

over the forests of the tropical portion of the neotropical region. Three species occur within our limits, whereof *P. cancrominus* has the most northern range, extending from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz to Nicaragua. An allied form, *P. alboocularis*, takes its place in Costa Rica and thence spreads through Western Ecuador and Venezuela. Both these birds have near allies in South America in *P. saturatus* of Guiana and *P. mystaceus* of Guiana and Brazil. The third species is *P. superciliaris*, which extends from the State of Panama to Guiana and has a close ally in *P. coronatus* of Eastern Ecuador.

The general plumage of *Platyrrhynchus* is brown or olive on the upper surface and ochraceous-yellowish or white on the under surface; the males, and sometimes the females, have a distinct occipital crest which can be laid open or closed by the surrounding feathers at will. The bill is a very characteristic feature, being very broad and with the lateral margins convex, the width at the base about $= \frac{3}{4}$ the tomia; the upper surface is much flattened, the culmen slightly depressed but more abruptly so towards the tip, on either side of which there is a deep notch; the nostrils are round and open, at the end of the nasal fossa. The tarsi and feet are very slender, the former covered with a single sheath; the outer toe is a little longer than the inner. The wing is short and rounded, 4th quill longest, 3rd=5th, 2nd=6th, 1st<8th. The tail is short and nearly square, <twice tarsus, $= \frac{1}{2}$ wing.

a. *Stria superciliaris nulla.*

1. **Platyrrhynchus cancrominus.**

Platyrrhynchus cancroma, ScL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 295¹, 1859, p. 384²; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 557³.

Platyrrhynchus cancrominus, ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 299⁴; Ibis, 1860, p. 399⁵; Nutt. & Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 384⁶; ScL. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 66⁷.

Supra umbrino-brunneus; capite summo obscuriore et crista abscondita flava ornato; alis et cauda nigricanti-brunneis obscure cinnamomeo limbatis; superciliis a naribus, ciliis et abdomine medio pallide ochraceis; gula tota alba; pectore et hypochondriis pallide umbrino-brunneis: rostri maxilla nigra, mandibula pallida, pedibus carneis. Long. tota 4.0, alæ 2.35, caudæ 1.2, rostri a rictu 0.7, tarsi 0.6. (Deser. maris ex Volcan de Agua, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, crista verticali nulla.

Hab. MEXICO, Hot region of the State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*³), Cordova (*Sallé*¹), Playa Vicente (*Boucard*²); BRITISH HONDURAS, Orange Walk (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Choctum^{4 5}, Teleman, Volcan de Agua above San Diego, El Paraiso (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); NICARAGUA, Sucuyá (*Nutting*⁶).

An inhabitant of the hot region of the State of Vera Cruz³ and of the forests bordering both oceans in Guatemala, and, according to Mr. Ridgway, occurring as far south as the banks of the San Juan del Norte river in Nicaragua⁶. Sallé observed it as high as Cordova in Mexico¹, and we found it at an elevation of about 3000 feet in the Volcan de Agua, 1200 feet at Choctum⁴, and at about 300 feet at Paraiso, a hacienda