbatus*.

Muscicapa barbata, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 933¹.

Myiobius barbatus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328²; Salv. Ibis, 1885, p. 295³; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 199⁴.

Myiobius atricaudus, Lawr. Ibis, 1863, p. 183⁵; Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 8⁶; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 360⁷; Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 198⁸; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 396⁹.

Supra obscure olivaceus; crista verticali flava celata; uropygio sulphureo; tectricibus caudæ superioribus et cauda ipsa nigris; alis nigricantibus, dorsi colore extrorsum limbatis: subtus pallide flavus; pectore et hypochondriis fulvo lavatis; subcaudalibus fuscis: rostri maxilla fusca, mandibula pallida; pedibus obscure corylinis. Long. tota 4·6, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2·3, tarsi 0·7, rostri a rictu 0·55. (Descr. exempl. ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed cristam flavam caret.

Hab. COSTA RICA, La Palma (Nutting⁹); PANAMA, Calovevora (Arcé⁸), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*^{2 5 6 7}).—COLOMBIA⁴ and ECUADOR⁴ to AMAZONS VALLEY⁴, GUIANA^{1 3}, and BRAZIL⁴.

The country of the typical *M. barbatus* is Guiana, and on comparing specimens from there and the State of Panama we find no material difference. On an average the tails of birds from the latter country are rather blacker than those from Guiana, but the difference is quite insignificant.

La Palma, in Western Costa Rica, seems to be the extreme limit of the range of this species within our country. Here Mr. Nutting met with it, but it is probably