

Measurements of the skull.

	Centimeters.
Total length	4.7
Greatest width	2.9
Length of nasals	1.2
Length of tooth-row	1.1
Front edge of first molar to posterior margin of incisors	1.6
Greatest width of muzzle .....	.7
Width of interorbital bridge .....	.5
Center of occipital crest to line of hinder margin of orbits	1.9

It is evident from an examination of *Neofiber* that the genus stands intermediate between the aberrant *Fiber* and the normal arvicoline genera. The skull, the large head, and peculiar ears, and the heavy form show its affinity to *Fiber*, while the feet and tail prove its close relationship to the other arvicolas.

It will be interesting to know how far the habits of this animal resemble those of the ordinary muskrat.

ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY MESSRS. J. E. BENEDICT AND W. NYE, OF THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION STEAMER "ALBATROSS."

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

A collection of birds made by Messrs. J. E. Benedict and W. Nye, naturalists accompanying the steamer "Albatross" on her winter's cruise through West Indian waters and along the southern coast of the Caribbean Sea, although not extensive, is of much interest. This is especially true of those collected on the island of Old Providence, 250 miles north of Aspinwall, all the species from that locality being new to science.

The species collected at the different stations are given under separate headings:

I.—ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES (January 17-24, 1884).

1. *Mimus gilvus*, Vieill. One specimen.
2. *Dendroica petechia* (Linn.). One specimen.
3. *Certhiola portoricenses*, Bryant. Six specimens.
4. *Phonipara zena* (Linn.). Eleven specimens.
5. *Icterus vulgaris*, Daud. One specimen.
6. *Tyrannus dominicensis* (Gm.). Seven specimens.
7. *Crotophaga ani*, Linn. Three specimens.
8. *Coccyzus minor* (Gmel.). Three specimens.
9. *Tinnunculus caribæarum* (Gm.). One specimen.
10. *Chamæpelias passerina* (Linn.). Nine specimens.

II.—ISLAND OF TRINIDAD (January 30–February 2, 1884).

1. *Certhiola luteola*, Licht. One specimen.
2. *Tanagra sclateri*, Berlepsch. Two specimens.
3. *Tanagra palmarum* (Max.). Two specimens.
4. *Tachyphonus melaleucus* (Sparm.). One specimen.
5. *Tyrannus melancholicus*, Vieill. One specimen.
6. *Contopus brachytarsus*, ScL. One specimen.
7. *Thamnophilus atricapillus* (Gm.). One specimen.
8. *Diplopterus nævius* (Gm.). One specimen.
9. *Steatornis caripensis*, Humb. Two specimens. (Mona Island.)
10. *Engyptila verreauxi* (Bp.). One specimen.
11. *Pelecanus fuscus*, Linn. Two specimens.
12. *Fregata aquila* (Linn.). Two specimens.
13. *Sula leucogastra* (Bodd.). One specimen.
14. *Sula piscator* (Linn.). One specimen.
15. *Sterna maxima* (Bodd.). One specimen.

III.—ISLAND OF CURAÇOA, VENEZUELA (February 10–18, 1884).

1. *Mimus gilvus rostratus*, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to true *M. gilvus*, but with much larger bill, the lower parts more purely white, with no grayish shade across the jugulum, and the upper parts lighter gray. ♂ (type, No. 97927, U. S. Nat. Mus.): wing, 4.35; tail, 4.90; graduation, .80; all the feathers tipped with white, that on outer feather 1.40 in length, measured along inner side of shaft; culmen, 1.05; bill from nostril, .65; depth at base, .30; tarsus, 1.30; middle toe, .82. ♀ (type, No. 97928, U. S. Nat. Mus.): wing, 4.20; white on inner web of outer tail-feather, 1.25; culmen, 1.00; bill from nostril, .62; depth at base, .28; tarsus, 1.28; middle toe, .85.

