

A. m. sennetti. *Juv. in first plumage:*—Prevailing color above gray-brown, streaked with black, broadly so on the interscapulum. Below pale fulvous white, strongest on sides of neck, jugulum, and flanks, where also sparsely streaked with black. (One specimen, No. 4956, Coll. G. B. Sennett—Corpus Christi, Texas, June 14, 1887.)

The name *peninsulae* was given to Scott's Seaside Sparrow before the Louisiana material came to hand. The name is thus not happily chosen, as the form is doubtless locally common along not only the Gulf coast of Florida, but westward at least to Western Louisiana.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TITYRA*, FROM ECUADOR.

BY J. A. ALLEN.

A SMALL collection of birds, collected mainly in the vicinity of Quito, Ecuador, was recently purchased of Mr. Ludovic Söderström by the American Museum of Natural History. It contains a number of rare species, and others of special interest for the locality of their capture; an annotated list of the collection will be given later in another connection. It contained four specimens of *Tityra*, two of which are referable to *T. personata*; one of these has much more than the usual amount of white in the tail—thus approaching *T. semifasciata*—and the other very much less than the normal amount. One of the other specimens I refer with hesitation to *T. albitorques*, from which it differs in the small amount of white at the base of the tail, there being little more than is seen in *T. inquisitrix*. This specimen thus has the head-markings of *T. albitorques* and nearly the tail of *T. inquisitrix*. The fourth specimen is so different from any of the described species of this genus that I venture to characterize it as new.

Tityra nigriceps, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR. *Adult ♂*:—Similar to *T. personata*, but with the whole head and throat black, and the white at the base of the tail restricted to the extreme base of the feathers, which are merely white centrally for

about an inch, both vanes being widely bordered with black externally. The whole plumage, both above and below, excepting of course the black of wings and tail, is much lighter—almost pure white—than in examples of *T. personata* from other localities. Size of *T. personata*.

Type, No. 30,489, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.

HABITAT. Headwaters of the Napo, Ecuador.

In *T. personata*, the only species with which this need be compared, the black of the head is restricted to the chin, the malar region, the anterior half of the ear-coverts, and a broad band behind and above the eyes, joining the black of the front of the head, which extends from the base of the bill to a line about opposite to the middle of the orbits. In *T. nigriceps* the black covers the whole throat and head, extending to the nape, and including the whole of the auricular region. The nape is also black, with the feathers in part edged with white. The black of the head is thus quite as extended as in *T. cayana*, with the addition of a *wholly black throat*.

The material examined in this connection numbers 112 specimens, representing, in good series, all the known species of the genus. In this connection I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the kind offices of Mr. Robert Ridgway in sending me for examination the specimens of *Tityra* contained in the U. S. National Museum.



THE JACANIDÆ.

BY D. G. ELLIOT, F. R. S. E.

MY material for this review has been obtained from the following sources. The Jacanidæ in the general collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, specimens from the Lawrence collection and those of Messrs. Smith and Rusby, also in the Museum. From Boston I have received specimens from the Boston Society of Natural History, and Mr. C. B. Cory; and also all the specimens in the National Museum at Washington, amounting altogether to about one hundred examples, quite