

Table of Proportions of North American Species.

	Lycodespolaris.	L. mucosus.	L. Verrillii.	L. Turneri.
Current number of specimen.....		10,930.	21,013.	21,529.
Locality		Cumberland Gulf.	Off Nova Scotia.	St. Michael's, Alaska.
	Times in total length.	Times in total length.	Times in total length.	Times in total length.
Length to end of middle caudal rays..	"7 inches "	430 ^{mm}	127 ^{mm}	330 ^{mm}
Body:				
Greatest height	8	8	12 ⁷ / ₁₀	8 ¹ / ₂
Greatest width	9	9	12 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	9
Width at vent	(in head) 8	(in head) 8	(in head) 3 ¹ / ₂	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₂
Height at ventrals	8	8	13 ¹ / ₂	9
Height at vent.....	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Head:				
Greatest length	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	5 ³ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
Distance from snout to nape	5	5	8 ¹ / ₂	6
Greatest width	5 ⁵ / ₂	5 ⁵ / ₂	9	6
Width of interorbital area	(in head) 6	(in head) 6	(in head) 4 ² / ₂	(in head) 5 ³ / ₄
Length of snout	(in head) 3	(in head) 3	(in head) 2 ⁷ / ₄	(in head) 3 ¹ / ₂
Distance of nostrils from eye	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₃	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₃	(in head) 5	(in head) 5
Length of upper jaw	(in head) 1 ² / ₃	(in head) 1 ² / ₃	(in head) 2	(in head) 2
Length of mandible	6 ³ / ₂	6 ³ / ₂	12	7 ³ / ₂
Distance from snout to orbit	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	21	14 ² / ₂
Long diameter of eye	(in head) 10 ² / ₂	(in head) 10 ² / ₂	(in head) 5 ¹ / ₂	(in head) 9
Dorsal:				
Distance from snout	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4	4
Length of first ray	(in head) 5 ² / ₂	(in head) 5 ² / ₂	(in head) 5	(in head) 5
Length of longest ray	(in head) 4	(in head) 4	(in head) 3 ¹ / ₂	(in head) 3 ² / ₂
Anal:				
Distance from snout	1 ⁰ / ₁₁	1 ⁰ / ₁₁	2 ⁴ / ₂	2
Length of first ray	(in head) 9	(in head) 9	(in head) 6 ¹ / ₂	(in head) 5 ² / ₂
Length of longest ray	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₃	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₃	(in head) 4	(in head) 4 ¹ / ₂
Pectoral:				
Distance from snout	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
Length	(*)	6 ² / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₂
Ventral:				
Distance from snout	3 ² / ₂	3 ² / ₂	6	4 ¹ / ₂
Length	(in head) 11	(in head) 11	(in head) 11	(in head) 6 ¹ / ₂
Scales	None.	None.	(†)	None.
Dorsal		90	92	85
Anal		71	88	67
Pectoral		18	15	18
Ventral	2 spines (?)	3	5	3

* Exceeds twice its breadth.

† Upper part of dorsal and all of anal naked; the rest scaly.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND RACES OF AMERICAN BIRDS,
INCLUDING A SYNOPSIS OF THE GENUS TYRANNUS, CUVIER.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

I.—Synopsis of the Genus *Tyrannus*, Cuvier.

Genus TYRANNUS, Cuvier.

Tyrannus, "Cuv., Leçons Anat. Comp. 1799, 1800" (Agassiz). Type, *Lanius tyrannus*, Linn. ?—VIEILL., Ois. Am. Sept. I, 1807, 73.—SWAINS., Classif. B. II, 1837, 225.—(=) BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 170.—(>) CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 79 (restricted to *T. carolinensis*; includes also *Pitangus caudifasciatus*!).—(=) GRAY, Hand-list, I, 1869, 364.—(=) B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 314.

"*Drymonax*, GLOGER, 1827" (*Cabanis & Heine*).

"*Myiarchus*," BURM. 1850" (nec Caban. 1844).

- Dioces*, REICHENB., Av. Syst. Nat. 1850, pl. 66, fig. (type, *D. pyrrholama*, Reichenb.), = *Tyrannus carolinensis* ?; no description!).
- Satellus*, REICHENB., l. c. (type, *Tyrannus vociferans*, Swains. ?; no description).
- > *Laphyetes*, REICHENB., l. c.—CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 76 (includes *T. melancholicus*, *T. "satrapa"*, *T. apolites*, *T. vociferans*, and *T. verticalis*).
- > *Melittarchus*, CABAN., J. f. O., Nov. 1855, 477 (type, *Tyrannus magnirostris*, D'Orb.; includes also *T. crassirostris* and *T. dominicensis*).—CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 80.

GEN. CH.—Tyrant-birds of large, medium, or rather small size, with strong, conical bills, strongly bristled rictus, even, emarginated, or slightly rounded tail, and the ends of the outer primaries abruptly narrowed (except in *T. luggeri*). Crown with a concealed colored crest (red, orange, or yellow); plumage without streaks or bars.

The above brief diagnosis, although imperfect, will suffice to distinguish the members of *Tyrannus* from those of allied genera. *Milvulus* agrees in the attenuation of the outer primaries, the colored crest, and many other features, but the tail is excessively forked, the lateral feathers twice or more as long as the middle pair. *Pitangus* is also quite similar in many respects, but has the bill more elongated, less depressed, the outlines straighter, while there are various other differences. Upon the whole, the genus may be considered quite a natural group.

The species vary among themselves not only in colors, but in other respects also, each one (with a single exception so far as I know*) having its own peculiarities of external form, so that were all identical in coloration they could even then be readily distinguished. Attempts have been made to subdivide the genus, but all have proved unsatisfactory. There is, truly, a vast difference in size and form between the robust, almost gigantic, *T. magnirostris*, and the little *T. aurantio-atraeristatus*; but other species are variously intermediate, so that it seems best to consider the variations of form and size in this genus as of mere specific importance.

Conspectus Tyrannorum.

- A. White beneath, the chest shaded with pale grayish (very faint in *T. magnirostris*).
- a. Tail distinctly emarginate at end. Bill very large, much longer than tarsus (measuring from nostril to tip). Tail not sharply tipped with white (= *Melittarchus*, Cabanis, part).
1. Wing, 5.20-5.30; tail, 4.00-4.25; bill, from nostril, 1.00-1.05, its depth at base .42-.46, width .60-.64; tarsus, .88; middle toe, .72. Grayish brown above, the head blackish snuff-brown. *Hab.*—Cuba; Bahamas.
T. MAGNIROSTRIS.
 2. Wing, 4.70-4.75; tail, 3.85-4.20; bill, from nostril, .92-.95, its depth .34-.40, width .58-.60; tarsus, .70; middle toe, .58-.62. Plumbeous-gray above, the head similar. *Hab.*—Guiana, Trinidad, Isth. Panama (?), and Lesser Antilles.....T. ROSTRATUS.
 3. Wing, 4.45-4.80; tail, 3.50-4.05; bill, from nostril, .75-.82, depth .30-.36, width .47-.55; tarsus, .70-.75; middle toe, .52-.60. Colors of *rostratus*, but somewhat lighter plumbeous above. *Hab.*—West Indies and adjacent coasts.....T. DOMINICENSIS.

* *T. rostratus* and *T. dominicensis* are alike in the details of structure.

b. Tail slightly rounded. Bill small, much shorter than tarsus (measuring from nostril to tip). Tail sharply tipped with white (= *Tyrannus*, as sometimes restricted).

4. Wing, 4.45-4.75; tail, 3.40-3.75; bill, from nostril, .50-.57, depth .24-.27, width .37-.40; tarsus, .70-.78; middle toe, .55-.60. Dark plumbeous above, the head and tail black. *Hab.*—Eastern North America; south to Panama.....T. CAROLINENSIS.

B. Yellow beneath, grayish or whitish anteriorly.

a. End of outer primaries more or less attenuated (= *Laphyetes* and *Satellus*, Reichenbach, and *McLittarehus*, Cabanis, part).

5. Bill excessively stout, all its outlines convex. Tail even or faintly emarginate. Wing, 5.00-5.50; tail, 4.00-4.50; bill, from nostril, .75-.81, breadth .53-.60, depth .38-.43; tarsus, .72-.78; middle toe, .63-.68. Above olivaceous-gray, the wings and tail browner, the head darker; crown-patch lemon-yellow; malar region, chin, and throat white, the jugulum faintly ashy; rest of lower parts sulphur-yellow. *Hab.*—Mexico.