2. *Dendroica rufopileata*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—*Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97930, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Forehead and crown uniform chestnut-rufous, abruptly defined all round. Upper parts yellowish olive-green, the wings slate-dusky, with broad and distinct pure yellow edgings on greater wing coverts and tertials, the outer webs of the former being almost wholly yellow; primaries and secondaries narrowly edged with olive-yellow. Inner webs of rectrices (except middle pair) wholly clear primrose-yellow; outer webs dusky, edged, especially on lateral feather, with yellow. Sides of head (including lores and superciliary region back to above auriculars) and entire lower parts, pure gamboge-yellow, the jugulum and breast broadly, but not very sharply, streaked with rufous. Bill black, legs and feet brownish. Wing, 2.30; tail, 2.00; culmen, .50; depth of bill, .14; tarsus, .75; middle toe, .40.

Adult ♀ (type, No. 97931, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Differing from the male in lacking any trace of rufous on crown or streaks on breast. Yellow beneath decidedly less pure. Bill light brownish, the maxilla dusky.

Wing, 2.30; tail, 2.00; culmen, .45; depth of bill, .12; tarsus, .75; middle toe, .42.

The nearest ally of this species is *D. capitalis*, Lawr., of Barbadoes, which differs in having the pileum of a very dark, rich chestnut, in having the entire sides and flanks, as well as the breast, sharply streaked with rich chestnut, the yellow of the lower parts and the olive-green of the upper surface much deeper, and the bill much stouter.

There are two males and two females in the collection.

3. *Icterus curasoënsis*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *I. xanthornus* (Gm.), but with the bill much longer, more attenuated, and more acute, the white markings of the wings much broader, and the yellow color paler. *Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97913, U. S. Nat. Mus.). Lemon-yellow, including lesser and middle wing coverts, rather deeper beneath, especially on the breast and sides of jugulum, the back and scapulars with a very faint olivaceous tinge. Lores, extreme anterior portion of malar region, chin, throat, wings (except lesser and middle coverts), and tail, black. Greater wing-coverts broadly tipped and tertials broadly margined with white; secondaries more narrowly, but still very distinctly, margined with white, but the white extending not quite to the tips of the coverts; second to fifth primaries, inclusive, broadly edged with white at the base, the white extending for .45 of an inch beyond the tips of the primary coverts on the third quill; all the primaries, except the first, narrowly edged with white from about the middle portion to the tip. Three outer tail-feathers narrowly bordered at tips with grayish-white, and all the rectrices with an inch (more or less) of their basal portion pale lemon-yellow, more whitish on inner web, the shaft of this portion of the feathers being pure white. Bill deep black, the basal angle of the mandible plumbeous; legs and feet dark plumbeous. Wing 3.70, tail 3.70, graduated for .60 of an inch; culmen 1.10, bill from nostril .80, from basal angle of mandible 1.08, depth of bill through base .50; tarsus 1.00, middle toe .70.*

The examination of specimens of *I. xanthornus* in this connection renders desirable some remarks on the latter species. In Dr. Selater's recent review of the *Icterinæ*† (Ibis, July, 1883, pp. 368, 369), the habitat of *I. xanthornus* is given as follows: "Coast-region of Colombia and Venezuela, Trinidad, Guiana, and Rio Negro. Santa Marta (*Simons*); Carupano, Venezuela (*Goering*); Demerara (*Brown*); Rio Branco

* The measurements of the longest-billed specimen among five adults of *I. xanthornus*, from the main land of northern and eastern South America (Colombia to Brazil), are as follows: Wing 3.65, tail 3.65, culmen .88, bill from nostril .60, from basal angle of mandible .88, depth of bill through base .50, tarsus 1.05, middle toe .80. The shortest-billed example has the culmen only .75 of an inch long.

† A Review of the Species of the Family Icteridæ.—Part II. Icterinæ. By P. L. Selater, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S. <The Ibis, 5th ser., vol. I, No. 3, July, 1883, pp. 352-374, pl. xi. [*Icterus grace-annæ*, CASS.] (Continued from p. 163.)

