

in the forests of the Pacific slope between the port of Champerico and Retalhuleu. Mr. Gaumer's specimen from Orange Walk was obtained close to the level of the sea. It only occurs in dense high forests, where it keeps about the growth of underwood. Mr. Nutting obtained one specimen at Sucuyá in Nicaragua in deep woods. Both *P. cancrominus* and *P. albogularis* have a close ally in *P. mystaceus* of Guiana and Brazil, but both the northern species have a whiter throat, and, moreover, *P. albogularis* has a black mandible.

## 2. *Platyrhynchus albogularis*.

*Platyrhynchus albogularis*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1860, pp. 68<sup>1</sup>, 92<sup>2</sup>, 295<sup>3</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1869, p. 314<sup>4</sup>; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 196<sup>5</sup>; Berl. & Tacz. P. Z. S. 1883, p. 553<sup>6</sup>; Tacz. Orn. Pér. ii. p. 225<sup>7</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 67, t. 8. f. 2<sup>8</sup>.

*Platyrhynchus cancroma*, Cass. Pr. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1860, p. 144<sup>9</sup>.

*Platyrhynchus cancrominus*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 110<sup>10</sup>; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 306<sup>11</sup>.

*P. cancromino* similis, sed supra obscurior, oculorum ambitu (præter ciliam ochraceam) nigricantiore, mandibula quoque nigricante differt.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA<sup>4</sup>, Navarro (*J. Cooper*<sup>10</sup>, v. *Frantzius*<sup>11</sup>), Irazu (*Rogers*), Naranjo (*J. Carmiol*<sup>10</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui<sup>5</sup>, Calovevora<sup>5</sup>, Calobre<sup>5</sup> (*Arcé*); PANAMA, Chocó-Truando (*Wood*<sup>9</sup>).—VENEZUELA; ECUADOR<sup>1 2 3 6</sup>; PERU<sup>7</sup>.

Western America, from Peru to Costa Rica, and thence eastwards to Venezuela, defines the limits of the range of this *Platyrhynchus*. Immediately to the northward in Nicaragua its place is taken by *P. cancrominus*. It is thus found throughout Panama and Costa Rica in company with *P. superciliaris*. Mr. Wood observed it on the Truando river, near its junction with the Atrato, in high trees, whence it was difficult to obtain<sup>9</sup>. Fraser met with it in the dark underwood of the forest at Esmeraldas<sup>3</sup>, as well as in other places in Western Ecuador<sup>1 2</sup>, and we have a specimen from Santa Rita in the same region, and Stolzmann also found it at Chimbo<sup>6</sup>. In Peru the last-named collector obtained an example at Tambillo, at an elevation of 5800 feet above the sea<sup>7</sup>. Jelski remarks that its note is monotonous, and that it perches on the small branches of the forest trees.

The existence of a vertical yellow crest does not seem to be always a characteristic of the male, for one of Stolzmann's Chimbo female specimens had this crest well developed.

b. *Caput castaneum, stria superciliaris utrinque nigra.*

## 3. *Platyrhynchus superciliaris*.

*Platyrhyncha cancroma*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 330<sup>1</sup>.

*Platyrhynchus superciliaris*, Lawr. Ibis, 1863, p. 184<sup>2</sup>; Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 7<sup>3</sup>, ix. p. 110<sup>4</sup>; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 146<sup>5</sup>, 1870, p. 196<sup>6</sup>; Ibis, 1885, p. 292<sup>7</sup>; Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 68<sup>8</sup>.