T. CRASSIROSTRIS.

6. Tail decidedly emarginate. Wing, 4.25-4.85; tail, 3.70-4.50; bill, from nostril, .60-.77, breadth .40-.52, depth .24-.35; tarsus, .60-.80; middle toe, .56-.60. Head light ash-gray, lighter beneath, the throat sometimes quite white; back, etc., greenish gray; wings and tail dusky, with lighter edgings; lower parts, including breast, rich lemon- or gamboge-yellow, the breast tinged with olive. *Hab.*—The whole of Tropical America, except West Indies.....T. MELANCHOLICUS.

7. Tail decidedly emarginate. Wing, 4.00; tail, 3.42; culmen, .60; middle toe, .50. Similar to *melancholicus*, but cheeks and throat pure white, the wing-edgings whitish green, instead of light cinereous. *Hab.*—Northern forest-region of Brazil.....T. ALBIGULARIS.

8. Tail decidedly emarginate; wing, 4.00; tail, 3.65; culmen, .65; tarsus, .60; middle toe, .50. Above brown, washed with olive-gray, the back indistinctly spotted with darker. Head cinereous, the feathers of the bright yellow crown-patch tipped with black. Wings and tail brown, the remiges edged with whitish, the outer tail-feathers with rusty. Throat cinereous; breast and belly sulphur-yellow. *Hab.*——?

T. APOLITES.

9. Tail——? Wing, 4.10; tail, 3.10. Above cinereous, the back suffused with olive; crown-patch yellow; wings and tail black, edged with whitish; upper tail-coverts black, edged with olive. Beneath pale yellow, the throat and fore-neck pure white, the breast washed with gray. *Hab.*—Ecuador.....T. NIVEIGULARIS.

10. Tail even. Wing, 4.75-5.25; tail, 3.65-4.00; bill, from nostril, .50-.55, width .35-.38, depth .25-.28; tarsus, .68-.77; middle toe, .55-.58. Head, breast, and back cinereous, paler beneath, the chin nearly white, the back washed with light olive-green. Wings brownish dusky, indistinctly edged with paler; upper tail-coverts and tail black, the outer pair of rectrices with their outer webs white, in marked contrast. Abdomen, anal region, and crissum sulphur-yellow; lining of wing light grayish yellow. Crown-patch deep orange-red. *Hab.*—Western United States and Western Mexico.....T. VERTICALIS.

11. Tail even. Wing, 5.00-5.40; tail, 3.70-4.20; bill, from nostril, .55-.60, width .35-.45, depth .27; tarsus, .72-.78; middle toe, .55-.60. Head and jugulum deep cinereous, the chin whitish; back and breast olivaceous-gray, lighter beneath. Wings light brownish-gray, with paler edgings. Upper tail-coverts and tail black, the tip of the latter and the outer webs of the lateral rectrices pale grayish, sometimes nearly white. Abdomen, anal region, and crissum sulphur-yellow; lining of the wing sulphur-yellow.

Crown-patch deep orange-red. *Hab.*—Central America, Mexico, and South-western United States; northward along eastern base of Rocky Mountains as far as the 40th parallel; south to Costa Rica.....T. VOCIFERANS.

b. *End of outer primaries not at all attenuated.*

12. Tail even, or very faintly emarginated. Wing, 4.15-4.25; tail, 3.25-3.30; bill, from nostril, .52, width .40, depth .28-.32; tarsus, .75-.80; middle toe, .65. Head dull cinereous, with an indistinct grayish-white streak above the auriculars. Crown-patch pure gamboge-yellow. Throat pure white centrally, streaked with ash-gray laterally and across the jugulum; sides of breast deep olivaceous; rest of lower parts deep gamboge-yellow. Back, scapulars, and rump dull brownish olive-green; wings and tail dull brownish, scarcely edged with paler, except in young. *Hab.*—Guiana (Cayenne and Demerara) T. LUGGERI.

C. Mouse-gray beneath.

13. Tail very slightly emarginated. Extreme end of outer primaries abruptly attenuated. Wing, 3.50-4.00; tail, 3.10-3.30; bill, from nostril, .40, breadth .30, depth .20; tarsus, .60; middle toe, .42. Pileum black, with a concealed central patch of gamboge-yellow. Above, dull smoky slate-color, the secondaries narrowly edged with whitish. Lower surface uniform mouse-gray. *Hab.*—Bolivia and Eastern Peru.

T. AURANTIO-ATROCISTATUS.

1.—TYRANNUS MAGNIROSTRIS.

Tyrannus magnirostris, D'ORB., in La Sagra's Cuba, Ois., 1839, pl. 13 (Cuba).—BRYANT, Pr. Boston Soc. IX, 1866, 66 (Inagua, Bahamas).—SCL. & SALV., Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 (Cuba).

Melittarchus magnirostris, CABAN., J. f. O. 1855, 477; Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 80.—GUNDL., Report, 1865, 238.

Tyrannus matulinus (part), VIEILL., Enc. Méth. 1823, 850.

"*Muscicapa dictator*, LICHT., in Mus. Berol." (Caban. & Heine).

SP. CH.—Wings, 5.25-5.30; tail, 4.00-4.25; bill, from nostril, 1.00-1.05, its depth .42-.46, width .60-.64; tarsus, .88; middle toe, .72. Tail slightly emarginated. Five outer primaries attenuated at the end by the abrupt emargination of the inner webs.

Above brownish-slate, becoming much darker (blackish sepia-brown or blackish slate) on the head, the wing-coverts and secondaries broadly bordered with grayish white, the rectrices and wing-coverts tipped with the same; primaries and rectrices brownish dusky, narrowly and indistinctly edged with grayish; concealed crown-patch bright orange-red (the feathers tipped with blackish), surrounded by white, the latter entirely concealed. Lower surface entirely white, the sides and breast washed with a faint (scarcely perceptible) ash-gray shade, the lining of the wings tinged with sulphur-yellow.

The following specimens, in the collection of the National Museum, have been examined:—

34237	♂ ad.	Remedios, Cuba..	Dec., 1873	N. H. Bishop.
.....	— ad.	Bahamas .....	.....	Dr. H. Bryant.
55447½	♂ ad.	Cuba .....	.....	Dr. J. Gundlach.

2.—TYRANNUS ROSTRATUS.

Tyrannus rostratus, SCL., Ibis, Jan., 1864, 87 (Trinidad; Guiana).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, 87 (Trinidad).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1864, 361 (Isth. Panama?); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53.—SEMPER, P. Z. S. 1871, 272 (Sta. Lucia, W. I.); 1872, 651 (do. — "Piperie").—LAWR., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, 1878, 60 (Dominica), 191 (St. Vincent, common), 234 (Antigua, extremely abundant), 240 (Barbuda, common).
 "*Tyrannus magirostris*," SCL., Catal. 1861, 263, No. 1449 (nec D'Orb.).

SP. CH.—Wings, 4.70–4.75; tail, 3.85–4.20; bill, from nostril, .92–.95 depth at base .34–.40, width .58–.60; tarsus, .70; middle toe, .58–.62
Adult: Above uniform clear plumbeous, the auriculars darker (nearly black); feathers of the pileum with blackish shaft-streaks, and pure white at the base; a concealed patch of bright orange-red. Wings and tail blackish slate, the larger wing-coverts and secondaries edged with whitish gray; rectrices faintly paler along edges and at extreme tips. Lower parts white, shaded across the breast with pale ash-gray, the sides of the breast strongly of this color; lining of the wing white, the axillars (in some specimens) tinged with sulphur-yellow.

HAB.—Northern coast of South America and the Lesser Antilles.

REMARKS.—This bird so closely resembles *T. dominicensis* in color and form as to suggest the probability of its being a local race of that species. It is proper to state, however, that I have never seen an intermediate specimen, though many of both species have been examined, and the slight difference in coloration (noted under the head of *T. dominicensis* and in the synoptical table), as well as the quite marked difference in size, may be found entirely constant.

3.—TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS.

Tyrannus dominicensis, BRISS., Orn. II, 1760, 394, pl. 38, fig. 2.—RICH., List, 1837, —. —GOSSE, Birds Jam. 1847, 169.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 172 (coast S. Carolina; Florida Keys; West Indies); Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 125.—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, 146 (St. Croix, W. I.; biogr.).—CASS., Pr. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1860, 143 (Cartagena, New Granada).—BRYANT, Pr. Boston Soc. 1866, 248 (Porto Rico).
 —B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 315, 319, pl. 43, fig. 8 (Cuba, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Sombrero, and St. Bartholomew, W. I.; Cartagena, New Granada; Greytown, Nicaragua; Florida Keys; coast of S. Carolina; accidental in Massachusetts).—ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. II, No. 3, 1871, 300 (St. Augustine, Florida; May, several).

Lanius tyrannus, var. *β. dominicensis*, GMEL., S. N. I, 1758, 203 (ex Buff. Pl. Enl. 537).

