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XXVIII.—*On the Birds of Paraguay.*—Part IV. By CHARLES CHUBB, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Zoological Department, British Museum *.

Family TYRANNIDÆ.

110. TÆNIOPTERA NENGETA.

Lanius nengeta Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 135 (1766: Brazil).

Pepoazá Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 166. no. cci. (1805).

Tyrannus pepoaza Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 91 (1819: Paraguay).

Tænioptera nengeta Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 12, 117 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 11 (1888); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 649 (1906).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 21, 23, 1903.

Bill and feet black; iris pinkish white.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 7, 1903.

d. ♀ ad. „ April 18, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. „ June 23, 1904.

f, g. ♂ ♀. „ July 30, 1904.

These individuals agree with the large series in the British Museum. The grey on the under surface appears to be darker and more extended on specimens collected in the

* Concluded from above, p. 534.

month of April, and wears off again almost to a band on the breast in July. The upper surface is also darker in April, including the black at the base of the tail and the ends of the primaries.

Three eggs, collected on October 16, 1903, are pinky white to rich cream-coloured with large sepia-brown blotches, mostly at the larger end, and underlying spots of lavender-grey. Axis 1.05–1.15 inch; diam. 0.85.

[This species is resident, but not common, in Paraguay. As it is a camp-loving bird and is usually perched upon some conspicuous post or dead tree its presence is easily detected, and its white-barred wings serve to identify it when in flight. During the breeding-season individuals are to be met with in pairs, but the rest of the year they are solitary. Although they undoubtedly nest here, I know nothing of their breeding-habits.—*W. F.*]

111. *TÆNIOPTERA IRUPERO*.

Pepoazá iruperó Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 171. no. cciv. (1805).

Tyrannus irupero Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 92 (1819: Paraguay).

Tænioptera irupero Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 12 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 13; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 536 (1906).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 11, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 23, 1904.

[This is one of our rare Paraguayan birds and is only to be met with in swampy districts which border on the forest. A lonely tree of low growth is the most favourite perch of this bird, the white plumage making it visible at a considerable distance. It is generally safe from the hunter, as the impassable swamps in which it lives are wisely avoided. The only time when it is possible to shoot it is in the early morning, when it first leaves the shelter of the forest and being hungry is somewhat more careless than during the rest of the day.—*W. F.*]

112. *ALECTRURUS RISORIUS*.

Cola rara pardo y blanco Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 244. no. ccxxvi. (1805).

Le guira-yetapa Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. p. 409 (1819: Paraguay).

Muscicapa risora Vieill. Gal. des Ois. i. p. 209, pl. cxxxi. (1825: Paraguay).

Alectorurus guira-yetapa Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay).

Alectrurus risorius Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 39; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324.

a, b. ♀ ad., ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 17, 1903.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 22, 1904.

d. ♂ ad. „ June 6, 1904.

113. *CYBERNETES YETAPA*.

Yiperú Azara, Apunt. i. p. 322. no. lxxv. (1802).

Muscicapa yetapa Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 460 (1818: Paraguay).

Cybernetes yetapa Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 40; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

Gubernetes yetapa Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 647 (1906).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 16, 1902.

b, c. ♀ ad. „ May 3, 6, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured; feet black; iris brown.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 17, 19, 1904.

[Resident, although nowhere common. It is very widely distributed through Central Paraguay, its favourite haunts being the low swampy grounds surrounded by forest, where there is an abundance of insect life. Like *Tænioptera irupero*, the usual perch is some of the low swamp trees. It is generally found in pairs throughout the year, and I have never met with larger numbers. Its food consists of insects, which are captured on the wing.

This bird is the true "Guira yetapa," as it remains with us all the year round, whereas the Scissor-tail, "*Milvulus*

tyrannus," is partially migratory and is seldom met with during the winter months. The nest is built in a dense matted clump of swamp grass, and three eggs is a full clutch.—*W. F.*]

114. *SISOPYGIS ICTEROPHRYS*.

Suiriri obscuro y amarillo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 118. no. clxxxiii. (1805).

Muscicapa icterophrys Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 458 (1818 : Paraguay).

Sisopygis icterophrys Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 41; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂; *c.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 7, 17, 1904.

d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 17, 1904.

e. ♀ ad. „ August 7, 1904.

[Resident and not uncommon, it can only be met with along the edge of the woods which border the swampy parts and in the thick tangled masses of water-plants.—*W. F.*]

115. *CNIPOLEGUS CYANIROSTRIS*.

Suiriri negro pico celeste Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 116, ♂ (1805).

Suiriri cabeza y rabadilla de canela Azara, t. c. p. 109, ♀.

Muscicapa cyanirostris Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 447, ♂ (1818 : Paraguay).

Muscicapa ruficapilla Vieill. t. c. p. 459, ♀ (Paraguay).

Cnipolegus cyanirostris Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 46; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂; *c.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1904.

d. ♂; *e, f.* ♀ ad. „ May 1904.

g, h, i. ♂; *k-n.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

o. ♂ juv. Sapucay, August 13, 1904.

p. ♀ ad. „ September 1, 1904.

[This species is resident and not uncommon. I have met with it both in the large forests and on open camp lands; it seems to be at home everywhere. Like most of the solitary birds there appears to be nothing in particular to note about

it. A nest was taken from a banana plantation, where it had been neatly woven into one of the leaves; but even in this unusual place it was not free from the parasitic birds, as two eggs had been laid almost exactly resembling the eggs of the legitimate owner.—*W. F.*]

116. *CNIPOLEGUS STRIATICEPS*.

Muscisaxicola striaticeps Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. i., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 66 (La Paz, Bolivia).

Cnipolegus cinereus Sclater, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 58 (Corumba, Upper Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 47.

Knipolegus striaticeps Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. pp. 318, 319 (1906).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 25, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, slaty below; tarsi and feet black; iris red.

117. *LICHENOPS PERSPICILLATA*.

Motacilla perspicillata Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 969 (1788: La Plata).

Suiriri chorreado Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 117. no. clxxxii., ♀ (1805).

Pico de plata Azara, t. c. p. 25. no. ccxxviii., ♂.

Lichenops perspicillata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 48; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 5, 6, 1904.

c, d. ♂; *e, f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 9–21, 1904.

g. ♂ imm. Sapucay, July 30, 1904.

[This species is resident and fairly common in Paraguay, its favourite perch being one of the branches projecting over the roads through the forest: from this point of vantage it is very conspicuous to any person, the bright yellow bill and fleshy circle round the eye and also the white-tipped wings attracting the eye at once. It is solitary except during the nesting-season, when the birds are occasionally seen in company.—*W. F.*]

118. *COPURUS COLONUS*.

Colon Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 114. no. clxxx. (1805).

Muscicapa colonus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 448 (1818 : Paraguay).

Copurus colonus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 50; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 139 (1902 : Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 645.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 7, 1902.

b. ♀ imm. „ February 24, 1904.

c. ♀ ad. „ March 27, 1903.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 27, 1904.

e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 5, 6, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 13, 1903.

[Resident but not common, it can at times be met with along the clear cattle-tracts of the woods. The long tail-feathers appear on the young bird about the end of July or early in August.—*W. F.*]

119. *MACHETORNIS RIXOSA*.

Suiriri Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 148. no. cxcvii. (1805).

Tyrannus rixosus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxv. p. 85 (1819 : Paraguay).

