

ON AMAZILIA YUCATANENSIS (CABOT) AND A. CERVINIVENTRIS, GOULD.**By ROBERT RIDGWAY.**

In compiling the synonymy of *Amazilia cerviniventris*, in volume i of these Proceedings (pp. 148, 149), I united this species with *A. yucatanensis* (Cabot), on the strength of Mr. D. G. Elliot's opinion (see note on p. 149) that they were the same. The editors of "The Ibis," however, in that journal for April, 1879, p. 208, dissent from this determination, and suggest that "a comparison of the Texan specimens with Mexican examples of *A. cerviniventris* and this type [Cabot's type of *yucatanensis*] would be satisfactory, as Mr. Gould has always asserted that *A. yucatanensis* and *A. cerviniventris* are distinct species". Through Dr. Cabot's kindness I have been able to make a direct comparison of his type of *yucatanensis* and the Texan specimens, so called by me, and find that they are indeed quite distinct species, the latter being *A. cerviniventris* of Gould, and exactly like examples of that species from eastern Mexico.

A. yucatanensis is much darker colored throughout than *A. cerviniventris*, the green above inclining decidedly to coppery bronze, while the broad tips and margins to the rectrices are deep violet-dusky, instead of greenish or bronzy, little, if any, tinged with violet. The most important difference, however, consists in the coloration of the lower parts, the green of the jugulum ending very abruptly or giving place immediately to the deep cinnamon-rufous of the entire under surface, excepting the femoral tufts, which are white, as in other species of the genus. In *A. cerviniventris*, on the other hand, the green of the jugulum invades both the breast and sides, in the form of a more or less distinct spotting (which, however, grows gradually fainter posteriorly), the feathers of the breast and sides being light green bordered with pale cinnamon. The cinnamon-color of the belly, etc., is also very much paler than in *A. yucatanensis*, in which the tint is even rather deeper than in *A. cinnamomea*.

The following comparative diagnoses express more succinctly the differential characters of the two species:

- A. YUCATANENSIS.—Above greenish bronze, changing to coppery; ends and edges of rectrices dark violet-dusky; green of the jugulum giving way immediately and very abruptly to the deep cinnamon-rufous of the breast, sides, etc.
- A. CERVINIVENTRIS.—Above metallic grass-green, varying to bronze-green in certain lights; ends and edges of rectrices greenish bronze, or dull bronze, rarely tinged with violet; green of the jugulum invading the breast and sides, in the form of more or less distinct spots, growing gradually fainter posteriorly, the remainder of the under parts much paler cinnamon.

The measurements of the two species appear to vary but little, the four examples of *A. cerviniventris* now before me ranging in length of wing from 2.15 to 2.30 inches, while the type of *A. yucatanensis* measures 2.20; the length of tail in the latter is 1.60, and in the former series varies from 1.50 to 1.70. The culmen ranges from .70 to .80 in *cerviniventris*, but the bill of the type of *yucatanensis* is unfortunately broken, so that its length cannot be ascertained.

A. cerviniventris appears to be exclusively an eastern species (as are also *A. yucatanensis* and *A. fuscicaudata*), its habitat extending from southeastern Texas to Vera Cruz, and perhaps also to Yucatan, since Mr. Elliot (Synopsis, p. 219) states that he "can perceive no difference between Mexican and Yucatan specimens". The *A. cinnamomea* appears to be wanting from eastern Mexico, but in the collection of the National Museum are specimens from Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, and Yucatan, besides San Salvador and Nicaragua, though Mr. Elliot gives only "Guatemala and Costa Rica" as its habitat.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF FISHES (URANIDEA MARGINATA, POTAMOCOTTUS BENDIREI) AND OF MYCTOPHUM CRENULARE J. AND G.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

The first two species here mentioned as undescribed formed part of a collection received from Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A. Several other species received at the same time are retained for study and comparison with fuller material promised from the same source.

The *Myctophum* was obtained by Mr. W. H. Dall, in the Pacific, off Puget Sound.

Uranidea marginata, n. s.

24197; 9 specimens; tributaries of Walla Walla River; Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A.

B. VI; D. VII-VIII, 18-19; A. 15-14 $\frac{1}{2}$; V. I, 3; P. 13-14; C. 14-15.

This species is allied to *Cottus cognatus* Rich., but differs from that species in having the vent nearer to the insertion of the caudal than to the snout, while the origin of the anal falls in the vertical from the third dorsal ray instead of the sixth, as in Richardson's species. The ventral has 1 spine and 3 rays (*C. cognatus* has 1 spine and 4 rays). The longest pectoral rays are shorter than the head (equal to the head in *cognatus*).

Head broad, slightly depressed, its greatest length contained a little more than 3 times in length of body without caudal (4 times in total length); distance from tip of snout to eye equals length of eye, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of head. Vomerine teeth; none on the palatines. Body stout anteriorly, moderately compressed posteriorly, its height at origin of first dorsal equal to its width at the same place, and contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of body without caudal; the least width of the caudal peduncle