Melittarchus dominicensis, CABAN., J. f. O. 1855, 478 (Cuba); Mns. Hein. II, 1853, 80, footnote (Hayti and Cuba).

Muscicapa dominicensis, AUD., Orn. Biog. II, 1834, 392, pl. 46; Birds Am. I, 1840, 201, pl. 55.

Tyrannulus dominicensis, JARD., Contr. Orn. 1850, 67 (Bermudas).

Tyrannus titiri, BUFF., Pl. Enl. 537.

Tyrannus griseus, VIEILL., Ois. Am. Sept. I, 1807, 76, pl. 46.—SWAINS., Quart. Jour. Sci. XX, 1826, 276.—GRAY, Gen. I, 1844, 247.—BOXAR., Consp. I, 1850, 192.—SCL., Catal. 1861, 236, No. 1450 (Jamaica).—MARCH, P. A. N. S. 1863, 287 (do.)—

TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, 169 (Porto Rico).—LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, 1864, 99 (Sombbrero); 1865, 183 (Greytown, Nicaragua).—BRYANT, Pr. Boston Soc. 1866, 90 (St. Domingo).

Tyrannus matulinus (part), VIEILL., Enc. Méth. 1823, 850.—D'ORB, in La Sagra's Cuba, Ois. 1839, pl. 14.—GRAY, Gen. I, 1844, 247.

Tyrannus tiviri, TEMM., Tabl. Méth. 1836, 24.

Gray Kingbird, BAIRD, l. c., et Auct.

SP. CH.—Wing, 4.45–4.80; tail, 3.50–4.05; bill, from nostril, .75–.82, depth at base .30–.36, width .47–.55; tarsus, .70–.75; middle toe, .52–.60. *Adult*: Similar to *T. rostratus*, but lighter plumbeous above, and the lining of the wing decidedly yellow. *Young*: No colored patch on the crown; smaller wing-coverts, upper tail-coverts, and rectrices distinctly bordered with pale rusty; lining of wing deep sulphur-yellow, and crissum strongly tinged with the same.

HAB.—West Indies and adjacent coasts of the continent from Florida to New Granada. Accidental as far north along the Atlantic coast of the United States as Massachusetts.

REMARKS.—The specimens in the National Museum Collection represent very nearly the known distribution of the species. Specimens from Greytown, Nicaragua (40438, H. E. Holland), and from Cartagena, New Grenada (17885, A. Schott), are quite indistinguishable from Antillean examples.

4.—TYRANNUS CAROLINENSIS.

Muscicapa corona rubra, CATESB., Carol. I, 1731-'48, 55, pl. 55.

Tyrannus, BRISS., Orn. II, 1760, 391.

Lanius tyrannus. LINN., S. N. I, 1758, No. 4; ed. 12, I, 1766, 133 (ex Catesby, l. c.).—LATH., Ind. Orn. I, 1790, 81.

Muscicapa tyrannus, WILS., Am. Orn. I, 1808, 66, pl. 13, fig. 1.—BONAP., Synop. 1823, 66.—NUTT., Man. I, 1832, 265.—AUD., Orn. Biog. I, 1840, 453; V, 1842, 420, pl. 79; Synop. 1839, 40; B. Am. I, 1827-'30, 204, pl. 56.—GIRAUD, B. Long I, I, 1844, 39.

Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, BUFF., Pl. Enl. 676.

Lanius tyrannus, var. *γ. carolinensis*, GMEL., S. N. I, 1783, 302 (ex Pl. Enl. 676).

Tyrannus carolinensis, TEMM., Tabl. Méth. 1836, 24.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 171; Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 124.—CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 79.—COOP & SUCKL., Pacific R. R. Rep. XII, ii, 1860, 167 (Washington Terr.).—HAYDEN, Rep. 1862, 157.—BLAKIST., Ibis, 1862, 3 (Forks Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan Plains; breeds).—LORD, Pr. Roy. Art. Inst. 1864, 113 (Brit. Columbia).—LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, 1865, 183 (Greytown, Nicaragua); Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 4, 1876, 28 (Japania, Isth. Tehuantepec; May).—COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, 1870, 311 (Western records; not in Calif.!).—STEPHENSON, Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. 1870, 463 (Colorado).—MERRIAM, ib. 1872, 689.—HOLDEN & AIKEN, Pr. Boston Soc. 1872, 205 (Colorado and Wyoming).—ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. III, 1872, 179 (Utah and Wyoming).—COUES, Key, 1872, 169; Check List, 1873, No. 242; Birds N. W. 1874, 235.—RIDGW., Pr. Essex Inst. Nov. 1873, 184 (Colorado); ib. Jan. 1875, 17 (Truckee R., W. Nevada), 30 (Salt Lake City, Utah), 33 (Parley's Park, Utah); Field and Forest, June, 1877, 208 (Colorado).—GENTRY, Pr. Phila. Ac. 1874, 103 (habits).—B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 316, pl. 43, fig. 4.

Muscicapa rex, BARTRAM, Fragments N. II. Penn. 1790, 18.

Tyrannus pipiri, VIEILL., Ois. Am. Sept. I, 1807, 73, pl. 44.—CABAN., J. f. O. 1855, 478 (Cuba).—SCL., Catal. 1862, 236, No. 1451.—GUNDL., Repert. 1865, 239 (Cuba).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1836, 189 (Nauta, R. Ucayali, E. Peru! *); 1870, 837 (coast Honduras); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 ("Am. centr. et merid. ad Boliviam").—COUES, Proc. Phila. Acad. 1871, 26.

Tyrannus intrepidus, VIEILL., Enc. Méth. III, 1823, 849; Gal. Ois. I, 1824, 214, pl. 133.—SWAINS., Philos. Mag. I, 1827, 368; Quart. Jour. XX, 1826, 274.—SW. & RICH., F. B. A. II, 1831, 137.—BONAP., Comp. List, 1838, 24.—WOODH., Sitgr. Rep. 1853, 73.—SCL., P. Z. S. 1857, 232; 1858, 302 (Oaxaca); 1859, 383 (Oaxaca; March, February), 439 ("whole of Mexico").—SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1859, 120 (Guatemala).—MOORE, ib. 55 (Honduras).—SUMMICH., Mem. Bost. Soc. I, 1869, 557 (Vera Cruz).

Mgiarchus intrepidus, BURM., Verz. Mus. Hal. p. 46.

Muscicapa animosa, LICHT., Verz. Doubl. 1823, 54.

Tyrannus leucogaster, STEPHENS, Gen. Zool. XIII, ii, 1826, 132.

Tyrannus vieillotii, SWAINS., F. B. A. II, 1831, 138 (based on Vieill., Gal. Ois. pl. 133).

King Bird; Bee Bird; Bee Martin, VULG.

SP. CH.—Wing, 4.45–4.75; tail, 3.40–3.75; bill, from nostril, .50–.57, depth at base .24–.27, width .37–.40; tarsus, .70–.78; middle toe, .55–.60. *Adult*: Above black, becoming plumbeous on the back, scapulars, and rump; large wing-coverts and remiges edged with whitish; upper tail-coverts bordered with white, and tail broadly tipped with the same. Below pure white, strongly shaded with ash-gray across the jugulum. Middle of the crown with a concealed patch of bright orange-red. *Young*: Above dusky brownish slate, the wing-coverts bordered with pale fulvous, the remiges with dull whitish; upper tail-coverts bordered with pale rusty; tail tipped with pale fulvous, or brownish white. Beneath as in the adult, but jugulum tinged with pale fulvous. No colored patch on vertex.

HAB.—Temperate North America, except parts of the Pacific and Middle Provinces; Middle America, and Western South America to Bolivia; Cuba and Bahamas.

REMARKS.—No difference is perceptible, either in color or proportions, between specimens from Tropical America and those from the United States, although the former may, perhaps, average a trifle smaller. Western examples are likewise identical with Eastern. The species breeds at least as far south as the Isthmus of Panama, as is evident from young specimens, in first plumage, in the National Collection, from the line of the Panama Railroad.

5.—TYRANNUS CRASSIROSTRIS.

Tyrannus crassirostris, SWAINS., Quart. Journ. Sci. XX, 1826, 278; Philos. Mag. 1827, 368.—SCL., Ibis, 1859, 439 (Mazatlan); Catal. 1861, 236, No. 1448 (Mazatlan, W. Mexico).—SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1860, 399 (Eseuintla).—LAWR., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 4, 1876, 28 (Chihuitan, Tehuantepec, and Los Cues, Oaxaca).

* "Indistinguishable from North American specimens." Said to have been seen by D'Orbigny as far South as Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia!

Melittarchus crassirostris, CABAN., J. f. O. 1855, 478.—CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 80, footnote (Mexico).