Machetornis rixosa Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 12 (Lambaré); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 52; Oates, Cat. Birds' Eggs Brit. Mus. iii. p. 189, pl. 4. fig. 5 (1903); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 648.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 9, 1903.

b. ♂ ad. Ybitimi, January 31, 1904.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 19, 1904.

An egg, obtained on October 11, 1903, has the ground-colour grey with blackish spots, blotches, pencillings, and underlying spots of lead-grey, distributed over the entire surface. Axis 1·0 inch; diam. 0·6.

[Resident and common. Nest usually built in a hole in a

tree. Three eggs appear to be a full clutch, but at times a parasitic egg is laid with the others; in fact, in one case the parasitic egg was laid before the proper bird had had a chance to lay at all.—*W. F.*]

120. *PLATYRHYNCHUS PLATYRHYNCHUS*.

Broad-billed Tody Lath. Gen. Syn. i. pt. 2, p. 664 (1782 : Museum of the Prince of Orange).

Todus platyrhynchos Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 446 (1788), ex Lath.

Todus rostratus Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 268 (1790).

Platyrhynchus rostratus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 65.

Platyrhynchus platyrhynchus Sharpe, Hand-list B. iii. p. 100 (1901).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 9, 1904.

This example is identical, both in colour of plumage and measurements, with others in the British Museum series, from Brazil.

The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[I have only met with one specimen of this bird and know nothing about it.—*W. F.*]

121. *PLATYRHYNCHUS MYSTACEUS*.

Bigotillos Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 93, no. clxxiii. (1805).

Platyrhynchus mystaceus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 14 (1819 : Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 67; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 25, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1903-04.

Feet transparent pinky white with veins shewing through; iris brown.

d, e. ♂; *f, g.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

h. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 7, 1904.

i. ♂ ad. „ June 2, 1904.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the large forests of the district. Like dozens of others of our monte birds its principal occupation is catching flies, and in this it

is very expert, its small size giving it a decided advantage in the matted undergrowth in which it lives.—*W. F.*]

122. *EUSCARTHMUS MARGARITACEIVENTER*.

Tachuri pardo vientre de perla Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 90. no. clxxii. (1805).

Todirostrum margaritaceiventer D'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 46 (Bolivia).

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 12, 117 (Lambaré); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 80; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 139 (1902 : Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 20, 31, 1903.

Bill dark brown; feet pinky slate-coloured; iris brown.

c, d, e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 17–31, 1904.

f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 6, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. „ June 8, 1904.

[Resident and not uncommon in the forest at Sapucay.—*W. F.*]

123. *EUSCARTHMUS GULARIS*.

Tachuri cabeza de plomo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 86. no. clxix. (1805); Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 355 (1819).

Muscicapa gularis Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 167. fig. 1 (1823: Brazil).

Euscarthmus gularis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117. (Paraguay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 81; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 20, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ April 27, 1904.

c. ♂ ad. „ June 25, 1904.

[A rare forest bird in this locality.—*W. F.*]

124. *ORCHILUS AURICULARIS*.

Platyrhynchos auricularis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 16 (1818 : Brazil).

Orchilus auricularis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131 (Mendoza : South Brazil); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 88; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 138 (1902 : Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324.

a, b, c. ♀ ; *d.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 16–30, 1904.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 2, 1904.

Four of these examples are quite identical with others in the National Collection from Brazil, while the fifth is inclining to “Canary” yellow above and below. However, this can only be regarded as a very pale variety.

[This peculiar little bird is resident and is only met with where the woods are densest and darkest. It is very hard to detect, owing to its small size and the length of time it will remain motionless in one position. The sex can only be distinguished by dissection.—*W. F.*]

125. *PHYLLOSCARTES VENTRALIS.*

Muscicapa ventralis Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 275. fig. 2 (1824 : Brazil).

Phylloscartes ventralis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131 (S. Brazil) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 92.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 19, 31, 1904.

Bill black above, flesh-coloured below ; tarsi and feet purple slate-coloured.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 18, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured, paler below at base ; tarsi and feet purple slate-coloured ; iris brown.

These examples are identical with the single specimen in the National Collection. The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[There are quite a dozen species of these birds somewhat like one another and hard to separate in the dim lights and shades of the forest. Their habits differ but slightly, so there is very little to say about them unless the nest can be discovered.—*W. F.*]

126. *HABRURA PECTORALIS.*

Peccho amarillo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 80. no. clxv. (1805).

Sylvia pectoralis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 210 (1817 : Paraguay).

Hapalocercus pectoralis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay).

Habrura pectoralis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 96 ;
Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 1904.

[I have only met with one specimen.—*W. F.*]

127. *CULICIVORA STENURA*.

Muscicapa stenura Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 167. fig. 3
(1823 : Brazil).

Culicivora stenura Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131
(Misiones and Matto Grosso) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.
xiv. p. 97.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 24, 1903.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ July 24, 27, 1903.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. „ August 16, 1904.

This appears to be the first record of the species from
Paraguay.

[Resident but very rare.—*W. F.*]

128. *POGONOTRICCUS EXIMIUS*.

Muscicapa eximia Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 144. fig. 2
(1823 : Brazil).

Pogonotriccus eximius Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv.
p. 98 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Para-
guay).

Hapalocercus albifrons Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay,
p. 121.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 15, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ March 23, 1903.

Bill, upper mandible black, lower mandible pinky horn-
coloured ; feet light slate-coloured ; iris ruby-brown.

c, d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

Bill horn-coloured, paler below ; feet bluish slate-coloured ;
iris brown.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 27, 1903.

Bill black above, cream-coloured below.

f, g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 6, 7, 1904.

Mr. Bertoni was the first to record this species from
Paraguay ; he described it as new to science under the name
of *Hapalocercus albifrons*. On comparison of these examples

with specimens in the National Collection, however, I find that they are identical with *Pogonotriccus eximius* of Temminck, as Dr. Ihering has already suggested.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the forests of this district.—*W. F.*]

129. *SERPAPHAGA SUBCRISTATA*.

Contramaestre copetillo ordinario Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 66. no. clx. (1805).

Sylvia subcristata Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 229 (1817: Paraguay).

Serpophaga subcristata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 102; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 31, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 6, 1904.

[This tiny Tyrant-bird is by no means common in our woods, although widely distributed through the country. In the dim lights of the large forests it is very hard to distinguish it from *Ornithion obsoletum*, which occurs much more frequently with us.—*W. F.*]

130. *MIONECTES RUFIVENTRIS*.

Mionectes rufiventris Cab. in. Tsch. Fauna Peruana, Orn. p. 148 note (1846: Brazil); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 114; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

Hemitriccus barberenæ Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 124.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 11, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, pale buff at base of lower mandible; tarsi and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 17, 1904.

These two individuals are identical with others from Brazil, in the British Museum series. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering that *Hemitriccus barberenæ* of Bertoni should be placed as a synonym under the present species.

131. LEPTOPOGON AMAUROCEPHALUS.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus Cab. Archiv Naturg. 1847, p. 251 (Brazil); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 117.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus icastus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 187 (1901: Sapucay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 24, 1902.

b, c. ♀ ad. „ November 20, 28, 1902.

d. ♀ ad. „ March 26, 1903.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 28, 1903.

Bill black, cream-coloured at base of lower mandible; feet bluish horn-coloured.

f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 1904.

g, h. ♂; i. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 28–30, 1904.

k, l. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 2, 3, 1904.

