

Supra olivescenti-olivaceus; alis et cauda fuscis umbrino limbatis; vertice medio castaneo utrinque nigro marginato; loris, superciliis, ciliis ipsis, tectricibus auricularibus et corpore subtus flavidis; stria postoculari et altera infra oculos nigris; hypochondriis sordide olivaceis: rostri maxilla nigra, mandibula sordide alba, apice albida; pedibus pallide corylinis. Long. tota 3.4, alæ 2.15, caudæ 0.8, rostri a rictu 0.5, tarsi 0.5. (Descr. maris ex Santa Fé, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Valza (*Carmioli*⁴); PANAMA, Bugaba⁶, Volcan de Chiriqui, Santa Fé⁵ (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*^{1 2 3}).—GUIANA⁷.

This, the smallest of the three species of *Platyrrhynchus* found within our region, appears to be not uncommon in the State of Panama and in Costa Rica, as specimens have been included in most of the large collections made in those districts. We find, however, no accounts of its habits, though doubtless, like its congeners, it frequents the underwood of the denser forests. Mr. H. Whitely met with the same species at Bartica Grove in British Guiana⁷; it occurs also at Albina in Surinam. It has not yet been noticed elsewhere in South America, though we expect it to be found in suitable places in the country intervening between Guiana and Panama.

The only southern species at all closely resembling *P. superciliaris* is *P. coronatus* of the Upper Amazons valley. But the latter is a larger, darker bird, with a less clearly-defined yellow under surface.

RHYNCHOCYCLUS.

Cyclorhynchus, Sundevall, K. Vet. Ak. Handl. 1835, p. 83 (nec Kaup, 1829) (type *Platyrrhynchus olivaceus*).

Rhynchocyclus, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 56 (1859); Scl. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 165.

Twelve species are included in *Rhynchocyclus* as a whole, all of them belonging to the Neotropical Region, the range of the genus extending from Southern Mexico to South Brazil. All the members are forest birds, as are the species of *Platyrrhynchus*.

This genus seems to us to be quite out of place in Mr. Sclater's arrangement, where it stands in the "Elaineinæ" next *Myiozetetes*.

The bill of *R. brevirostris* is constructed almost exactly like that of *Platyrrhynchus*, the nostrils are similarly shaped and placed in the same position, and the rictal bristles are equally developed. The tarsi are comparatively shorter and the tail much longer. The secondaries are longer in proportion to the primaries, and the members of the genus generally of larger size, and of olivaceous rather than brown tints.

Rhynchocyclus is divisible into four sections, only two of which occur in our region. In one of these sections (*R. brevirostris* and its allies) the male is distinguished by the peculiar structure of the outer web of the outermost quill, the barbs of which are slightly recurved and pointed so as to form a stiff pectinated edge, much as in the genera *Stelgidopteryx*, *Oxyrhamphus*, &c.

The section containing *R. sulphureus* and its allies has not this peculiarity.