

more abundant in the State of Panama, whence specimens have been sent us from various places.

Wherever it occurs in Central America the allied *M. sulphureipygius* occurs with it, the two species living independently in the same words. *M. barbatus*, however, has a much wider southern range, whilst *M. sulphureipygius* is found further northwards nearly to the extreme limits of the hot tropical forests of Eastern Mexico.

## 2. *Myiobius sulphureipygius*.

*Tyrannula sulphureipygia*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 296<sup>1</sup>.

*Myiobius sulphureipygius*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 384<sup>2</sup>; Ibis, 1873, p. 373<sup>3</sup>; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 200<sup>4</sup>; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 399<sup>5</sup>; Cassin, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1860, p. 144<sup>6</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 8<sup>7</sup>, ix. p. 114<sup>8</sup>; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 148<sup>9</sup>, 1870, p. 198<sup>10</sup>; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557<sup>11</sup>; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 308<sup>12</sup>; Nutting & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 402<sup>13</sup>.

*Myiobius citrinopygius*, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 67<sup>14</sup>.

*Myiobius mexicanus*, Licht. Mus. Berol. (fide Cabanis<sup>15</sup>).

Præcedenti similis, sed pectore et hypochondriis ferrugineo lavatis. (Descr. maris ex Rio de la Pasion. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>15</sup>, State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*<sup>11</sup>), Cordova (*Sallé*<sup>1</sup>), Playa Vicente (*Boucard*<sup>2</sup>), Valle Real (*Deppe*), Cozumel I. (*G. F. Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Rio de la Pasion, Choctum<sup>5</sup> (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*<sup>3</sup>), Los Sabalos (*Nutting*<sup>13</sup>); COSTA RICA, Angostura (*Carmirol*<sup>8</sup>), Tucuriqui (*Arcé*), La Palma (*Nutting*); PANAMA, Chiriqui<sup>10</sup>, Bugaba<sup>10</sup>, Calovevora, Calobre<sup>10</sup>, Santa Fé<sup>9</sup> (*Arcé*), Panama Railway (*M'Lean*<sup>7</sup>), Truando (*Wood*<sup>6</sup>).

The first specimens of this species sent to Europe were probably those obtained by Deppe at Valle Real in Mexico, which remained undescribed under Lichtenstein's MS. name, *M. mexicanus*, in the Berlin Museum. In 1856 Mr. Sclater received examples from M. Sallé which he named *M. sulphureipygius*, comparing the species with the allied *M. barbatus*. The range of this bird in Mexico appears to be extremely limited, and probably strictly confined to the hot low-lying forests of the State of Vera Cruz. It also occurs on the island of Cozumel, whence Mr. Gaumer sent us a single specimen. It is found too in British Honduras and in some abundance in Northern Vera Paz in the heavily forested country, lying at an elevation of about 1500 feet above the sea. We are not aware that it inhabits the forests bordering the Pacific Ocean on the western side of the cordillera, or indeed in any part of the west coast until we come to Costa Rica and the State of Panama. In these last-named countries it occurs together with *M. barbatus*, but not beyond the Isthmus of Darien, which appears to be the extreme limit of its range in this direction.

*M. sulphureipygius* inhabits the dense forest, living amongst the lower branches of the forest trees. Its nest and eggs are unknown.