

Eastern Mexican State of Tamaulipas, and thence spreads over the whole of Central America to Colombia and Venezuela; *C. squamulata* is confined to Western Mexico from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the State of Sinaloa. These two species have four or five allies in South America, occupying the greater portion of the tropical part of that continent.

A. Ptilosis nigra, albo transfasciata.

1. *Ciccaba nigrolineata*.

Ciccaba huhula, Scl. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 96 (nec Daudin) ¹.

Syrnium nigrolineatum, Scl. Trans. Z. S. iv. p. 268, t. 63 ²; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. ii. p. 276 ³; Sumichrast, La Nat. v. p. 238 ⁴.

Ciccaba nigrolineata, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 131 ⁵; Salv. Ibis, 1866, p. 195 ⁶; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 216 ⁷; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 132 ⁸; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 37 ⁹; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 366 ¹⁰; Ferrari-Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 164 ¹¹.

Supra nigra, alis et dorso vix brunneo tinctis; uropygio anguste albo transfasciato, cervice postica et corpore toto subtus albis, nigro frequenter transfasciatis, superciliis albo maculatis; alis extus albo anguste fasciatis, facie et mento nigris; cauda nigra, albo quadrifasciata; tibiis albo et nigro crebre fasciatis: rostro et digitis flavis. Long. tota circa 15.0, alæ 10.5, caudæ 6.5, tarsi 2.3. (Descr. exempl. ex Tapana, Tehuantepec. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. Capite summo et dorso toto albis, nigro, sicut corpore subtus, transfasciatis.

Hab. MEXICO (*Verreaux* ¹⁵), Jalapa (*Ferrari-Perez* ¹¹), Tapana, Sta. Efigenia ⁴, Cacoprieto ⁴, Tehuantepec city ⁹ (*F. Sumichrast*), Tapana (*Mus. Boston*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*mus. Rothschild*), Mazatenango (*Dr. Bernoulli* ⁶), Cahabon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Mombacho (*W. B. Richardson*); COSTA RICA ¹⁰, San José (*v. Frantzius* ⁸); PANAMA, Boquete de Chitra (*Arcé* ⁷).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Ciccaba nigrolineata belongs to a small but peculiar section of the genus distinguished by their black-and-white plumage, unrelieved by any other colour. It has a near ally in *C. huhula* of South America, to which the first specimens procured were attributed ¹, but was soon after separated by Mr. Sclater and figured in the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society of London' ². The chief points of difference are its uniform dark back and head, on which are no narrow white cross-bands, and by the under surface being white with black cross-bands instead of the reverse, as in *C. huhula*.

Though widely distributed in our region, it is nowhere common, and specimens have reached us at rare intervals. The original type formed part of a collection received by Verreaux from some part of Mexico ²; Don Fernando Ferrari-Perez found it at Jalapa, and Sumichrast in several instances on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. M. Blancaneaux sent us a skin from Cayo, on the Belize river, in British Honduras. In Guatemala we have only two records of it. In one case the late Dr. Bernoulli gave us two specimens which he had procured near the village of Mazatenango, in the Costa Grande, where he was then living. Another came from the other side of the country, from Cahabon, where it was obtained by Mr. Champion during his entomological journey to that part