Megarhynchus crassirostris, FINSCHE, Abh. Nat. Brem. 1870, 329 (Mazatlan).

"*Muscicapa gnatho*, LICHT., in Mus. Berol." (Caban. and Heine).

SP. CH.—Length, about 9.50; extent, 15.50; wing, 5.00–5.50; tail, 4.00–4.50; bill, from nostril, .75–.81, depth at base .38–.43, width .53–.60. Tail even, or very slightly emarginated; two to three outer primaries slightly narrowed at ends, and the edge of the inner web faintly sinuated near the middle. *Adult*: Above, olivaceous-gray, the head darker, approaching sepia-brown, especially on the auriculars; wings and tail darker and more brownish than the back, all the feathers faintly edged with pale brownish. Malar region, chin, and throat pure white; jugular pale ash-gray, tinged with light yellowish olive laterally and posteriorly; rest of lower parts, including lining of wing, clear, rather pale sulphur-yellow. Crown with a concealed patch of clear lemon-yellow. Bill brownish black; feet deep black; iris brown. *Young*: Head pale ash-gray, tinged with light brown, the lores and auriculars darker; no colored patch on crown; back similar to the head, but tinged with olive-green; wing-feathers distinctly bordered with yellowish white (tinged with pale rusty on the coverts); tail-feathers edged with pale yellowish fulvous, becoming more rusty around the terminal border of the feathers. Lower parts as in the adult, but the abdomen, etc., mixed with patches (new feathers) of bright lemon- or gamboge-yellow.

HAB.—Mexico, including both coasts; north to Orizaba and Mazatlan.

REMARKS.—This very strongly marked species is decidedly the most robust member of the genus, although considerably inferior to *T. magnirostris* in general bulk. The bill is peculiarly stout, being almost as deep as it is wide through the base, all its outlines being more decidedly convex than in any other species.

Following is a list of specimens examined, with measurements:

29401	United States.	♂ ad.	Colima	Jan. —, 1863	5.50	4.50	.78	.60	.38	.78	.68
52807	do	♂ ad.	Mazatlan .....	.....	5.25	4.00	.78	.54	.40	.72	.65
57621	do	♀ ad.	Tehuantepec	Dec. 1, 1868	5.00	4.20	.75	.57	.40	.72	...
57028	do	♂ ad.	do	Nov. 24, 1868	5.00	4.10	.81	.60	.43	.78	.65
60966	do	♂ ad.	.....	.....	5.20	4.10	.....	.58	.....	.75	.63
52806	do	♂ ad.	Mazatlan .....	.....	5.45	4.35	.80	.53	.43	.75	.65
.....	B. S	♂ juv.	Orizaba	July 13, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

6.—TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS.

a. melancholicus.

Suiriri guazu, AZARA, Apunt. II, 1805, 152, No. 198.

Tyrannus melancholicus, VIEILL., Nouv. Dict. XXXV, 1819, 48 (ex Azara, l. c.); Enc. Méth. II, 1823, 851.—D'ORB. & LAFR., Mag. de Zool. 1837, 44.—D'ORB., Voy. Ois. 1839, 311.—BURM., Th. Bras. II, 1856, 464; Reis. La Plata, II, 1861, 452.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 176 (part—not deser.).—SCL., Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1443 (Brazil).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1868, 142 (Buenos Ayres); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 (part).—EULER, J. f. O. 1867, 227 (Brazil; descr. nesting, etc.).—PELZ., Orn. Bras. 1871, 117 (S. Brazil; numerous localities).

Laphyetes melancholicus, CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Heine, II, 1859, 76 (Brazil; excl. syn. *albogularis*, Burm.).

Muscicapa despotes, LICHT., Verz. Doubl. 1823, 55.

Muscicapa furcata, SPIX, Av. Bras. II, 1825, 15, pl. 19.

Tyrannus furcatus, MAX., Beitr. III, 1831, 884.

Tyrannus crudelis, SWAINS., Quart. Jour. XX, 1826, 275 (Brazil).

β. couchi.

Tyrannus couchi, BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 175 ("Northeastern Mexico to Rio Grande"); ed. 1860, pl. 49, fig. 1; Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 128.—SCL., Ibis, 1859, 439 (Orizaba); Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1445 (Mexico).—DRESSER, Ibis, 1865, 472 (common near Matamoros and Brownsville).

Tyrannus melancholicus var. *couchi*, B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 329, pl. 43, fig. 7.

Tyrannus melancholicus couchi, COUES & SENNETT, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr. IV, No. 1, 1878, 31 (Hidalgo, Texas; common).

"*Tyrannus melancholicus*," SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1859, 121 (Dueñas, Guatemala; descr. eggs); (?) P. Z. S. 1870, 837 (coast Honduras); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 (part).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1860, 113 (Honduras).—OWEN, Ibis, 1861, 63 (San Geronimo, Guat.; descr. nest).—LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. IX, 1869, 204 (Yucatan).—SCL., P. Z. S. 1870, 439 (Cordova, Jalapa, and Oaxaca, Mexico; Guatemala).

"*Tyrannus satrapa*" (part), SCL., Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1444 (spec. ex Vera Paz and Orizaba).

Couch's Flycatcher, BAIRD, l. c.

γ. satrapa.

"*Tyrannus melancholicus*," TSCHUDI, Wieg. Archiv, 1844, 12 (?); Faun. Per. Aves, 1844-46, 131 (?).—CABAN., in Schomb. Guiana, III, 1848, 700.—SCL., P. Z. S. 1855, 150 (Bogota); 1856, 141 (David, Chiriqui); 1858, 70, 457; 1859, 55; 1860, 92 (E. Ecuador); 281 (Babahoyo, Ecuador); 1867, 342 (Lima, Peru).—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 176 (part; spec. described from "Vera Cruz" and Panama).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1864, 360 (Isth. Panama); 1867, 279 (Mosquito coast), 578 (Para), 751 (Huallaga R., E. Peru); 1869, 189 (Nauta, Peru), 598, (Conispatá, Peru); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 (part).—CASS., Pr. Philad. Ac. 1860, 143, (New Granada).—LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VII, 1861, 295 (Panama); IX, 1869, 237 (Puna I., W. Ecuador).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, 87 (Trinidad; Venezuela).—SALVIN, P. Z. S. 1870, 199 (Veragua).—FINSCH, ib. 572 (Trinidad).—WYATT, Ibis, 1871, 334 (New Granada, up to 7,000 feet; iris brown).

Laphyetes satrapa, CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, Oct. 15, 1859, 77 (Guiana; Caracas; ex "*Muscicapa satrapa*, Licht., in Mus. Berol.").—CABAN., J. f. O. 1861, 251.

Tyrannus satrapa, SCL., Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1444 (part: spec. ex Tobago and Sta. Marta and Bogota, New Granada).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1854, 360 (Isth. Panama).

"*Tyrannus verticalis*," LÉOT., Ois. Trinidad, 1866, 213 (nec Say).

SP. CH.—Tail more or less decidedly emarginate (depth of the fork .20-.35 of an inch); five outer primaries more or less narrowed at the ends by the emargination of the inner web (nearly obsolete in some females and in the young). Wing, 4.25-4.85; tail, 3.70-4.50; bill, from nostril, .60-.77, width .40-.52, depth .24-.35; tarsus, .60-.80; middle toe, .50-.60.* Head cinereous, the auriculars perceptibly darker, the malar region, chin, and throat paler (whitish in more northern specimens). Back, scapulars, and sides of the breast greenish cinereous, the green

* Forty-eight adults measured!

tinge more decided on the breast from the invasion of the yellow of the abdomen. Wings and tail dusky, with lighter edgings. Lower parts (posterior to the breast) rich lemon-yellow. Bill and feet black. *Adult*: Crown with a central concealed patch of bright orange-red; wing-edgings light cinereous, sometimes (more especially in northern examples) tinged with pale yellow. *Female* smaller than the male, the colored patch on the crown more restricted, the tail less deeply emarginate, the primaries less conspicuously narrowed at ends. *Young*: Crown without colored central patch; wing-edgings pale rusty on all the coverts; upper tail-coverts and rectrices likewise bordered with rusty.

HAB.—The entire Neotropical Region, excepting the West Indian islands; north to Texas (Lower Rio Grande Valley) and Mazatlan; south to Buenos Ayres and Peru.