(Natt), while among the synonyms there is no mention of *Oriolus mexicanus* (part) LINN., ed. 12, p. 162, No. 13, *Icterus xanthornus* var. *a. dubusii*, DUBOIS, *I. x.* var. *β. marginalis*, DUBOIS, *I. auratus*, CASS. (nec. BP.), and *Xanthornus nigrogularis*, HAHN, all of which (with possibly the exception of the last) appear to be referable to the present species. The U. S. National Museum possesses a skin (No. 32769), from Verreaux, which, on the label, is marked as from "Mexique," and which corresponds exactly with DUBOIS' "var. *β. marginalis*," which is stated to have come from Panama; also a skin which I selected from a collection of Guatemalan birds (in the hands of a dealer), which, although it may not have really come from that country, nevertheless seemed to agree in "make" with the other skins, is different from any South American examples, and, furthermore, agrees in certain characters with the skin said to have come from Mexico. The latter is the specimen noticed by Mr. Cassin (as below) under the name "*auratus*," and bears this name, in his handwriting, on the label. On the same label are also inscribed, "*Icterus xanthornus*, DAUD.," by Verreaux, and "*Icterus nigrogularis*, BONAP.," by Mr. Lawrence. The specimen in question differs from all South American examples of the species in the National Museum (six in number) in the following particulars: (1) Large size, the wing measuring 4 inches, the tail 3.90, against 3.70 and 3.70, respectively, the *maximum* in the South American series; (2) decidedly purer yellow color of the back, which is hardly less clear in color than the breast, all the South American skins having a more or less olivaceous tinge on the dorsal region; (3) distinct white speculum at the base of the primaries, extending backward for nearly half an inch beyond the tips of the primary-coverts. As to the last-mentioned feature, most of the South American examples* have more or less of an indication of this white speculum; but in none is it nearly so large, while the white edgings to the secondaries are also less conspicuous, although the approach is quite near in two of them. These white markings are, however, very variable in their extent and development in different individuals, not only of this species but many others also, and they also vary in distinctness according to the age of the feathers, becoming in very old feathers so much abraded as to have almost disappeared, except where broadest. As a character, therefore, they need scarcely be taken into account.

The specimen supposed to be from Guatemala I should be disposed to refer to the same form as the one said to have come from Mexico, apart from any circumstantial evidence as to its origin, on account of

* These are from the following localities:

- (1) No. 60592, ♂ ad. Forte de Rio Branco, Brazil, Dec. 8, 1831; J. Natterer.
- (2) No. 32776, ♂ ad. Rio Negro; Verreaux.
- (3) No. 32775, ♂ juv. Rio Negro; Verreaux.
- (4) No. 55196, ♂ ad. Demerara, Br. Guiana; P. Figyelmesev.
- (5) No. 32777, ♀ ad. Cayenne, Fr. Guiana; Verreaux.
- (6) No. 28161, ♂? ad. Sta. Marta, Colombia; G. N. Lawrence.

the fact that it agrees with the latter in the rich and nearly pure yellow of the back, and large size, although the dimensions are but little greater than those of the largest of the South American series, the wing measuring 3.90 and the tail 3.75 inches.

In conclusion, assuming that there may be two separable races of this species belonging respectively to Middle America and Northern South America, east of the Andes—a point regarding which I must confess myself as not quite satisfied—their synonymy may be arranged as follows:

ICTERUS XANTHORNIUS.

α. xanthornus.

Oriolus mexicanus (part) LINN. S. N. ed. 12, i, 1766, 162, No. 13, but not No. 8, on same page (based on EDW. pl. 243=*I. leucopteryx*, and *Xanthornus mexicanus* BRISS. Orn. ii, pl. 11, fig. 2=the present species).—BODD. Tabl. P. E. 1783, 1 (based Pl. Enl. No. 5, fig. 1).

Icterus mexicanus "BRISS." Bonap. Compt. Rend. 1853, 835.—PREVOST & LEMAIRE, Ois. Ex. 131, pl. 70, upper fig.

Oriolus xanthornus GMEL. S. N. i, 1788, 391 (= *Oriolus mexicanus* No. 13, LINN.+Pl. Enl. No. 5, fig. 1).

Icterus xanthornus, DAUD. Tr. Orn. ii, 1800 334, (part; includes *I. leucopteryx*).

Agelaius xanthornus VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. xxxiv, 1819, 543 (part).

Psarcolius xanthornis WAGL. Syst. Av. 1827, No. 15 (first elimination of *I. leucopteryx*).

? *Icterus xanthornus*, var. *α. dubusii*, DUBOIS, Bull. Ac. Roy. Belg. ser. 2, xl, Dec. 1875, 16 (Isth. Panama).

Icterus xanthornus, var. *β. marginalis*, DUBOIS, Bull. Ac. Roy. Belg. ser. 2, xl, Dec. 1875, 17 (Isth. Panama).

