

overlooked by subsequent writers. Mr. Ridgway makes no reference to *Tyrannula affinis*, and the name does not appear in Mr. Sclater's recently published catalogue.

The latter author, though he otherwise adopts, almost in its entirety, Mr. Ridgway's classification of *Empidonax*, does not admit the distinctness of *E. fulvipectus*, Lawr., from *E. obscurus*. But with a more extensive series before us we have little difficulty in separating them by the characters pointed out above.

E. affinis occurs throughout the valley of Mexico, together with *E. obscurus* and the species next described as *E. canescens*, all of them being equally common. It also occurs with *E. obscurus* at La Parada, in the Sierra Madre del Sur, and northwards in the Sierra Madre of Durango and Sonora. Whether the three birds occupy different areas in the breeding-season remains to be proved.

13. *Empidonax canescens*, sp. n.

E. obscurus quoque affinis, sed corpore supra multo magis griseo, dorso vix olivaceo tincto: subtus usque ad pectus griseus, gutture medio albicante, abdomine albicante flavo vix lavato: rostro angusto elongato, mandibula ad basin pallida. Long. tota 5.8, alæ 3.1, caudæ 2.6, tarsi 0.7, rostri a rictu 0.7. (Descr. maris ex Mexicalcingo prope urbem Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO, Ixtapalapa, Culhuacan, Huipulco, Coapa, Mexicalcingo, and Chimalpa, near city of Mexico (*Ferrari-Perez*).

In Prof. Ferrari-Perez's collection of birds made during the winter and spring months of 1887-88 are many specimens of this species, all taken in the valley of Mexico and the surrounding hills. Compared with *E. obscurus* and *E. affinis* it is a much greyer bird, with a longer narrower bill. Two specimens, in ragged plumage, *q* and *r* of Mr. Sclater's Catalogue, and there considered young birds of *E. obscurus*, belong to this species.

B. *Pileus niger*.

14. *Empidonax atriceps*. (Tab. XL. fig. 3.)

Empidonax atriceps, Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 198¹; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 413².

Mitrephanes atriceps, Ridgw. Ibis, 1886, p. 461³; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 220⁴.

Supra fuscus; uropygio et collo postico paulo dilutioribus; pileo toto nigro; alis et cauda nigricanti-fuscis, secundariis et tectricibus alarum majoribus sordide albo marginatis; rectricibus utrinque extimis extrorsum albo limbatis: subtus ochraceo-fuscus; gula et ventre imo albicantibus; loris et macula postoculari albidis; campterio et subalaribus sordide albis: rostri maxilla nigra, mandibula flava; pedibus nigris. Long. tota 4.5, alæ 2.3, caudæ 2.0, tarsi 0.6. (Descr. exempl. typ. ex Volcan de Chiriqui. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*⁴), Pirris (*J. Cooper*³); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*¹).

This very distinct species was discovered by our collector Arcé on the southern slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui, and it has since been found in Costa Rica.

Mr. Ridgway, followed by Mr. Sclater, places *E. atriceps* in the genus *Mitrephanes*, but we still think it fits much better in *Empidonax*. It has no crest, the tail is not