REMARKS.—In all examples of this species from the South Brazilian Region (embracing, besides Southern Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Buenos Ayres), the colors are considerably darker than in any from more northern localities, the throat being decidedly cinereous, and the back a quite dark olivaceous gray. This series also averages considerably larger in size, and has the tail more deeply forked. Specimens from northern South America (Amazonian and Columbian districts) show decidedly lighter throats, but are otherwise scarcely different, except in their usually smaller size. To the northward, the tendency to gradually lighter colors increases in direct ratio with the latitude, culminating with the northern limit to the range of the species, in Northern Mexico and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Taking examples from the latter region, and comparing them with those from the extreme southern range of the species (Buenos Ayres and contiguous provinces), the difference is quite obvious, although still not conspicuous, even on comparison; but the points given by Professor Baird, in "Birds of North America," for distinguishing his *T. couchi* (the northern form) from true *melancholicus*, are found to hold good. The ample series at hand, however, embracing more than fifty specimens, from every part of the known range of the species, proves beyond question the gradual transition between the extremes, in intermediate localities.

The specimens from northern South America having been named *satrapa* by Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein. II, p. 77), this name may be used to characterize an intermediate form showing a tendency in a nearly equal degree toward the distinctive character of both *melancholicus* and *couchi*. It may be observed that while examples of *satrapa* agree best with the northern form in the whiteness of the throat, and with the southern one in the dark shade of the wings and tail, they are, as a rule, much brighter yellow beneath than either. Costa Rican specimens agree more nearly with true *satrapa* than with Mexican examples (*couchi*).

A rather more than ordinary amount of individual variation in this species is shown by the very careful measurements of a large series.

This variation extends to all parts of the external anatomy, and is by no means equally correlated, as specimens having the wing or tail of average length, or even unusually lengthened, may have the bill or the tarsus unusually small, and *vice versa*. The tarsus, in forty-eight specimens, varies from .60 to .80 of an inch,—a variation amounting to nearly one-third of the mean length. The bifurcation of the end of the tail varies even more remarkably, the depth of the fork ranging from .20 to .85 of an inch in specimens having the feathers of this member fully developed and otherwise normal!

In the series under examination there are a few specimens more or less noticeable on account of deviations from the usual coloration in one respect or another. No. 16710, from the Amazon (Lieut. Herndon), has the crown-patch clear yellow instead of orange-red, while the wings are almost devoid of the usual light edgings. The plumage, however, of this specimen is much abraded. Specimen No. 39900, from the headwaters of the Huallaga River, Eastern Peru (W. S. Church), is one of the darkest in the entire series. It agrees almost exactly in colors with No. 55701 from Conchitas, Buenos Ayres; but the sides of the breast are dark greenish slate, quite as dark as the color of the back, in very marked contrast to the much paler yellowish olive of the central portion of the breast. No. 37956, from Merida, Yucatan, an adult male, has the orange-red crown-patch surrounded by a strong suffusion of olive green, like the color of the back. A very highly colored specimen from Costa Rica (No. 33392, J. Carmiol) has the two longer lower tail-coverts chiefly dusky, with wide borders of pale yellow.

Autumnal specimens of *couchi* have the conspicuous paler edgings to the wing-feathers strongly suffused with sulphur-yellow, and the back more decidedly green than in summer examples. The single young example of this Northern race (No. 58849, ♂, Tehuantepec, June, 1869; Prof. Sumichrast) differs conspicuously from four individuals of the same age from Bahia, and one from Costa Rica (the latter being exactly like the former), in the borders of the wing-coverts being pale sulphur-yellowish instead of light cinnamon-rusty, and in the more creamy yellow of the lower parts. It is perhaps doubtful, however, whether other examples from Mexico would not agree more closely with Southern ones.

The dimensions vary in this species not only with the individual, but also to a very considerable extent with the locality. Thus, dividing the large series before me into groups representing the several zoo-geographical provinces into which Tropical America is divisible, and taking the average of the several measurements of each, the following is found to be the result:

Zoo-geographical province.	No. of specimens.	Wing.	Tail.	Bill from nostril.	Width of bill at base.	Depth of bill at base.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.	Fork of tail.
Brazilian	7	4.61	4.09	.71	.47	.30	.72	.55	.69
Amazonian (including Guiana)	5	4.48	3.97	.67	.45	.31	.65	.53	.61
Columbian (including Western Ecuador)	14	4.47	4.03	.68	.46	.28	.69	.53	.61
Central American	6	4.67	4.08	.65	.45	.29	.72	.54	.56
Mexican (including Guatemala and Honduras)	15	4.60	4.04	.68	.43	.31	.73	.57	.42

The result would of course be somewhat changed with a different proportion of specimens representing the several regions; but in any case it would probably be shown, that the general dimensions increase in proportion to the distance of the locality from the equator, and that the tail is most deeply emarginated in the most southern examples, becoming gradually less forked toward the northward.

7.—TYRANNUS ALBIGULARIS.

Tyrannus albogularis, BURM., Th. Bras. II, 1856, 465 (northern forest-district of Brazil).—PELZ., Orn. Bras. 1871, 117 (Goiaz, Cuyaba, Matogrosso, and S. Vicente).

Tyrannus albigularis, FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, 572, in text sub *T. melancholicus* (critical).—SCL. & SALV., Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53.

“*Muscicapa albigula*, NATTERER, Catal. Msc.” (*Felchn*).

SP. CH.—“Head gray; middle of the crown fire-red; back green; throat white; breast and belly yellow; wings and tail more brownish, the feathers with lighter edges.

“A little smaller than the preceding species [*T. melancholicus*], more slender and of more graceful form, the beak especially. Crown, as far as the eye, and nape light whitish gray, rictal region (“Zügelgegend”) and upper half of the ear-coverts blackish, the cheeks and the lower half of the ear-coverts as well as the throat, pure white. Back and lesser wing-coverts (“Achselfedern”) olive-green, the upper tail-coverts brownish. Wings and tail-feathers grayish brown, the first narrowly edged with whitish green, the latter with rust-yellow, particularly towards the base; the inner edge of the wing of the same color, but broader, wanting on the tail-feathers. Only the three first primaries attenuated and emarginated, but the tip (“Absatz”) much shorter and blunter [than in *T. melancholicus*]. Breast, belly, thighs and anal region lemon-yellow; there is no gray shade on the breast, but the yellow color with greenish tint extends here as far as the neck. Beak and legs blackish brown, iris brown; the beak on the whole smaller, considerably shorter, with a distinct though blunt ridge and moderately convex; . . . the toes longer.

“Total length 8”, culmen 7”, wings 4”, tail in the middle 3”, along the outer feather 3” 4”, commissure 8”, middle toe without claw 6”.

“The species inhabits the northern forest-region of Brazil, near Bahia, and Pernambuco; it entirely resembles the preceding in its habits and

also much in its appearance, so much that it certainly has been confounded with it by most authors."

REMARKS.—Never having seen a specimen referable to this species, I follow Messrs. Selater and Salvin in recognizing it as distinct from *T. melancholicus*, without knowing, however, their grounds for doing so. In his remarks upon *T. melancholicus*, in the "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society of London for 1870, p. 572, Dr. Finsch alludes to *T. albigularis*, as follows:

"In contradiction to the views of Dr. Cabanis, I agree with von Pelzeln in considering *T. albigularis*, Burm. (Bras. ii, p. 465), to be specifically distinct from *T. melancholicus*. A specimen from Brazil in the Bremen Museum shows the chin and throat decidedly white; whereas these parts in *T. melancholicus* are whitish gray. Four specimens from Northern Brazil (Ceará) all show this latter character."

Unfortunately, the other distinctive characters of Burmeister's species are not alluded to. That mentioned by Dr. Finsch, *i. e.*, the whiteness of the throat, seems of little account, since, according to the specimens which I have seen from that region, it is customary for *T. melancholicus* from northern South America to have the throat nearly, if not quite, white. The only characters given in Burmeister's description which appear really distinctive are the smaller size and the whitish green instead of pale grayish edgings to the wing-feathers. It is, therefore, solely upon the presumption that Messrs. Selater and Salvin and Dr. Finsch have good reason for considering the species distinct from *melancholicus* that I so here consider it.

8.—TYRANNUS APOLITES.

Laphyetes apolites, CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, Oct. 15, 1859, 77 (*hab. incog.*).

SP. CH.—"Supra plumis dorsalibus fuscis, late olivascēte-griseo-limbatis, itaque dorso quasi obsolete maculato; capite cinereo, pilei plumis basi splendide luteis, apice nigris, loris striaque postoculari nigrescentibus; alis caudaque fuscis, remigibus primariis minime, secundariis tectricibusque alaribus alboscēte-, rectricibus extus anguste rufescente-marginatis, tectricibus caudæ superioribus fuscis latius rufescente-limbatis; subtus gula cinerascēte, pectore abdomineque sulphurescentibus, illo densissime cinerascēte adperso; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis.—Long. tot. 7'' 6''', al. 4'', caud. 3'' 8''', rostr. culm. 8''', tars. 7''', dig. med. exc. ung. 6'''."

