

present, variously developed, in the genera in question, together with at least a rudiment of a *membrana semilunaris*. If a bird existed with its tracheal rings in no way modified at the bifurcation, with the bronchi, in their course thence forward to the lungs, completely encircled by tracheiform rings of simple form, and with no vocal cords or semilunar membrane, it might be said with truth that in such a form "there is no lower larynx." But, so far as I know, no existing bird possesses so simple an arrangement, though some of the Cathartidæ approach such a type very nearly.

8. On some Flycatchers lately added to the Collection of the British Museum. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Department of Zoology, British Museum.

[Received June 17, 1881.]

(Plate LXVII.)

The acquisition of the Gould collection has naturally added a large number of skins to the national collection; and it has increased our series of Flycatchers considerably, so that I am enabled to correct some errors which have crept into the Catalogue of Birds.

Genus ZEOCEPHUS, Bp.

(Cf. Sharpe, Cat. B. vol. iv. p. 343.)

I have now for the first time seen the adult male of *Zeocephus rufus*; and I find it to be a long-tailed bird, resembling a *Terpsiphone*; and it is doubtful now whether *Zeocephus* can be separated as a genus from the above-named one. The male of *Zeocephus rufus* is similar to the bird described by me (*l.c.*), which must have been a female, but differs in its richer chestnut plumage and in its elongated central tail-feathers, which measure 7 inches in length.

TERPSIPHONE SMITHII (Fraser).

Muscipeta smithii, Fraser, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 34; Allen and Thoms. Exped. Niger, ii. p. 492.

Tchitrea smithii, Hartl. Orn. West-Afr. p. 91; Cass. Pr. Philad. Acad. 1859, p. 42; Hartl. J. f. O. 1861, p. 168; Gray, Hand-l. B. i. p. 333, no. 5018.

Terpsiphone smithii, Finsch and Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 312, note.

The type of this species is in the Gould collection; and I was surprised to find what a good species it really is, and how different from *T. rufiventris*, with which I had united it. In fact it comes nearest to *T. tricolor*, from which it differs in its rufous back.

MALURUS CYANOCHLAMYS, sp. n.

Malurus cyaneus, Sharpe, Cat. B. iv. p. 286 (nec Ellis).

Adult male. Similar to *M. cyaneus* of New South Wales, and, like that species, having the head, ear-coverts, and mantle of the same



J. G. Keulemans lith.

Hanhart imp.

RHIPIDURA MACGILLIVRAYI.





Sharpe, Richard Bowdler. 1881. "On some Flycatchers lately added to the collection of the British Museum." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1881, 788–790.

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