

(Eastern Mexico), Panama, Bogota, and Eastern Peru, I am unable to detect differences other than what appear to be chiefly of an individual character, though there is much variation both in size and colors among the different specimens.

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FLY-CATCHER AND A SUPPOSED NEW
PETREL FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Chasiempis sclateri, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—Above dull ferruginous, more umber on the back, more rufescent on the rump and upper tail-coverts; sides of head and neck, chin, throat, and breast bright ochraceous-rufous; rest of lower parts pure white, the sides tinged with rufous; wings and tail dusky, the middle and greater coverts tipped with pale ferruginous, producing two distinct bands; secondaries edged with pale dull rusty; inner webs of rectrices (except middle pair) tipped with white, this about .40 of an inch wide on the lateral pair and decreasing in extent toward the inner feathers. Wing, 2.70; tail, 2.70–2.75; tarsus, .95–1.00; middle toe, .45.

Types, Nos. 41955 and 41956, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Waimea Kaii, Sandwich Islands; V. Knudsen.

Although I have been unable to compare the specimens described above with either *C. sandwichensis* (Gm.) or *C. dimidiata* (Hartl. & Finsch), I am satisfied, from reference to the descriptions of these in Sharpe's catalogue of the *Muscicapidae* ("Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum," vol. iv), pp. 231–233, that it is quite distinct specifically. The former is described as having the "wing-coverts black, tipped with white spots," the "under wing-coverts white," the cheeks and throat white, the tail only 2.15 inches in length, and the tarsus only .85 long; while the latter is still more different both in proportions and colorations.

Cymochorea cryptoleucura, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—*Adult*: Uniform fuliginous, the head and upper surface more slaty, the greater wing-coverts and outer webs of tertials paler, inclining to dull ash-gray; remiges and rectrices dull black, the latter (except middle pair) white at the base; upper tail-coverts white, the longer feathers broadly tipped with blackish (as in *Procellaria pelagica*); anal region mixed with white, and white of the upper coverts extending laterally to the sides of the crissum. Tail only slightly forked or emarginated, the outer feathers being only about .20–.30 of an inch longer than the middle pair. Bill, legs, and feet (including webs) deep black; wing, 5.80–6.30; tail, 3.00–3.15; bill (measured in straight line from base of culmen to point of the maxilla), .60; tarsus, .85–.90; middle toe, with claw, .85–.90.

Hab.—Waimea Kauī, Sandwich Islands (*V. Knudsen*). (Types, Nos. 41949 and 41950, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.)

This fourth species of *Cymochorea* is very different from *C. leucorrhoea* (the only other having white on the tail-coverts), in several very important particulars, as follows: (1) The upper tail-coverts are pure white, terminated by a band of black .35-.50 of an inch wide; (2) the rectrices (except the middle pair) are distinctly white at the base, though this white is concealed by the coverts; (3) the greater wing-coverts and outer webs of the tertials are much darker, offering less decided contrast with the general color of the wings; (4) the tail is much less deeply forked, the depth of the fork not exceeding .30 of an inch, whereas in *C. leucorrhoea* it amounts to about .75 of an inch. In other respects the two species are much alike.

This bird is a true *Cymochorea*, having very prominent nasal tubes, the outer toe longer than the middle, the tarsus about equal to the middle toe (with claw), and the first primary shorter than the fourth as in the typical species of that genus.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF THIRTY-THREE NEW SPECIES OF FISHES
FROM MAZATLAN, MEXICO.**

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

During the fall and winter of 1880-'81, Mr. Gilbert spent ten weeks at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, in making collections of fishes for the United States National Museum. One hundred and seventy species were obtained, of which the following appear to be new to science:

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| 1. <i>Chupea stolifera</i> . | 18. <i>Lutjanus prieto</i> . |
| 2. <i>Pristigaster lutipinnis</i> . | 19. <i>Micropogon ectenes</i> . |
| 3. <i>Stolephorus ischanus</i> . | 20. <i>Sciæna icistia</i> . |
| 4. <i>Stolephorus lucidus</i> . | 21. <i>Scarus perrico</i> . |
| 5. <i>Stolephorus exiguus</i> . | 22. <i>Pomacanthus crescentalis</i> . |
| 6. <i>Stolephorus curtus</i> . | 23. <i>Gobiesox zebra</i> . |
| 7. <i>Stolephorus niarchus</i> . | 24. <i>Gobiesox eos</i> . |
| 8. <i>Synodus scituliceps</i> . | 25. <i>Gobiesox erythrops</i> . |
| 9. <i>Muraena pinta</i> . | 26. <i>Gobiesox adustus</i> . |
| 10. <i>Muraena pintita</i> . | 27. <i>Gobiosoma zosterurum</i> . |
| 11. <i>Ophichthys xysturus</i> . | 28. <i>Clinus zonifer</i> . |
| 12. <i>Ophichthys zophochir</i> . | 29. <i>Tripterygium carminale</i> . |
| 13. <i>Muraenox coniceps</i> . | 30. <i>Salaria chiostictus</i> . |
| 14. <i>Atherinella eriarcha</i> . | 31. <i>Fierasfer arenicola</i> . |
| 15. <i>Caranx vinctus</i> . | 32. <i>Etropus crossotus</i> . |
| 16. <i>Serranus calopteryx</i> . | 33. <i>Malthe elater</i> . |
| 17. <i>Lutjanus colorado</i> . | |