REMARKS.—Although this supposed species is not recognized by Messrs. Selater and Salvin in their *Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium*, it would seem from the description above quoted, and the remarks which follow (of which a literal translation is given), to be very distinct from any other species of the genus. The black encirclement of the yolk-yellow crown, the spotted back, and several other characters mentioned, certainly cannot be reconciled in any other known species.

"A quite typical *Laphyctes*, with strongly forked tail and the characteristic tapering to the points of the five outer primaries; smaller than *L. melancholicus* and *L. satrapa*, hence the smallest known species of the genus. Distinguished by the weaker and shorter beak, the dark encirclement of the vivid yolk-yellow crown, the darker back, appearing peculiarly spotted, and the lighter sulphur-yellow color of the under parts. Unfortunately, the only specimen which has reached us is without any indication of its habitat."

9.—TYRANNUS NIVEIGULARIS.

Tyrannus niveigularis, SCL., P. Z. S. May 22, 1860, 281 (Babahoyo, Ecuador: Mus. P. L. S.—"Irides hazel; bill, legs, and feet black"); Catal. 1861, 237, No. 1452 (Babahoyo).

SP. CH.—"*Supra cinereus, dorso olivaceo perfuso, capitis erista interne flava; loris et regione auriculari nigricante-cinereis: alis nigris, primariis stricte, secundariis et tectricibus late albido limbatis: cauda nigra unicolore, rectricum apicibus et parum externarum marginibus externis vix albicantibus: caudæ tectricibus superioribus nigris, olivaceo terminatis: subtus pallide flavus, gutture et collo anteo pure albis, hujus lateribus et pectore summo cinereo vix lavatis: rostro et pedibus nigris.*"

"Long. tota 7.0, alæ 4.1, caudæ 3.1.

"Hab. In rep. Equator.

"Mus. P. L. S.

"One ex. "Irides hazel: bill and legs black."

"A species of true *Tyrannus*, looking to its general structure and acuminate primaries, distinguishable by its small size, pure white throat and neck, and black tail. The primaries of the single specimen are not fully developed; but the three first are somewhat obtusely acuminate, quite as much as in *T. melancholicus*."

REMARKS.—From the description above quoted, this species would appear to resemble somewhat the *T. verticalis* of North America; but whether such are its real affinities, its describer does not explain. The description does not state whether the tail is even, emarginate, or rounded,—quite an important question in this connection.

10.—TYRANNUS VERTICALIS.

Tyrannus verticalis, SAY, Long's Exp. II, 1823, 60.—NUTT., Man. II, 1840, 360.—BONAP., Comp. List, 1838, 35; Consp. I, 1850, 192.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 173; Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 126.—HEERM., Pacific R. R. Rep. X, 1859, vi, 37.—COOP. & SUCKL., ib. XII, ii, 1860, 168.—SCL., Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1447.—HAYDEN, Rep. 1862, 157.—LORD, Pr. Roy. Art. Inst. IV, 1864, 113 (Brit. Columbia).—BRYANT, Pr. Boston Soc. X, 1865, 96 (Plympton, Maine).—COUES, Pr. Philad. Acad. 1866, 59 (Arizona); Key, 1872, 170; Check List, 1873, No. 244; B. N. W. 1874, 236.—COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, 1870, 312.—STEVENSON, Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. 1870, 463 (Colorado).—MERRIAM, ib. 1872,

690.—ALLEN, Bull. M. C. Z. 1872, 179 (Kansas, etc.).—AIKEN, Pr. Boston Soc. 1872, 205.—SCL. & SALV., Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53.—SNOW, B. Kans. 1873, 3 (abundant in E. Kansas!).—B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 324, pl. 43, fig. 2.—JOUY, Field and Forest, April, 1877, 178 (District Columbia; 1 spec.).—RIDGW., ib. June, 1877, 208 (Colorado).

Muscicapa verticalis, BONAP., Am. Orn. I, 1825, 18, pl. 2, fig. 2; Synop. 1828, 67.—NUTT., Man. I, 1832, 273.—AUD., Orn. Biog. IV, 1838, 422, pl. 359; Synop. 1839, 39; B. Am. I, 1840, 199, pl. 54.

Laphyetes verticalis, CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 77, footnote.

SP. CH.—Wing, 4.75–5.25; tail, 3.65–4.00; bill, from nostril, .50–.55, depth at base .25–.28, width .35–.38; tarsus, .68–.77; middle toe .55–.58. *Adult*: Head, neck, and back bluish ash-gray, paler beneath, the chin and upper part of the throat being nearly white; lores and auriculars darker; back and breast tinged with olive-green, lighter beneath. Wings dusky, the feathers edged with slate-gray, these edgings broader and lighter on the secondaries. Upper tail-coverts and tail deep black, the outer webs of the lateral pair of rectrices yellowish white, in sharp contrast. Lower parts, posterior to the breast, deep sulphur-yellow, paler on the crissum; the lining of the wing strongly tinged with olive-gray. Crown with a concealed patch of bright orange-red or vermilion. *Young*: Head above and back light brownish-gray, the latter strongly tinged with olive-green; superciliary region paler than the crown, in quite marked contrast with the dusky-gray auriculars and lores. Chin, throat, and malar region white, gradually passing into pale brownish gray on the jugulum, the breast similar, but tinged with pale olivaceous; remaining lower parts pale creamy sulphur-yellow. Tail as in the adult; wings dusky, as in the adult, but the feathers widely edged with pale yellowish gray. No colored patch on the crown.

HAB.—The Western Province of North America, straggling occasionally entirely across the Eastern Province; Western Mexico, south to Isthmus of Tehuantepec* and Colima.†

11.—TYRANNUS VOCIFERANS.

Tyrannus vociferans, SWAINS., Quart. Jour. XX, 1826, 273 (Mexico); Philos. Mag. I, 1827, 368.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 174; Mex. Bound. Surv. II, 1859, pt. ii, 8, pl. 10; Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 127.—SCL., P. Z. S. 1859, 383 (Oaxaca; Feb.); Ibis, 1859, 439 (Oaxaca; Guatemala); Catal. 1862, 235, No. 1446 (Los Nogales, Sonora); P. Z. S. 1864, 176 (City of Mexico).—SCL. & SALV., Ibis, 1859, 120 (Vera Paz, Guatemala); Nom. Neotr. 1873, 53 (Mexico and Guatemala).—COUES, Pr. Philad. Ac. 1866, 59 (Arizona); Key, 1872, 170; Check List, 1873, No. 245; B. N. W. 1874, 238.—COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, 1870, 314 (Southern Cal.; breeding north to Sta. Cruz; wintering north to Los Angeles).—AIKEN, Pr. Boston Soc. 1872, 205 (S. E. Wyoming).—MERRIAM, Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. 1872, 690.—SUMICHR., Mem. Boston Soc. I, 1869, 557 (Vera Cruz).—B. B. & R., Hist. N. Am. B. II, 1874, 327, pl. 43, fig. 5.—RIDGW., Bull. Essex Inst. Nov. 1873, 184 (Colorado);

*58,850, ♀ ad., Japana, Tehuantepec, April 29, 1869; F. Sumichrast.

†35,051, ♂ ad., Plains of Colima, October, 1853; J. Xantus.

Field and Forest, June, 1877, 203 (do.).—STREETS, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 7, 1877, 12 (St. Tomas Bay, Pacific side, Lower California).

Laphytes vociferans, CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, 1859, 77 (Mexico).

Tyrannus cassini, LAWR., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. June 3, 1850, 39, pl. 3, fig. 2 (Texas).

"*Muscicapa satellites*, LICHT., in Mus. Berol." (*Caban. & Heine*).

SP. CH.—Wing, 5.00–5.40; tail, 3.70–4.20; bill, from nostril, .55–.60, depth at base .27, width .35–.45; tarsus, .72–.78; middle toe, .55–.60. Tail even. *Adult*: Head and neck deep plumbeous, somewhat lighter beneath, where passing somewhat abruptly into white on the chin; back, scapulars, and breast grayish olive-green, lighter beneath; remaining lower parts sulphur-yellow, the crissum and lining of the wings paler. Wings light brownish gray, the feathers quite distinctly bordered with grayish white. Upper tail-coverts and tail black, the latter faintly tipped with light brownish gray, the outer web of the lateral pair of rectrices more or less widely edged with the same. Crown with a concealed patch of bright orange-red. Bill and feet black; iris brown. *Young*: Head, neck, back, and breast dull grayish slate, paler on the jugulum, the chin and upper part of the throat whitish, the back tinged with brown; lores and auriculars darker. Wing-coverts bordered with light fulvous or rusty buff. Abdomen, etc., pale creamy sulphur-yellow. No colored patch on the crown.

