

3. *Myiobius fulvigularis*, sp. n.

Myiobius cinnamomeus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 328¹.

Myiobius erythrurus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 472², ix. p. 114³; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 148⁴, 1870, p. 198⁵; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 203 (partim)⁶.

Supra olivaceo-cinereus; alis extus, uropygio et cauda cinnamomeis: subtus omnino fulvus; gula paulo pallidiore: rostro corneo, mandibula pallida; pedibus corneis. Long. tota 3·5, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·55, tarsi 0·55, rostri a rictu 0·5. (Descr. maris ex Santa Fé. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Angostura and Pacuar (*Carmirol*³); PANAMA, Bugaba⁵, Vibalá, Santa Fé⁴, Chepo (*Arcé*), line of Railway (*M'Leannan*¹²).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Amazons valley.

We have hitherto considered this bird inseparable from the Guiana *M. erythrurus*, but having received a fair series of specimens from British Guiana we are able to make an accurate comparison, and find that the Guiana bird can be distinguished by its greyer throat and less olivaceous head and back; the belly, too, is paler fulvous. *M. erythrurus* seems to be strictly confined to Guiana, whereas the bird we now describe enjoys a wide range, reaching Costa Rica in its north-western extension. It appears to be not uncommon throughout the State of Panama.

4. *Myiobius nævius*.

Muscicapa nævia, Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 34¹.

Myiobius nævius, Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 148², 1870, p. 198³; Scl. & Hudson, Arg. Orn. i. p. 151⁴; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. ix. p. 209⁵.

Supra brunneus; uropygio paulo dilutiore; crista celata flava; alis et cauda fusco-nigricantibus; alarum tectricibus fulvo terminatis, fasciis duabus formantibus; secundariis internis quoque fulvo extrorsum limbatis: subtus sordide albidus; pectore et hypochondriis fusco guttatis. Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·2, caudæ 2·0, tarsi 0·6, rostri a rictu 0·55. (Descr. exempl. ex Santa Fé, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. PANAMA, Castillo, Calovevora³, Santa Fé² (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*).—SOUTH AMERICA from Colombia to Buenos Ayres⁴.

Some birds of this species have the crest rufous, others yellow, and we suspect that the former will prove to be males, the latter females, but dissected specimens do not altogether confirm this view.

Myiobius nævius has a very wide range over Tropical America, where it is one of the commonest birds, skins being nearly always found in the trade collections of Brazil and elsewhere. The bird of Western Ecuador has been separated under the name of *M. crypterythrurus* and that of the eastern slope of the Andes of Ecuador as *M. cryptoxanthus*, both birds being hardly separable from *M. nævius*.

From Central America but few specimens have reached us, and those all from the State of Panama. Some of these came from the low-lying forest tract crossed by the Panama Railway, others from the more mountainous parts further to the westward.

We have no account of its habits in Central America, but in the Argentine Republic,