Icterus auratus CASS. Proc. Philad. Acad. 1867, 50 (Mexico; spec'n in Nat. Mus. coll.).

β. linnæi.

Agelaius xanthornus VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. xxxiv, 1819, 543 (part).

Xanthornus linnæi BONAP. Consp. i, 1850, 434 (Cayenne; "Antilles"; Colombia).

? *Xanthornus nigrogularis* HAHN, Vög. pt. v, 1820, 1, pl. 1 ("Mexico")—BONAP. Compt. Rend. 1853, 835.

Icterus xanthornus CABAN., in Schomb. Guiana, iii, 1848, 680; Mus. Hein. i, 1851, 185 (Venezuela; Guiana).—BURM., Syst. Ueb. iii, 1856, 269.—SCL., Catal. 1861, 133, No. 808 (Trinidad; Cayenne; New Granada); Ibis, 1883, 368 (coast-reg. of Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana, to the Rio Branco, Trinidad).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, 84 (Trinidad).—CASS., Pr. Phil. Ac. 1867, 50 (Venezuela; Trinidad; Cayenne; N. Brazil).—SCL. & SALV., P. Z. S. 1868, 167 (Venezuela); Nom. Neot. 1873, 36.—WYATT, Ibis, 1871, 329 (Sta. Marta, N. G.).—SALVIN & GODM. Ibis, 1880, 123 (Sta. Marta, Colombia).—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, 578 (Trinidad).—PELZ. Orn. Bras, 1871, 195.

4. *Zenaida ruficauda*, Bonap. ?

Or sp. nov. *Zenaida vinacco-rufa*, Ridgw. ?

An adult female *Zenaida* (No. 97933, U. S. Nat. Mus.) is perhaps referable to Bonaparte's *Z. ruficauda* (Consp. II, 1854, 83), described as from

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New Granada, but differs in several respects from the description of that species. In the first place, there are fourteen rectrices, which would make it referable to the so-called genus *Zenaidura*, which includes another short-tailed species, the *Z. yucatanensis*, LAWR. from Merida, Yucatan (*cf.* "The Auk," Jan., 1884, p. 96). In the second place, the markings on the side of the head do not agree. Bonaparte (*l. c.*) says: "Nucha plumbea, macula suboculari, vittaque postoculari, albolimbata, nigro-violaceis." The bird before me has the nape grayish brown, like the pileum; the postocular streak and subauricular (not subocular) spot are black (the latter glossed with steel-blue), and wholly destitute of white or light colored edgings. In view of possible specific or subspecific difference from *Z. ruficauda* I give herewith a full description of the Curaçoa specimen, and, if distinct, would propose for it the name *Zenaida vinaceo-rufa*.

Adult ♀ (No. 97933, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Upper parts grayish brown, becoming more decidedly brown on the tertials and posterior scapulars; primaries dusky, very narrowly edged with whitish; two innermost tertials and corresponding greater wing coverts marked with a longitudinally oval spot of black. Middle pair of tail-feathers and basal two-thirds (approximately) of other rectrices grayish brown (the inner web decidedly gray), this color bounded terminally by a black bar (broadest on inner web), the remaining portion of the rectrices rich cinnamon-rufous; outer web of lateral tail-feather without the black bar, cinnamon-rufous, fading into light vinaceous basally. Forehead and sides of head light isabella-brown, with a slight tinge of vinaceous, fading into buffy whitish on chin and upper part of throat. A postocular black line bordering upper edge of auriculars, and beneath the latter a spot of glossy blue-black. Sides of the neck richly glossed with metallic solferino-purple, changing to golden. Lower parts brownish vinaceous, purer vinaceous posteriorly, where deepest on the crissum. Lining of wings, axillars, and flanks, bluish cinereous. Bill, black; feet, pale brownish (red in life?). Wing, 5.40; tail, 3.50, graduated for .90 of an inch; culmen, .55; tarsus, .85; middle toe, .80.

5. *Chamæpelia passerina* (Linn.). Three specimens.

6. *Ardea herodias* (Linn.). One specimen.

IV.—SABANILLA, NEW GRANADA (March 16–27, 1884).

1. *Ceryle torquata* (Linn.). One specimen.