HAB.—Mexico and Guatemala, extending into the southern part of the Western Province of the United States; along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, north to about 41°; along the coast of California, to about 37°; south to Costa Rica.

REMARKS.—Many localities in Mexico (both coasts and interior), Guatemala, and Costa Rica, are represented by specimens in the collection of the National Museum.

12.—TYRANNUS LUGGERI.

Tyrannus luggeri, RIDGW. MS.

SP. CH.—Wing, 4.15–4.25; tail, 2.25–2.30; bill, from nostril, .52, width at base .40, depth, .28–.32; tarsus, .75–.80; middle toe, .65. Tail very slightly emarginate. Ends of primaries not at all attenuated! Above, greenish olive, the wings and tail dusky brownish, the head dark cinereous, with an indistinct grayish streak above the auriculars. Throat pure white, streaked with ash-gray laterally and across the jugulum. Sides of breast deep olivaceous; remaining lower parts, including lining of the wing, bright gamboge-yellow. Bill and feet blackish. *Adult*: Crown with a large concealed patch of bright gamboge-yellow. Wings and tail very faintly edged with lighter brown. *Young*: Crown-patch much restricted (nearly obsolete). All the wing-feathers (coverts and remiges) and rectrices distinctly bordered with light rusty.

HAB.—Guiana (Cayenne, Demerara. Mus. G. N. L. & R. R.).

REMARKS.—With a closer resemblance to *T. melancholicus* than to

any other of the species of this genus with which I have been able to compare it, *Tyrannus luggeri* is, nevertheless, so very distinct as not to need any special comparison. In size and general form it corresponds almost exactly with *T. carolinensis*, while the bill is much more like that of the latter species in size and shape than that of any of the yellow-bellied group. The totally different coloration, however, allies it more closely to the group represented by *T. melancholicus*, while the broad-tipped primaries constitute a feature entirely unique in this genus.

Although it seems rather strange that a new species of this genus should be found in a district so well explored ornithologically as the habitat of the present bird, I have nevertheless been unable to find a description at all applicable to it.

13.—TYRANNUS AURANTIO-ATROCRISTATUS.

Tyrannus aurantio-atrocristatus, LAFR. & D'ORB., Mag. de Zool. 1857, 45 (Bolivia).—D'ORB., Voy. Ois. 1839, 312 (Corrientes, Paraguay; Valle Grande, Bolivia).—BURM., Reise La Plata, II, 1861, 453.—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1866, 190 (Ucayali, E. Peru); Nom. Neotr., 1873, 53.—HUDSON, P. Z. S. 1870, 113 (Buenos Ayres, rare; Entre Rios).

Tyrannus inca, LICHT., Nomencl. 1854, 16 (Brazil; Guiana).

Tyrannus inca, SCL., P. Z. S. Nov. 26, 1861, 383 (Bolivia; Mus. P. L. S. et Berol.; ex "Licht. in Mus. Berol."); Catal. 1861, 237, No. 1453 (Bolivia).—PELZ., Orn. Bras. 1871, 118 (Goiaz, Rio Vermelho, Serrado, and Cuyaba).

? *Tyrannus auriflamma*, BURM., J. f. O. July, 1860, 246 (Mendoza).

SP. CH.—Wing, 3.50–4.00; tail, 3.10–3.30; bill, from nostril, .40, width at base .30, depth .20; tarsus, .60; middle toe, .42. Tail even, or (apparently) very slightly emarginated. Extreme end of outer primary attenuated.* Above dull smoky slate, the wings and tail with narrow paler edgings. Below mouse-gray, becoming paler and (in young at least) somewhat tinged with pale sulphur-yellow posteriorly. Bill and feet blackish. *Adult*: Entire pileum black, with a central concealed patch of clear lemon-yellow. *Young*: Pileum smoky brownish slate, like the back.

HAB.—Bolivia (Laf. & D'Orb.); Paraguay (D'Orb.); Buenos Ayres (Hudson); Brazil (Pelzel); Pebas, Peru (Mus. Vassar College).

REMARKS.—This very strongly marked species is so very different from the other *Tyranni* in both coloration and the details of external form as to suggest strong doubts of its being properly referable to this genus at all. It surely presents a very great contrast to *T. magnirostris*. There are, however, such variations of form among the spe-

* Dr. Schater, in his description of *Tyrannus inca* (l. c.), says that "the external primaries are acuminate towards the points, the first three being also deeply emarginated 0.4 inch from their extremities." This is very different from the shape of the quills in the single specimen I have been able to examine (an immature female, belonging to the Museum of Vassar College), in which all the quills except the first are very broad at the ends, the first only being emarginated and attenuated at the tip. This discrepancy may, however, be owing to difference of sex or age.

cies usually assigned to this genus, as here restricted, that a further subdivision would necessitate a considerable number of generic groups—almost one for every species—so that, upon the whole, it may be better to leave this species in the genus *Tyrannus*, and consider it as representing the opposite extreme of size and form from *T. magnirostris*.

The above diagnosis is drawn up partly from Dr. Selater's description of the adult as cited, and in part from an immature female in the Museum of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., collected at Pebas, E. Peru, by the late Professor Orton.

II.—Descriptions of New Races.

1.—LICHENOPS PERSPICILLATUS, β . ANDINUS.

Lichenops perspicillatus, β . *andinus*, RIDGW. MS.

CH.—Similar to *L. perspicillatus* (*a. perspicillatus*), but having the white on the primaries restricted to that portion of the quills beyond the situation of the outer webs.—*Hab.* Western South America, from Chili to New Granada.

An examination of the series of *Lichenops* in the collection of the National Museum reveals a very marked and constant difference between specimens from Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Paraguay on the one hand, and those from western South America on the other. In the former, of which there are nine adult males before me, representing the above-named localities, the white patch on the primaries extends anteriorly to the end of the primary-coverts, almost the whole extent of the outer webs of the seven exterior quills being of this color, while the shafts are in some specimens pure white throughout; the latter, however, is by no means usually the case, but, on the contrary, decidedly exceptional. In the Chilean examples, of which there are three adult males, the black at the base of the primaries, which in the Eastern form is wholly concealed by the overlying primary-coverts, extends as far as the situation of the edge of the quills, the white being thus restricted to only a little more than half the length of the quills from the ends of the coverts. Only six, instead of seven, of the quills have white on the outer webs; the shafts are black throughout, while the black on the inner web is increased in proportion with that on the outer.

A careful measurement of the whole series gives the following result:

Eastern specimens.

Wing, 3.45–3.65; tail, 2.45–2.70; tarsus, 1.05–1.12.

Western specimens.

Wing, 3.60–3.80; tail, 2.55–2.70; tarsus, 1.05–1.15.*

I am not able to discover any tangible differences between the females of the two races beyond the larger size of the Chilean examples, the

* The minimum is represented by the specimen from Bogota, except in regard to the tarsus, which is shortest in a Chilean example.

measurements of the two series comparing as follows, there being three specimens of each in the collection :

Eastern specimens

Wing, 3.10-3.35; tail, 2.55; tarsus, 1.05-1.10.

Chilian examples

Wing, 3.20-3.25; tail, 2.50-2.70; tarsus, 1.08-1.12.

Following is the principal synonymy of the species:

LICHENOPS PERSPICILLATUS.

a. perspicillatus.

Le Clignot, ou Traquet à lunette, BUFF., Hist. Nat. Ois. V, 1806, 234.

Spectacle Warbler, LATH., Synop. II, 2, 1784, 452, No. 50.

Motacilla perspicillata, GMEL., S. N. I, 1783, 932 (quotes Buff. & Lath., ll. cc.).

Sylvia perspicillata, LATH., Ind. Orn. II, 1790, 524.

Enanthe perspicillata, VIEILL., Nouv. Dict. XXI, 1818, 433 (Paraguay).

Ada perspicillata, D'ORB., Voy. Ois. 1839, 339 (Bolivia).

Lichenops perspicillata, DARWIN, Zool. Beag. III, 1841, 51, 52, pl. 9 (La Plata).—

BONAP., Consp. I, 1850, 194 (part; La Plata).—CABAN. & HEINE, Mus. Hein.

II, 1859, 47 (Brazil).—SCL., Catal. 1862, 203, No. 1239 (S. Brazil; Bolivia).—

SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1858, 141 (Buenos Ayres).—HUDSON, P. Z. S. 1869, 432

(do.).—STERNBERG, J. f. O. 1869, 262 (do.).—DURNF., Ibis, 1878, 60 (do.; descr. nest and eggs).

Fluvicola perspicillata, D'ORB. & LAFR., Mag. de Zool. 1837, 58.—HARTL., Ind. Azara, 1847, 12, 15.