I have compared this series with an equal number of *L. amaurocephalus* Cab. from various localities, in the British Museum, but fail to find any characters by which to distinguish the Paraguay bird from the present species. I have therefore treated *L. amaurocephalus icastus* Oberh. as a synonym of the present species.

[This species is resident and can generally be met with throughout the wooded districts.—W. F.]

132. CAPSIEMPISIS FLAVEOLA.

Muscicapa flaveola Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 56 (1823: Bahia).

Capsiempis flaveola Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 120.

Capsiempis flaveola flaveola Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 645.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903–04.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

These two individuals are identical with others, in the National Collection, from Brazil. This is the first record of the species from Paraguay.

[This is another of our rare Tyrant-birds.—W. F.]

133. PHÆOMYIAS MURINA.

Platyrhynchus murinus Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 14, tab. 16. fig. 2 (1825).

Phæomyias murinus Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 646 (1906).

Myiopatris semifusca Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 123 (part.).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 13, 1904.

Bill blackish, buff at base of lower mandible; iris brown; tarsi and feet blackish.

134. PHYLLOMYIAS VIRESCENS.

Muscicapa virescens Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 275. fig. 3 (1824: Brazil).

Phyllomyias virescens Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 105 (1871); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 121 note; Berl. et Hellm. J. f. O. 1905, p. 25; Sharpe, Hand-list B. iii. p. 118 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 8, 1903.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ April 6, 26, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured above, dirty buff below; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

d, e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 17, 26, 1904.

This species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[This species is resident and one or two individuals can generally be met with in a day's hunting.—W. F.]

135. ACROCHORDOPUS SUBVIRIDIS.

Phyllomyias subviridis Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 105 (1871: Rio Janeiro; Ypanema; Curytiba).

Phyllomyias burmeisteri Sclater (nec Cab. et Hein.), Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 122.

Acrochordopus subviridis Berlepsch & Hellmayr, J. f. O. 1905, p. 26.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 23, 1904.

Bill black above, buff below; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

b, c. ♂; d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 15, 27, 1904.

This distinct genus and rare species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

136. ORNITHION OBSOLETUM.

Tachuri rey Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 72. no. clxi. (1805).

Muscicapa obsoleta Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 275. fig. 1 (1824: Brazil); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 638 (1908).

Ornithion obsoletum Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 127; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

Rengerornis leucophthalmus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 124 (1901).

Ornithion obsoletum obsoletum Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 44 (1908).

a. ♂ ad. Ybitimi, February 11, 1904.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 23, 1904.

c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 7, 1904.

f. ♂ ad. „ July 18, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. „ September 1, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured above, buff below at base; feet slate-coloured; iris brown.

The examples enumerated above are identical with the series in the British Museum from Brazil. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering and Mr. C. W. Richmond that *Rengerornis leucophthalmus* Bertoni is inseparable from the present species.

[Resident and not uncommon in the central parts of Paraguay, although I never met with it through the southern provinces.—W. F.]

137. ELAINIA VIRIDICATA.

Contramaestre pardo verdoeso corona amarilla Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 57. no. clvi. (1805).

Sylvia viridicata Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 171 (1817: Paraguay).

Helinæa viridicata Hartl. Ind. Azara, p. 11 (1847).

Elania viridicata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); id. Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 425 (1907).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 6, 28, 1902.

c-g. ♂ ad. „ March 10-27, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured above, reddish below; feet very dark slate-coloured; iris pale brown.

h, i. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay.

[I do not know positively whether this species is resident or not. It certainly occurs here during March, which is almost enough to establish its permanent residence.—*W. F.*]

138. ELAINIA PARVIROSTRIS.

Elainea parvirostris Pelz. Orn. Bras. pp. 107, 178 (1868).

Elainea albiceps Berlepsch (nec auct.), J. f. O. 1887, p. 12 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 141; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

? *Elainea arechavaletæ* Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 119.

Elænia parvirostris Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 412 (1907).

a-e. ♂; *f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 11-30, 1902.

[This species is resident and fairly common through the forest district of Central and Southern Paraguay.—*W. F.*]

139. ELAINIA FLAVOGASTER.

Pipra flavogaster Thunb. Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb. viii. p. 286 (1822: Brazil); Lönnb. Ibis, 1903, p. 241.

Elainea pagana (Licht.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 137; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

Elainea pagana pagana Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 137 (1902: Sapucay).

Elænia flavogaster Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 384 (1907).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 25, 1902.

Bill dark horn-coloured above, pinkish on lower mandible; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, December 3, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ March 19, 1903.

Bill and feet dark brown; iris brown.

a. ♂; *e, f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 6-19, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 18, 1904.

h. ♂; *i, k, l.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 3-13, 1904.

[This species is resident and quite the commonest of all the genus. The nest is one of the most lovely things imaginable, formed of moss and bound together with spider-webs; two eggs only are laid, and nesting goes on until quite late in the season.—*W. F.*]

140. *ELAINIA MESOLEUCA.*

Elainea mesoleuca Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 60 (1859); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 153.

Elania mesoleuca Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 414 (1907).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 31, 1904.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 29, 1904.

d. ♀ ad. „ May 8, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured above, pinkish below at base; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

141. *ELAINIA CANICEPS.*

Tyrannula caniceps Swains. B. Brazil and Mexico, pl. 49 (1841: Brazil).

Elainea caniceps Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 151.

Myiopagis caniceps Sharpe, Hand-list B. iii. p. 117 (1901); Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 137 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 325 (Paraguay).

Elania caniceps Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 422 (1907); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 45 (1908).

Elainea taczanowskii Berlepsch, Ibis, 1883, p. 137 (Bahia); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 144.

Elania cinerea taczanowskii Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 433 (1907).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 29, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris light brown.

b-e. ♂; *f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

Iris brown with whitish outer circle.

g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 20, 1904. Iris whitish.

h. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 12, 1904.

142. SUIRIRI SUIRIRI.

Suiriri ordinario Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 111. no. clxxix. (1805).

Muscicapa suiriri Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 487 (1818 : Paraguay).

Empidagra suiriri Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 154.

Suiriri suiriri Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 136 (1902 : Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, December 2, 1902.

b, c. ♀ ad. „ May 1903-04.

Bill and feet black; iris reddish brown.

d, e, f. ♂; g-l. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 2-21, 1904.

[Resident and fairly common throughout Paraguay.—*W. F.*]

143. LEGATUS ALBICOLLIS.

Suiriri chorreado sin roxo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 123. no. clxxxvi. (1805).

Tyrannus albicollis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 89 (1819 : Paraguay).

Legatus albicollis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 155; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay); Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 474 (1907).

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 8, 13, 1902.

c, d. ♀ ad. „ November 6, 8, 1902.

e, f. ♂ ad. et imm. Ybitimi, February 6, 12, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

g, h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 12, 20, 1904.

[I do not know whether this species is resident or not, as I have only noticed it during February and March. It can usually be met with along the forest streams.—*W. F.*]

144. RHYNCHOCYCLUS SULPHURESCENS.

Platyrhynchus sulphurescens Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 10, pl. 12. fig. 1 (1825 : Rio Janeiro, Pianhy, and River

Amazon); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 643 (1906).

Rhynchocyclus sulphureus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131 (Paraguay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 168; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 136 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 324 (Paraguay).

a. ♂; b, c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 7, 27, 1904.

Bill black above, cream-coloured below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

d, e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 18, 30, 1904.

f. ♀ ad. „ July 28, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. „ August 30, 1904.

