

Long. tota 7.0, alæ 4.4, caudæ rect. med. 2.5, rect. lat. 2.85, tarsi 0.6, rostri a rictu 0.95. (Deser. maris ex Sierra Madre, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, from Canada southwards.—MEXICO, Rio de Papagaio in Guerrero (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Hacienda de las Escobas (*F. B. Armstrong*), Sierra Madre above Ciudad Victoria (*W. B. Richardson*), State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*²⁰), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Botteri*¹⁸), Cordova (*Sallé*¹⁵), La Parada (*Boucard*), Cacoprieto (*Sumichrast*⁵); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹⁹), Coban, Dueñas (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); COSTA RICA (*Hoffmann*¹⁶), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre⁶ (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; PERU¹¹.

It is possible that Lichtenstein's *Muscicapa mesoleuca*, described as "*Graugrünlich, mit weisslicher Kehle und dergl. Bauch*," is meant for this species; and, if so, the name has one year's priority over Swainson's *Tyrannus borealis*. But, though the specific name is suggestive, the description is very meagre, so that we are not disposed to displace the specific name *borealis* in favour of *mesoleucus** for this *Contopus*. Mr. Sclater's use of the same name in 1859 was made without reference to Lichtenstein's prior application of it. *Contopus mesoleucus* of the later author is certainly a synonym of *C. borealis*.

Though this species is rare in the Atlantic States of North America, it enjoys a wide summer range in the northern districts from Massachusetts westwards, and throughout the South-western States to the Mexican border. We have no record of it along the western slope of the Mexican cordillera north of the State of Guerrero nor on the plateau, but it is found abundantly on the flank of the mountains facing the Atlantic, and thence southwards to the Pacific on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In Guatemala it occurs in the mountainous parts, and in similar districts of Costa Rica and the State of Panama, and also in South America as far as Northern Peru. The nest of *C. borealis* is usually placed near the extremity of a horizontal branch of a pine or other tree, and is composed of strips of bark, roots, mosses, &c. loosely put together to form a shallow structure. The eggs are creamy buff, spotted, usually in a more or less distinct ring around the larger end, with deep rusty brown or chestnut and purplish grey.

b'. *Abdomen in medio haud album haud ochraceum.*

2. *Contopus musicus*.

Tyrannula musica, Sw. Phil. Mag. new ser. i. p. 368¹.

Contopus pertinax, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 72²; Scl. Cat. Am. B. p. 231³; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 235⁴; Salv. Ibis, 1866, p. 203⁵; Cat. Strickl. Coll. p. 314⁶; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557⁷; Baird, Brew., & Ridgw. N. Am. B. ii. p. 356⁸; Henshaw, Rep. Geogr. Surv. West 100th Mer. v. p. 351⁹; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 287¹⁰; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 27¹¹; Coues, Key N. Am. B. ed. 2, p. 439¹²; F.-Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 155¹³; Ridgw. Man. N. Am. B. p. 337¹⁴.

* *Elainea mesoleuca*, Licht. Nomencl. p. 17; Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 60, from Montevideo, may also possibly refer to the same bird, wrongly attributed to Mexico. In Lichtenstein's 'Nomenclator' *Contopus borealis* is called *Myiarchus villicus*.