Suiriri chorreado, AZARA, Apunt. III, 1805, 453, No. 182.

Muscicapa nigricans, VIEILL., Nouv. Dict. XXI, 1818, 454 (Paraguay; ex Vieill., l. c.); Enc. Méth. 1823, 828.

Elainca nigricans, GRAY, Gen. I, 1849, 251.

Perspicilla leucoptera, SWAINSON, Jardine's Nat. Libr. X, Flycatchers, 1833, 106, pl. 9 (quotes "Azara, III, 453").

Lichenops crythroptera, GOULD, Zool. Beag. III, 1841, 51, 52, pl. 9 (banks of the Plata; quotes "Swainson's Nat. Libr. X, p. 106").

Ada commersoni, LESS., Traité, I, 1831, 368 (= ♂ ad.; Paraguay).

β. andinus.

"*Lichenops perspicillatus*," AUCT. (ex Chili).

2.—DACNIS PULCHERRIMA, *β. AUREINUCHA.*

Dacnis pulcherrima, *β. aureinucha*, RIDGW. MS.

CH.—Wing, 2.55; tail, 1.60; bill, from nostril, .43; tarsus, .60; middle toe, .50. Similar to *D. pulcherrima*, but bill much longer and less conical; the nuchal crescent deep golden orange, instead of straw-yellow; the chin and throat dull gray, instead of deep black.

Head (except underneath), anterior portion and sides of back, scapulars, and upper tail-coverts deep velvety black; wing-coverts dark ultramarine blue; remiges and rectrices black, edged with dark blue; inner webs of two outer rectrices with a large terminal patch of white.

Middle of the back (longitudinally), whole rump, and entire lower parts pale grayish buff, the abdomen and crissum whitish, the jugulum clearer buff, and the rump decidedly "opalescent." Chin and throat dull gray. Nape crossed by a large crescentic patch of deep golden orange, altogether different in color from the jugulum.

The bill of this race is so very different in form from that of typical *D. pulcherrima*, and more especially from that of the other *Dacni*, as to almost refer it to another genus.

The type-specimen is from Ecuador, and was received from Mr. Bernardo Thiel, through my friend Mr. José C. Zeledon, of Costa Rica.

The differences between this species and its nearest relative, *D. pulcherrima*, may be more precisely expressed as follows:

a. PULCHERRIMA.—Nape bright straw-yellow, not conspicuously different from the color of the jugulum; throat deep black, abruptly contrasted with the buff of the jugulum. Bill moderately elongated, measuring, from the nostril, .30-.37, along the culmen, .45-.50. Wing, 2.60-2.75; tail, 1.65-1.80.—*Hab.*, New Granada to Eastern Peru.*

β. AUREINUCHA.—Nape deep golden orange, totally different in color from the jugulum; throat dull grayish, not abruptly contrasted with the color of the jugulum. Bill much elongated, measuring, from the nostril, .43, along the culmen, .70. Wing, 2.55; tail, 1.60.—*Hab.*, Ecuador.

3.—PARUS RUFESCENS, *β. NEGLECTUS*.

Parus rufescens, β. neglectus, RIDGW. MS.

Ch.—Similar to typical *rufescens*, but sides grayish, only slightly tinged with rusty, instead of wholly bright chestnut-rufous, or rust-red.

HAB.—Coast of California.

All of the many Californian specimens of this species which have come under my notice agree in the above characters, by which they may be readily distinguished from more northern examples. The typical race extends at least as far south as the Columbia River, Mr. Henshaw having the past summer obtained it along that stream in Northern Oregon. The specimens which he secured show no approach to the Californian form, being quite indistinguishable from Sitkan examples. So far as I have been able to discover, the difference, so far as coloration is concerned, consists solely in that indicated above—the entire sides in true *rufescens* being bright rust-red, or chestnut-rufous, quite as uniform and continuous as that of the back, but lighter. The bill is also decidedly more slender.

* Five specimens measured. The principal synonymy of the typical race is as follows:

DACNIS PULCHERRIMA, *a. PULCHERRIMA*.

Dacnis pulcherrima, SCL., Rev. et Mag. Zool. Oct. 1853, 479 (New Granada); P. Z. S. 1854, 252 (do.); 1855, 84, 137; Catal. 1861, 51, No. 315, pl. 8 (New Granada); Ibis, 1863, 316 (Bogota; monographic).—CASS., Pr. Philad. Acad. 1864, 270.—SCL. & SALV., Nom. Neotr., 1873, 16, No. 9 (Columbia).—BOUC., Cat. Av. 1876, 239, No. 7430.

Nemosia torquata, DU BUS, Bull. Ac. Brux. XXII, 1855, 155.

The principal synonymy of each of the two forms of this species is as follows:

PARUS RUFESCENS.

a. rufescens.

Parus rufescens, TOWNS., Jour. Philad. Acad. 1837, 190 (Columbia River).—AUD., Orn. Biog. IV, 1838, 371, pl. 353; Synop. 1839, 80; B. Am. II, 1841, 158, pl. 129.—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 394 (part); Cat. N. Am. B. 1859, No. 295; Review, 1864, 83 (part).—COOP. & SUCKL., Pacific R. R. Rep. XII, ii, 1860, 194 (Washington Terr.).—SCL., Catal. 1861, 14, No. 86 (Ft. Steilacoom).—DALL & BANNIST., Tr. Chicago Acad. I, 1869, 280 (Sitka).—COOPER, Am. Nat. 1869, 75 (Montana); Orn. Cal. I, 1870, 47 (part).—COUES, Key, 1872, 81 (part); Check List, 1873, No. 34; B. N. W. 1874, 22 (part).

Pocile rufescens, BONAP., Consp. I, 1850, 230.

Parus "sitchensis", KITTL. (Gray, Haud-l. I, p. 232).

β. neglectus.

"*Parus rufescens*," GAMB., Pr. Philad. Acad. 1847, 155 (Monterey, Cal.; abundant).—HEERM., Jour. Philad. Acad. II, 1852, 364 (near San Francisco, June); Pacific R. R. Rep. X, 1859, pt. vi, 42 (California).—CASS., Illustr. B. Cal. Tex. etc. 1853, 18 (part).—BAIRD, B. N. Am. 1858, 394 (part; specs. from California); Review, 1864, 83 (part).—COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, 1870, 47 (part).—BREWST., Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Jan. 1878, 20 (descr. young).

A GENERAL CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS NOTED FROM THE ISLANDS OF THE LESSER ANTILLES VISITED BY MR. FRED. A. OBER; WITH A TABLE SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION, AND THOSE FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES.

By **GEORGE N. LAWRENCE.**

Birds of the Lesser Antilles.		Barbuda.	Antigua.	Guadeloupe.	Dominica.	Martinique.	St. Vincent.	Grenada.	United States.
1	<i>Turdus nigrirostris</i> , Lawr						+	+	
2	<i>Turdus caribbaeus</i> , Lawr							+	
3	<i>Turdus</i> ?								
4	<i>Margarops herminieri</i> (Lafr.)			+	+		+		
5	<i>Margarops densirostris</i> (Vieill.)		+	+	+	+	+		
6	<i>Margarops montanus</i> (Vieill.)			+	+	+	+		
7	<i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i> (Vieill.)					+			
8	<i>Cincloerthia ruficauda</i> , Gould			+	+		+		
9	<i>Cincloerthia gutturalis</i> , Lafr.	+		+	+		+		
10	<i>Mimus gilvus</i> , Vieill.						+	+	
11	<i>Myiadestes genibarbis</i> , Sw.				+	+			
12	<i>Myiadestes sibilans</i> , Lawr						+		
13	<i>Thryothorus rufescens</i> , Lawr			+	+				
14	<i>Thryothorus musicus</i> , Lawr						+		
15	<i>Thryothorus grenadensis</i> , Lawr							+	
16	<i>Thryothorus martinicensis</i> , Scl.								
17	<i>Siurus naevius</i> (Bodd.)		+	+	+				+
18	<i>Siurus motacilla</i> (Vieill.)		+						+
19	<i>Dendroeca virens</i> (Gm.)				+				+
20	<i>Dendroeca plumbea</i> , Lawr			+	+				
21	<i>Dendroeca petechia</i> var. <i>ruficapilla</i> (Gm.)	+	+						
22	<i>Dendroeca petechia</i> var. <i>melanoptera</i> , Lawr			+	+				
23	<i>Dendroeca rutigula</i> , Baird					+			
24	<i>Leucopexa bishopi</i> , Lawr						+		
25	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> (Linn.)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
26	<i>Vireosylva calidris</i> (Linn.)		+						
27	<i>Vireosylva calidris</i> var. <i>dominicana</i> , Lawr			+	+	+	+	+	