These seven individuals are perfectly identical with others, in the British Museum, from Brazil and other localities.

[This species is common throughout Central Paraguay wherever there are large forests. I do not think there is anything peculiar about it which does not apply to many others of the same family. I have noticed that its favourite hunting-ground is along the banks of the forest streams, but that is the favourite place of other birds which catch flies on the wing. The nest is a wonderful purse-shaped affair some seven inches in length, the entrance leading from below upwards. Suspended as it is from the extreme tip of a slender branch and overhanging a stream it is safe from everything but men, and possibly for this reason the species is so common. All the birds which build in the forks of trees or along the larger branches must pay a heavy toll annually to the numerous snakes, opossums, &c. which inhabit the woods.—*W. F.*]

145. *RHYNCHOCYCLUS GRISESCENS*, sp. nov.

Allied to *R. sulphureus*, but differs in being olive-grey above instead of green; the head somewhat darker and inclining to lead-colour; tail-feathers pale brown, edged with whitish; quills also pale brown, margined with olive-grey. The two bars on the wings, formed by the margins of the median and greater coverts, are white instead of yellow;

the throat and chest olive-grey, not yellow; the middle of the abdomen whitish, in place of yellow; the under tail-coverts buff towards the ends; the under wing-coverts white instead of yellow. Bill black above, greyish white below; tarsi and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown. Total length 5.2 inches; culmen 0.6; wing 2.55; tarsus 0.8.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 29, 1903.

146. *CONOPIAS TRIVIRGATA.*

Muscicapa trivirgata Wied, Beitr. Nat. Bras. iii. p. 871 (1831: Bahia).

Conopias trivirgata Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 173; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

Myiarchus stauffenbacherianus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 117.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 6, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b, c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 18, 20, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 3, 1904.

e, f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 1, 9, 1904.

These specimens are identical with others from South-east Brazil in the National Collection. I do not, therefore, see any reason for upholding *Myiarchus stauffenbacherianus* Bertoni, and have placed it as a synonym of the present species, as suggested by Dr. Ihering.

[This species is resident but rare. It can only be found in the large forests of the district: I have never met with it elsewhere. Like most of the larger Tyrant-birds of the montes, the open tracts are its favourite places, where flight is possible after insects without too much care being necessary to avoid obstacles.—*W. F.*]

147. *PITANGUS BOLIVIANUS.*

Bientevéo ó puitaguá Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 157. no. cc. (1805).

Saurophagus bolivianus Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1852, p. 463 (Chuquisaca, Bolivia).

Pitangus bolivianus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 177.

Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 1, 1903.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

A clutch of three eggs, collected on October 11, 1903, are cream-coloured, with dark brown and black spots sparsely distributed over the greater part of the surface, but clustered more thickly at the larger end, where they form an indistinct zone. Axis 1·05 to 1·1 inch; diam. 0·8 to 0·85.

A second clutch, of three, obtained on November 16, 1903, are smaller and more elongated in form, with scarcely any spots beyond those at the larger end, where they form quite a thick zone. Axis 1·05 to 1·1 inch; diam. 0·7 to 0·75.

[Resident and fairly common throughout Paraguay. There is very little to add to the knowledge of this well-known bird.—*W. F.*]

148. *SIRYSTES SIBILATOR*.

Pitador Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 135. no. cxc. (1805).

Muscicapa sibilator Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 457 (1818: Paraguay).

Sirystes sibilator Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 181; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 136 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 11, 30, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured; feet dark slate-coloured, almost black; iris brown.

c, d, e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 24–30, 1904.

Two of the females have rufous margins to the outer greater wing-coverts and a certain amount of yellow wash on the under surface, while a third female has more yellow below but no rufous on the greater coverts. The latter colour I imagine to be an indication of immaturity.

[Another of our common birds. Its favourite haunts are

in the low trees bordering the small streams flowing through the open camp-lands. It feeds generally upon the insects flying over the water.—*W. F.*]

149. *EMPIDONAX BIMACULATUS*.

Muscipeta bimaculata d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 48 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Empidonax bimaculatus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 224; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

Empidochanes fuscatus bimaculatus Berlepsch & Hellmayr, J. f. O. 1905, p. 22; Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 480 (1907).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 21, 1902.

b. Imm. „ March 29, 1903.

c. ♂ ad. Ybitimi, February 7, 1904.

d-i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 6-30, 1904.

k-n. ♂ ♀ ad. „ September 2-12, 1904.

The young bird differs from the adult in being pale rufous brown above instead of olive-brown; the head and sides of the face are cinnamon-rufous, somewhat paler on the latter; the throat and chest similar in colour washed with yellow, the remainder of the under surface is yellowish; the wing-coverts, inner secondaries, and tail-feathers are broadly margined with rufous instead of buff as in the adult.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the wooded districts of Central Paraguay. A lover of the gloomy thickets of the forest, it is never met with in the open parts, but seems to delight in the tangled undergrowth and low-growing trees, undoubtedly finding this a profitable hunting-ground.—*W. F.*]

150. *EMPIDONAX EULERI*.

Empidochanes euleri Cab. J. f. O. 1868, p. 195 (Cantagalla, Rio Janeiro); Berlepsch & Hellmayr, J. f. O. 1905, pp. 21, 22; Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 480 (1907).

Empidonax bimaculatus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 224, part.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 14, 28, 1904.

♂. Bill black above, pinkish below; feet brown; iris brown.

151. *MYIODYNASTES SOLITARIUS.*

Suiriri chorreado todo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 145. no. excvi. (1805).

Tyrannus solitarius Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 88 (1819: Paraguay).

Myiodynastes solitarius Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 18, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 185; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 17, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ November 14, 29, 1902.

d, e. ♂ imm. „ February 15, 19, 1904.

f, g, h. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. Ybitimi, February 2, 3, 1904.

♂. Bill black to horn-coloured below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured.

i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 13, 1904.

These specimens appear to be quite identical with a series of twenty-one examples in the National Collection from various localities in South America.

The young bird is distinguished from the adult by the rufous margins to the feathers of the crown and the sulphur or orange bases to the feathers of the head, also by the rufous margins to the upper wing-coverts.

[This species is resident, but not common. The haunts of these birds are invariably along the forest-streams. I have never seen them in the open, and I know nothing more about their habits.—*W. F.*]

152. *MEGARHYNCHUS PITANGUA.*

Lanius pitangua Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 136 (1766: Brazil).

Ñeíñei Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 155. no. excix. (1805).

Megarhynchus pitangua Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 12, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 189; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 27, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ November 15, 1902.

c. ♂ ; *d, e.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 6–18, 1902.

Bill and feet black ; iris brown.

f, g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 5, 1903.

Four of the above-mentioned individuals are more or less immature, judging from the rufous margins on the upper wing-coverts and primaries.

A young bird, in the British Museum, is distinguished from the adult more particularly by its brown upper surface, though it is blackish on the crown, and the feathers are everywhere margined with rufous ; there is no trace of any yellow or orange to the bases of the feathers on the head, the yellow of the under surface is paler and more inclining to sulphur-yellow.

Three eggs, collected November 25, 1902, are creamy white blotched and streaked with brown, particularly at the larger end, and shew underlying spots of lead-grey. Axis 1.05–1.1 inch ; diam. 0.8.

The nest is loosely constructed of white grass with a few pieces of creeping plants interwoven.

This bird is resident but not common, according to Mr. Foster.