2. *Chrysotis amazonica* (Linn.). Two specimens.

3. *Ochthodromus wilsonius rufinuchus*, Ridgw. Two specimens.

4. *Ægialites semipalmata*, Bp. One specimen.

5. *Ereunetes pusillus* (Linn.). Two specimens.

6. *Ereunetes occidentalis*, Lawr. One specimen.
7. *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmel.). One specimen.
8. *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis* (Gmel.). One specimen.

V.—ISLAND OF OLD PROVIDENCE, CARIBBEAN SEA, 250 MILES NORTH OF ASPINWALL (April 4–9, 1884).

1. *Certhiola tricolor*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. bahamensis*, but larger, the upper parts darker, yellow on rump more extended, and posterior lower parts pale yellowish. *Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97844, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Above dull black, including the whole of the exposed portion of the tertials and secondaries. A broad and very distinct superciliary stripe of pure white, extending from the nostrils to the occiput; primaries with a large basal speculum of white, extending for about .40 of an inch beyond the ends of the coverts; basal half of inner web of all the secondaries pure white; three outer tail-feathers broadly tipped with white. Lower half of rump lemon-yellow. Broad band on side of head, involving lores and auriculars, and passing beneath but not above the eye, black; this band much narrower anteriorly, and gradually widening posteriorly, where confluent with the black of the nape. A small black line along the lower edge of the rictus. Chin, throat, jugulum, and cheeks uniform grayish white; whole breast and upper part of abdomen lemon-yellow, changing to olive-gray on the flanks and dull yellowish white on anal region and crissum. Lining of wing pure white, the bend bright yellow. Bill, deep black; feet, dusky. Wing, 2.60; tail, 1.90; culmen, .55; depth of bill at base, .20; tarsus, .80; middle toe, .50.

Young, first plumage (type, No. 97845, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Above dull grayish brown, the back indistinctly clouded with dusky, the forehead mostly dull black (new feathers); rump dingy olive-yellow. An indistinct superciliary stripe of pale dingy yellow, becoming nearly white anteriorly. A narrow loreal stripe of dusky passing beneath the eye, but changing to dull grayish brown, and continuing, broadly, over the auriculars to the nape. Lower parts dingy olive-yellow, brighter on the breast and upper part of abdomen; anal region and crissum pale buffy yellowish. Lining of wing pure white, changing to yellow along the edge of the wing. Wing-speculum smaller than in the adult, but still very conspicuous.

It is somewhat remarkable that the nearest ally of this species should be the Bahaman *C. bahamensis*. It requires comparison with no other, except, perhaps, *C. caboti*, Baird, of Cozumel Island, Yucatan, which I have not been able to examine in this connection.

2. *Vireosylvia grandior*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Largest known species of the genus, somewhat resembling *V. barbadense*, but much grayer, the submalar streak much narrower,

and bill altogether larger and stouter. *Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97846, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Pileum and nape brownish gray, the first darker laterally, but the dusky hardly forming a distinct streak; the gray of the nape gradually assuming a more olive tinge on the back, this increasing in intensity posteriorly, the rump and tail being decidedly olive-greenish. A distinct superciliary stripe of pale brownish gray, or dull grayish white, bordered beneath by a loreal and postocular streak of dusky gray; auriculars and sides of neck pale olive-grayish, fading gradually into dull white on malar region, chin, and throat; the latter bordered on each side by a narrow line of dusky gray. Remaining lower parts dull white medially, light greenish olive laterally, the anal region, crissum, and inner edges of rectrices pale buffy yellow; lining of wing white, tinged with sulphur-yellow; a very faint brownish gray shade across the jugulum. Maxilla brownish black, paler along tomium; mandible pale brownish yellow (plumbeous in life?); feet horn-color (plumbeous in life?). Wing, 3.35; tail, 2.90; culmen, .85; bill from nostril, .50; depth of bill at base, .28; width, .30; tarsus, .85; middle toe, .50.