153. PYROCEPHALUS RUBINEUS.

Muscicapa rubineus Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 42 (1783).

Churrinche Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 105. no. clxxvii. (1805).

Platyrhynchus coronata Vieill. Enc. Méth. ii. p. 840 (1823).

Pyrocephalus rubineus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 211 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ; *c.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 18, 24, 1903.

Bill and feet black ; iris brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 3, 1903.

e–i. ♂ ad. et imm. Sapucay, April 6–21, 1904.

k, l. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 6–21, 1904.

m. ♀ ad. „ September 3, 1904.

This series shews almost every gradation of plumage from the young male to the adult bird. The female is

distinguished by the absence of red in the plumage and by the yellow tufts on the lower flanks.

[I could not say positively whether this species is with us all the year round, as it is more of an open camp bird than a forest lover. In the neighbourhood of Asuncion it is much more common than at Sapucay. I have met with it from September to April, but whether it remains on the open lands during the cold months of winter I do not feel sure enough to say, but I think it very probable it only seeks the shelter of the forest at that period and is not migratory.—*W. F.*]

154. *EMPIDOCHANES FUSCATUS*.

Muscipeta fuscata Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Brasil. iii. part 2, p. 902 (1831: Rio Janeiro).

Empidochanes fringillarius Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 116 (1871: Sabitiba; Rio Janeiro; Ypanema); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 216.

Empidochanes fuscatus Berlepsch & Hellmayr, J. f. O. 1905, p. 21; Berlepsch, Proc. 4th Intern. Orn. Congr., 'Ornis,' xiv. p. 480 (1907).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 18, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 19, 1903.

Bill and feet light purple-brown; iris brown.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 6, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured, lighter below; feet purplish slate-coloured; iris light brown.

These specimens are identical with others, in the National Collection, from Matto Grosso and South-eastern Brazil.

155. *MYIOCHANES CINEREUS PILEATUS*.

Platyrrhynchus cinereus Spix, Av. Bras. ii. p. 11, pl. 13. fig. 2 (1825: Amazon Forests *errore*!).

Myiochanes cinereus Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 245; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 645 (1906).

Contopus pileatus Ridgw. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. viii. p. 21 (1885).

Blacicus pileatus, Oberholser, *op. cit.* xxv. p. 135 (1902 : Sapucay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 27, 1904.

b, c. ♂; d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 5–30, 1904.

e, f. ♂; g, h. ♀ ad. „ August 4–30, 1904.

♂. Bill black above, creamy buff below; feet black.

These examples are paler in colour both above and below, and thus differ from *M. cinereus* in being dark ashy grey on the upper surface tinged with olive instead of blackish grey; the head is sooty brown, not black, the colour not so sharply defined as in *M. cinereus*. Under surface ashy grey, washed with yellow on the abdomen, instead of dusky grey. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 2·9, tail 2·5, tarsus 0·55.

156. MYIARCHUS FEROX.

Muscicapa ferox Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 934 (1788 : Cayenne).

Suiriri pardo amarillo mayor Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 140. no. cxciv. (1805).

Myiarchus ferox Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 253; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 130 (Lower Pilcomayo); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

Myiarchus cantans Pelz.; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 18, 1902.

b–e. ♂ ad. „ November 6–27, 1902.

f. ♀ ad. „ December 8, 1902.

g–k. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. Sapucay, April 7, 8, 1903.

l, m, n. ♂; o. Ad. Ybitimi, February 7, 9, 1904.

p, q. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, February 16, 1904.

r. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 5, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured; feet black; iris brown.

s. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 9, 1904.

[This bird is resident and common. The nests differ considerably: one may be made only of fine roots and grass, whilst another may be constructed with short hairs from animals. In the bottom of the nest are

generally a few scales from the tarsi of birds or skins of snakes. All the nests that I have met with have been in holes of fencing-posts or in trees; in fact the nest would fall to pieces in any other situation, owing to the loose manner in which it is built.—*W. F.*]

157. *EMPIDONOMUS VARIUS*.

Suiriri chorreado debaxo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 125. no. clxxxvii. (1805).

Muscicapa varia Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 459 (1818: Paraguay).

Empidonomus varius Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 265; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 654 (1906).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 12, 1904.

Bill black above, reddish brown below; feet black; iris brown.

158. *TYRANNUS MELANCHOLICUS*.

Suiriri-guazu Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 152. no. cxviii. (1805).

Tyrannus melancholicus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 48 (1819: Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 13, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 273; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 647.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 8, 1902.

b, c, d. ♀ ad. et imm. Sapucay, March 1903–04.

e. ♀ imm. Sapucay, April 5, 1904.

[This species is common throughout Paraguay. It is generally to be met with along the watercourses in the open camp lands. The nest, as a general rule, is built in some of the low trees bordering these streams and in a very exposed position; the result of this is that parasitic birds find the nest a very convenient receptacle, and take full advantage of it, this species and *Milvulus tyrannus* being the most common victims.—*W. F.*]

159. *MILVULUS TYRANNUS*.

Muscicapa tyrannus Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 325 (1766 : Surinam).

Tixereta Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 130. no. cxcii. (1805).

Tyrannus violentus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 89 (1819 : Paraguay).

Milvulus tyrannus Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 277 ; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 130 (Fortin Page).

Milvulus tyrannus violentus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 13, 118 (Lambaré).

Muscivora tyrannus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 17, 26, 1902.

c. ♀ imm. Sapucay, March 24, 1903.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 11, 1904.

Bill and feet black ; iris brown.

A clutch of three eggs, collected November 13, 1903, are pale cream-coloured with chestnut spots and blotches, more thickly grouped round the larger end, and underlying spots of lilac-grey. Axis 0·85 inch ; diam. 0·65.

This bird, according to Mr. Foster, is resident and generally distributed in the open country.

Family OXYRHAMPHIDÆ.

160. *OXYRHAMPHUS FLAMMICEPS PARAGUAYENSIS*, subsp. n. †
Oxyrhynchus flammiceps Temm. Pl. Col. iv. pl. 125
 (1823 : Brazil).

Oxyrhamphus flammiceps Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 281.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 5, 1903.

b. ♀ ad. „ October 22, 1902.

Iris very light brown with a touch of orange.

c, d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 5, 10, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. „ July 6, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured above, slate-coloured below ; tarsi and feet pale bluish ; iris orange-buff.

f, g, h. ♀ ; i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 24–31, 1904.

k. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 1, 1904.

Having compared these specimens with the series in the British Museum, I find them to be of a deeper coloured green on the upper parts, the red on the middle of the head being darker in colour, and the yellow of the under surface brighter. Bill dark horn-coloured above, slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet pale bluish; iris orange-buff. Total length 7·4 inches; culmen 0·7; wing 3·9; tail 2·85; tarsus 0·85.

I propose, therefore, that this form be separated as a subspecies under the title *O. flammiceps paraguayensis*.

[This species is resident throughout Central Paraguay. Its favourite haunts are the large forests. It is a powerful bird in flight. I have never been able to find out what its food consists of, as it resents intrusion and is difficult to approach. It is necessary to shoot it at sight without waiting to make observations, as the slightest rustle frightens it away. It is never to be met with in the vicinity of the large towns. With regard to its habits there is but little to say, as I have never succeeded in finding the nest, neither have I ever seen two of the birds together, although nothing much could be learnt from that, as the male and female are similar.—*W. F.*]

Family PIPRIDÆ.

161. PIPRITES CHLORIS.

Pipra chloris Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 172. fig. 2 (1823: Brazil).

Piprites chloris Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 284.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 31, 1903.

b. ♀ ad. „ April 24, 1904.

c, d, e. ♀; *f, g.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 20, 23, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured above, slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet slate-coloured; iris brown.

h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 7, 1904.

The individuals enumerated above are similar to Temminck's figure, and also with the specimens in the National Collection.

The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[This bird is resident and by no means uncommon in the large forests of Central Paraguay. It is another of those birds which it is difficult to find out anything of their habits. The forests here, at Sapucay, extend for miles in one dense tangled mass of vegetation, and the conditions under which the birds are met with are so different that it is hard to decide whether their presence is natural or accidental.—*W. F.*]

162. *CHIROXIPHIA CAUDATA*.

Pipra caudata, Shaw & Nodder, Nat. Misc. v. pl. 153 (1794: warmer parts of South America).

Pico cola de pala Azara, Apunt. i. p. 425. no. cxii. (1802).

Pipra longicauda Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xix. p. 163 (1818: Paraguay).

Chiroxiphia caudata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 118 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 310; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, v. pl. xi. fig. 6 (egg), id. vi. p. 326; Oates, Cat. Birds' Eggs Brit. Mus. iii. p. 217, pl. vi. fig. 3.

a, b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 25, 29, 1902.

c, d. ♂; *e.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 8, 18, 1902.

f, g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, December 2, 10, 1902.

h. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 21, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, mauve below; feet purplish pink; iris brown.

i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 10, 1904.

k. ♂; *l, m.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1903-04.

n-q. ♂ ad. et imm.; *r-v.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 2-24, 1904.

w, x. ♂; *y, z.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 9-30, 1904.

a'-f'. ♂ ad. et imm.; *g'.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 6-29, 1904.

h'. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 8, 1904.

This series contains six immature males, which shew a gradation of plumage from the young; they only differ from the female when they commence to shew red at the base of the feathers on the crown; this increases in brightness until the scarlet cap of the adult male is attained; the

throat is more or less golden olive at first, as are also the sides of face and hind-neck; these parts become black as soon as the red on the head is fully developed. The blue of the body appears to be the last portion to change before the fully adult male plumage is completed.

Two eggs, taken November 19, 1902, are cream-coloured, with spots and blotches of pale chestnut and underlying blotches of lilac formed into an irregular zone chiefly round the larger end of the egg. Axis 0·85 inch; diameter 0·65.

[This species is resident and about the most common of all our monte birds: its light blue body and red crest making it visible at a long distance, the green female being almost as plentiful. Occasionally a female may occur with the red crest also, though not so fully developed as in the male bird it is true, but quite enough to make it distinguishable. I am positive that this is correct; they are not young birds, because the blue body and black neck-feathers all develop together; the female birds to which I refer were fully adult with the ovaries quite large and distinct.—*W. F.*]

163. *PIPRA FASCIICAUDA*.

Pipra fasciata d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 38 (Yuracares, Bolivia); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 131 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 294.

Pipra fasciicauda Hellmayr, Ibis, 1906, p. 9.

Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 54 (1909).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 27, 1904.

Bill and feet purplish red; iris white.

b. ♀ ad.; c, d. ♂ imm. Sapucay, June 9–22, 1904.

e, f. ♂ ad. et imm. Sapucay, August 18, 1904.

The young male is almost identical with the female in its first plumage, and the first appearances of the male dress may be seen on the chin and throat, where it becomes deep orange-yellow.

[A rare bird with us, the colour of the male marks it at once as a tropical species, although I have met with it during May and in fairly cold weather also.—*W. F.*]

164. SCOTOTHORUS UNICOLOR.

Muscicapa virescens Wied (nec. Temm.) Beitr. Naturg. Bras. iii. p. 802 (1831 : Bahia).

Heteropelma virescens (nec Temm.) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 321.

Scotothorus unicolor (Bonap.), Hellmayr, Wytsman, Gen. Av. Part 9, p. 27, pl. i. fig. 7 (1910).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 20, 30, 1904.

c, d. ♂ ad. „ July 9, 18, 1904.

e, f, g. ♂; *h.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 6–29, 1904.

i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 2, 1904.

The only difference that I observe in this series is in the colour of the under tail-coverts, which varies from olive-green to rust-brown; but there are scarcely two specimens with the same shade of colour, so that this cannot be regarded as a character. The measurements are the same as of others in the National Collection from S.E. Brazil.

The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[This bird is resident but not common, inhabiting the large forests only.—*W. F.*]

Family COTINGIDÆ.

165. TITYRA BRASILIENSIS.

Characterizado blanco cabos negros Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 176. no. ccvii. (1805).

Psaris brasiliensis Swains. Anim. Menag. p. 286 (1837 : Northern Brazil).

Tityra brasiliensis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 13, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 329; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 667 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 17, 1902. Iris light brown.

c, d. ♂; *e-i.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1904.

k, l. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903–04.

Bill black above, pale slate-coloured below; naked skin round eyes and base of bill purplish red; tarsi and feet pale slate-coloured; iris brown.

The tail, in this series, is uniform black with a trace of white at the extreme base.

[These birds appear during the month of March and by the end of April have left us. I have always thought this very strange, and have watched carefully in the hopes of finding their haunts during the other months of the year. Among the examples secured were a few immature males still in the female plumage, which leads me to believe that they breed in this country, but where they go to afterwards is a mystery.

In this district there are all the conditions imaginable—dense forests with numerous streams, a low range of hills of some nine hundred to a thousand feet in elevation, and level cattle-breeding lands in the north; yet in spite of all these varied localities these birds disappear entirely.

166. *TITYRA INQUISITOR*.

Lanius inquisitor Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 50 (1823 : San Paulo).

Tityra inquisitor Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 331; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

Tityra atricapilla Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 109.

a, b. ♂; c-f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1904.

g-k. ♂; l, m. ♀ ad. „ April 1904.

n. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 1904.

These individuals agree perfectly with the series in the British Museum. The white at the base of the tail-feathers is much more extended than in *T. brasiliensis*, reaching some distance from the base along the margin of the inner webs.

[These birds are very numerous during the months of March, April, and the early part of May, and I have obtained one example in September; in the remaining months of the year they are among the rarest species. I have observed them most frequently along the water-courses in large forests, but have not yet found them breeding.—W. F.]

167. *HADROSTOMUS RUFUS*.

Characterizado canela y corona de pizarra Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 181. no. 208, ♀ (1805).

Characterizado canela y cabeza negra Azara, t. c. p. 182. no. 209, ♂ juv.

Tityra rufa Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 347, ♀ (1816: Paraguay).

Tityra atricapilla Vieill. t. c. p. 347, ♂ juv.

Hadrostomus atricapillus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 13, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 333.

Platypsaris atricapillus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

Hadrostomus rufus Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 669.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 27, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 2, 1903.

Bill black, lower mandible dark slate-coloured; feet very dark slate-coloured, almost black; iris brown.

c. ♀ ad. Ybytí, February 1904.

Bill black; feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 5, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

168. *PACHYRHAMPHUS CASTANEUS*.

Tityra castanea Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. i. pl. x. (1827).

Muscipeta aurantia Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras. iii. p. 911 (1831).

Pachyrhynchus ruficeps Swains. Anim. in Menag. p. 288 (1837).