3. *Vireo approximans*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *V. crassirostris*, Bryant, but rather paler above, the yellow supraloral streak much less distinct; the yellowish postocular spot obsolete, and tail more decidedly rounded or graduated. *Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97847, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Pileum and nape brownish gray, changing to grayish olive on the back, the rump, upper tail-coverts, and outer web of rectrices more decidedly olive-greenish; wings dusky, the middle and greater coverts broadly tipped with yellowish white, and edged with olive; tertials broadly edged with dull whitish, the remaining remiges more narrowly edged with light olive-green, changing to pale grayish toward ends of the feathers. A broad and rather distinct supraloral stripe or bar of pale buffy yellow; upper eyelid with a bar of dusky grayish; a very indistinct brownish gray loreal or anteorbital spot. Lower parts pale buffy yellow, paler on anal region and crissum, the sides grayish olive. Maxilla dark brown, mandible pale brownish (in dried skin); legs and feet dusky (plumbeous in life?): Wing, 2.45; tail, 2.20; graduated for .20 of an inch; culmen, .60; bill from nostril, .32; depth at base, .20; width, .23; tarsus, .90; middle toe, .45.

It is not a little remarkable that this species, like the *Certhiola* from the same locality, should have its nearest ally in a Bahaman species (*V. crassirostris*, Bryant). The resemblance to the latter is indeed so close that I hesitated to separate it, but finally concluded to do so upon the detection of certain characters which, though slight, do not occur in either of the four examples of *V. crassirostris* now before me. The latter present great variations in color, two of them being bright buffy yellowish beneath, with the supraloral bar intense sulphur- or lemon-yellow, while the other two are dull buffy whitish beneath, with the supraloral mark pale dingy yellow. With these latter the present bird agrees most

closely in coloration, while its measurements compare with those of *V. crassirostris* and *V. ochraceus*, as follows:

	Wing.	Tail.	Culmen.	Bill from nostril.	Depth of bill.	Width of bill.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.	Graduate of tail.	National Museum number.
<i>V. approximans</i>	2.45	2.20	.60	.32	.20	.23	.90	.45	.20	97847
<i>V. crassirostris</i>	2.35	2.00	.55	.32	.....	.25	.85	.45	.05	13508
<i>V. crassirostris</i>	2.50	2.20	.65	.32	.20	.25	.85	.50	.10	74637
<i>V. crassirostris</i>	2.55	2.10	.65	.32	.20	.25	.85	.50	.10	74638
<i>V. crassirostris</i>	2.50	2.05	.68	.35	.20	.25	.85	.43	.12	80375
<i>V. ochraceus</i>	2.25	2.10	.60	.30	.18	.20	.80	.40	.20	97993
<i>V. ochraceus</i>	2.20	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	(*)

* Measurements given by SALVIN & GODMAN in Biol. Centr. Am. Aves, I, p. 201.

The present bird certainly agrees much better, both in coloration and measurements, with *V. crassirostris* than with *V. ochraceus*, notwithstanding the latter is its nearer neighbor geographically.

4. *Elainea cinerescens*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—*Adult* ♂ (type, No. 97849, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Upper parts deep brownish gray, without trace of olive tinge, somewhat lighter on the rump and browner on the upper tail-coverts; feathers of the central portion of the crown pure white beneath the surface; wings dusky, the greater and middle coverts broadly and distinctly, but not sharply, tipped with light brownish gray, passing into white at the margin; tertials broadly edged with grayish white, and secondaries narrowly margined with the same to within about .25 of an inch of the tips of the greater coverts; primaries very narrowly margined with whitish, becoming browner basally. Sides of head and neck uniform, slightly brownish, ash-gray, fading gradually into grayish white on the chin and throat, the entire sides and flanks, however, about the same shade as the sides of the neck, and jugulum distinctly, though not abruptly, pale grayish; abdomen and anal region white; lower tail-coverts pale grayish brown beneath the surface, the tips broadly white. Maxilla brownish black, mandible pale brown, tipped with blackish; legs and feet black. Wing, 3.45; tail, 3.30, forked for about .15 of an inch; culmen, .68; bill from nostril, .35; tarsus, .90; middle toe, .55.

Adult ♀ (type, No. 97848, U. S. Nat. Mus.): Similar to the ♂ in color. Wing, 3.15; tail, 2.90; culmen, .60; tarsus, .80; middle toe, .50.

This species is distinguished by its ashy coloration, there being no trace whatever of any olive or yellowish tinge. Its nearest ally is perhaps the Antillean *E. martinica* (Linn.).