Pachyrhamphus rufus Berlepsch (nec Bodd.), J. f. O. 1873, p. 264; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 343; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

Hadrostomus borellianus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 108.

Pachyrhamphus castaneus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 57 (1909).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 28, 1904.

Bill blackish above, slate-coloured below; feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 28, 1904.

d. ♂ ad. „ August 6, 1904.

This bird was first recorded from Paraguay by Mr. Bertoni, who described it as new to science under the name of *Hadrostomus borellianus*. The above-mentioned examples, however, agree perfectly with other specimens of *Pachyrhamphus castaneus* in the National Collection from various localities. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering in placing Mr. Bertoni's name as a synonym of the present species.

[This species is undoubtedly resident though rare, and can at times be met with in the vicinity of the water-courses in the large forests.—*W. F.*]

PACHYRHAMPHUS CASTANEUS INTERMEDIUS.

Pachyrhamphus intermedius Berlepsch, Orn. Centralbl. 1879, p. 63 ; id. J. f. O. 1879, p. 208.

The two specimens recorded from Sarayacu, Ecuador, collected by Buckley, are distinguished from *P. castaneus* by the much darker chestnut of the head and back and the brighter cinnamon-rufous of the under surface. Total length 5·2 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 3·35, tail 2·1, tarsus 0·75.

Mr. C. E. Hellmayr suggests that these may belong to the form described as *P. intermedius* by Count von Berlepsch from Venezuela, to which I agree.

169. *PACHYRHAMPHUS VIRIDIS.*

Characterizado verde y corona negra Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 184. no. 210 (1805).

Tityra viridis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 348 (1816: Paraguay); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 593 (1908)

Pachyrhamphus viridis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 14, 118 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 338; Oates, Cat. Birds' Eggs Brit. Mus. iii. p. 202, pl. vi. fig. 5 (1903); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

Berlepschia chrysoblephara Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 114.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 20, 1904.

Bill and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 30, 1904.

Bill light horn-coloured above, cream-coloured below.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 10, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured, lower mandible slate-coloured ; iris brown.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 31, 1904.

Bill slate-coloured, the extreme tip blackish ; feet slaty-blue ; iris light brown.

f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 29, 1904.

Bill and feet slate-coloured ; iris reddish brown.

g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 12, 1904.

Bill blackish above, lower mandible slate-coloured ; feet slate-coloured ; iris brown.

Three eggs, collected on October 12, 1903, are lilac-brown with darker brown markings, which are confluent at the larger end, and measure : axis 0·8 inch ; diameter 0·6.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the woods at Sapucay. I have met with it during most months of the year ; it favours the clearer part and the edges of the forests. I have found it, occasionally, in the open.—*W. F.*]

170. *PACHYRHAMPHUS POLYCHROPTERUS*.

Platyrhynchus polychropterus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 10 (1818).

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 345 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay) ; Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 600 (1908).

Climacocercus cyanocephalus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 112.

Pachyrhynchus polychropterus Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 666.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 17, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ February 27, 1904.

Bill black, lower mandible dark slate-coloured ; feet black ; iris brown.

c, d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1904.

One of the female specimens is in worn plumage and shews a good deal of grey, with streaks of yellowish, on the under

surface, the sides of face and ear-coverts are pure grey, the top of the head exhibits a certain amount of grey more or less mixed with olive-brown.

171. *PACHYRHAMPHUS ATRICAPILLUS*.

Lanius atricapillus Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 302 (1788 : Surinam).

Pachyrhampus atricapillus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 347.

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 15, 1904.

Bill black, white at extreme tip; tarsi and feet slate-coloured; iris brown.

I consider this specimen to be a young male in first plumage, as the measurements agree with those of the adult of that sex, but the general appearance is more like that of the adult female.

172. *CASIORNIS RUFUS*.

Batara roxo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 212. no. ccxviii. (1805).

Thamnophilus rufus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 316 (1816 : Paraguay).

? *Muscicapa rubra* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 457 (1818 : Paraguay).

Casiornis rubra (Vieill.) ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 119 (Paraguay) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 365 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 326 (Paraguay).

Casiornis rufa rufa Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 56 (1909).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 9, 1902.

Bill pinky cream-coloured at base of upper and lower mandibles, black at tip; tarsi and feet very dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

b. ♂ ad.; c. ♀ imm. Sapucay, March 1904.

d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 3, 1904.

[This species is resident and common throughout Paraguay. The borders of woods and even open lands form its hunting-ground.—*W. F.*]

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

173. TACHYCINETA LEUCORRHOA.

Golondrina rabadilla blanca Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 509. no. cciv. (1805).

Hirundo leucorrhoa Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 519 (1817: La Plata; Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay).

Tachycineta leucorrhoa Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 114 (1885); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 5, 1904.

[I have paid very little attention to the Swallows, and cannot say with certainty anything about this bird.—*W. F.*]

174. PROGNE DOMESTICA.

Golondrina domestica Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 502. no. ccc. (1805).

Hirundo domestica Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 520 (1817: Paraguay).

Progne domestica Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 177.

Progne chalybea domestica Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 5, 114 (Lambaré); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 24, 1904.

[This species arrives here about the middle of August, but owing to the scarcity of nesting-places the number is always limited to thirty or forty individuals. Five eggs appear to be a full clutch. The birds migrate from here about the end of February or early in March.—*W. F.*]

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

175. POLIOPTILA LACTEA.

Polioptila lactea Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 453 (1885: South America); id. Hand-list B. iii. p. 242 (1901); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 316 (1906).

Polioptila melanocephala Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 143.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 8, 1904.

Bill black, slate-coloured below ; iris brown.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

Bill black ; feet very dark slate-coloured.

d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 26, 1904.

Bill and feet black ; iris brown.

The addition of these examples to the British Museum was very welcome, as the exact habitat of the species was previously unknown.

[This species is one of our very rare "monte" birds. I know nothing whatever of its habits.—*W. F.*]

Family MIMIDÆ.

176. *MIMUS TRIURUS*.

Calandria tres colas Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 237. no. ccxxiv. (1805).

Turdus triurus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xx. p. 275 (1818 : Paraguay).

Mimus triurus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vi. p. 342 (1881); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 113 (Paraguay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 317 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 31, 1904.

Bill, tarsi, and feet black ; iris whitish.

The amount of white on the secondaries appears to vary a great deal. In this particular individual the dark pattern is the predominating colour, while many others in the British Museum have the secondaries nearly pure white.

[This species is rare with us here in Paraguay. I have only seen it about half a dozen times in as many years, and know practically nothing of its habits.—*W. F.*]

Family TURDIDÆ.

177. *MERULA ALBICOLLIS PARAGUAYENSIS*, subsp. nov.

Turdus albicollis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xx. p. 227 (1818 : Brazil) ; Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 209 (1881) ; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 618 (1906).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 19, 1903.

b. ♀ ad. „ May 25, 1903.

c. ♂ ad. „ June 12, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, buff below ; feet pale horn-coloured ; iris pale brown.

d, e. ♂ ; f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

Compared with the series in the collection of the British Museum, I find these examples to differ from the true *M. albicollis* Vieill. in being olive-brown above instead of rufous brown, while the grey band across the throat is paler and narrower, and the white on the middle of the abdomen more extended, imparting a whiter appearance. Bill blackish above, yellow below ; tarsi and feet hazel-brown ; iris brown. Total length 9·9 inches, culmen 0·9, wing 4·3, tail 3·4, tarsus 1·2.

I propose to separate this race under the name of *M. albicollis paraguayensis*.

[This bird is resident and not uncommon with us. The large forests and the densely wooded hills of the locality afford a perfect home for it. I have nothing to add respecting the habits of these well-known birds. The habits of the four Thrushes which occur with us are so much alike that it is scarcely worth while to separate them in the description—even the nest and eggs cannot be identified, unless the parent bird is shot on the nest.—*W. F.*]

178. MERULA ALBIVENTER.

Turdus albiventer Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 70, ♂, tab. lxi. fig. 2 (1824: Minas Geraes and Para) ; Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 216 (1881) ; id. Monogr. Turd. i. p. 257, pl. 59 (1898) ; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 618 (1906) ; id. Nov. Zool. xv. p. 15 (1908).

Merula albiventer Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 125 (1903) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 316 (Paraguay).

Turdus metalophonus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 147.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 17, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ November 30, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 11, 1903.

d. ♀ juv. Ybytími, January 29, 1904.

I have compared these examples with thirty-five others in the National Collection, from Colombia, Guiana, and Brazil, and find that they differ slightly in having the entire upper surface rufous olive-brown, brighter on the wings, while the under parts are slightly more rufous. They do not shew any tendency to the grey on the head, hind-neck, and upper tail-coverts seen in the majority of the series mentioned above. I do not, however, regard these minor details as of specific value, and have followed Dr. Ihering in placing *T. metalophonus* Bertoni, as a synonym of the present species.

Two eggs, collected on October 27, 1903, are bluish-white, blotched and spotted with pale chestnut over the entire surface. In one of the specimens the chestnut is confluent at the larger end. Axis 1.1 inch ; diameter 0.75.

179. *MERULA RUFIVENTER*.

Zorzal obscuro y roxo Azara, Apunt. i. p. 336. no. lxxix. (1802).

Turdus rufiventris Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xx. p. 226 (1818: Brazil) ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 113 (Paraguay) ; Hellmayr. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 617 (1906).

Merula rufiventer Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 121 (1903) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 316 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ juv. Sapucay, December 25, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 26, 1903.

Bill olive-green above, somewhat lighter below, a yellowish stripe along the junction of each mandible ; feet pinky horn-coloured ; iris brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

Bill yellowish green ; iris warm brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 24, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. „ May 7, 1904.

Two eggs (October 11, 1903) are pale blue with lilac spots much more thickly at the larger end, where they are formed

more or less into a zone: axis 1.2 inch, diam. 0.85. The second egg is paler blue and much more thickly spotted and blotched with chestnut, becoming more dense towards the large end, which is almost entirely covered: axis 1.25 inch, diameter 0.85.

[The best singing bird in Paraguay. Nest firmly constructed of grass and mud, usually built in the fork of a tree at an elevation of from 12 to 18 feet from the ground in dense part of forest; 3-4 eggs in the clutch. The bird leaves the nest when any person is passing, making its discovery easy.

There is no possible way of distinguishing the eggs and nest of this bird from those of *M. leucomelas* or *M. albiventer* other than by shooting the bird on the nest, as their nesting-habits are identical.

This bird is resident and very common, living in the large forests and searching for food on the ground.—*W. F.*]

180. *MERULA AMAUROCHALINA*.

Turdus amaurochalinus Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 5 (1850: Brazil); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 113 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 618 (1906).

Merula amaurochalina Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iv. p. 124 (1903).

Turdus leucomelas Seeböhm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 213; id. Monogr. Turd. i. p. 235, pl. 53. fig. 1 (1898).

a. ♂ ad.; b, c, d. ♀ ad. et imm. Sapucay, April 1903.

e. ♂ imm. Sapucay, May 8, 1903.

Bill yellowish horn-coloured; feet horn-coloured; iris brown.

f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 30, 1904.

g, h. ♂; i. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1904.

Two eggs obtained on December 23, 1902, are pale blue with chestnut-brown spots and blotches, which become confluent at the larger end, and underlying spots of lilac-grey. Axis 1.15 inch; diameter 0.9.

Two eggs taken on October 3, 1903, are pale blue, sparsely spotted and blotched with pale chestnut, more thickly at the larger end, but the spots are not confluent. Axis 1.05-1.1 inch; diameter 0.8.

Family VIREONIDÆ.

181. VIREO CHIVI.

Gaviero Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 34. no. clii. (1805).

Sylvia chivi Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 174 (1817 : Paraguay).

Vireo chivi Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. viii. p. 295 (1883) ; Sharpe, Hand-list B. iv. p. 248 (1903) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay) ; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 22 (1909).

Vireosylvia chivi Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 5, 114 (Lambaré) ; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 123 (Lower Pilcomayo).

a, b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 1902.

Iris light brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 29, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, pale blue below ; tarsi and feet pale blue.

d, e, f. ♀ ; *g.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 1904.

h, i, k. ♂ ; *l.* ♀ ad. „ August 1904.

m. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 1, 1904.

These examples appear to be all fully adult, and differ from each other only in the under tail-coverts, which are bright sulphur-yellow in some to almost white in others ; the under wing-coverts vary in a similar manner.

The wing-measurements of the males are 2·8–3·0 inches, females 2·7–2·95.

[This species is quite common in wooded districts and has rather a pleasing call, with which different individuals answer one another. It is in this way that specimens of the bird can be most easily procured ; its habits of living in the thick parts of the trees, hidden in the foliage, would otherwise make it difficult to find, were it not for its call.—*W. F.*]

182. CYCLORHIS WIEDI.

Cyclorhis wiedi Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. pp. 74, 137, 138 (1868 : Mattogrosso : Paraná) ; Berlepsch, Ibis, 1888, p. 88 ; Sharpe, Hand-list B. iv. p. 258 (1903).

Cyclorhis ochrocephala Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 140 (1902 : Sapucay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

- a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 21, 1904.
 b. ♀ ad. „ June 2, 1904.
 c, d. ♂ ad. „ July 1904.
 e. ♂ ad. „ August 12, 1904.

Bill pinkish horn-coloured, paler below; tarsi and feet pale slate-blue; iris red.

[Resident and not uncommon in wooded districts; a lively species, not at all concerned when watched, which will let the observer approach closely without flying away. The customs of all these birds are so much alike that it is hard to decide what are peculiar to any one species.—*W. F.*]

183. *PACHYSYLVA PÆCILOTIS*.

Hylophilus pæcilotis Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 173. fig. 2 (1823: Brazil); Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. viii. p. 308 (1883).

Pachysylvia pæcilotis Sharpe, Hand-list B. iv. p. 254 (1903); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

Serpophaga sinnamocephala Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 125.

- a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.
 c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 30, 1904.

Bill pinky horn-coloured above, grey below; tarsi and feet pale bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

- d. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 6, 1904.
 e, f. ♀ ad. „ July 1904.

Although Temminck's figure is by no means a good representation of the bird, there can be no doubt whatever that it was intended for this species.

The specimens sent by Mr. Foster are absolutely identical with others, in the collection of the British Museum, from South-east Brazil, and we are of opinion that the bird described by Mr. Bertoni belongs to the present species, as is suggested by Dr. Ihering.

[This species is resident but not common throughout the heavily wooded region of Central Paraguay. A quiet shy bird, this may account in a way for its apparent rareness.—*W. F.*]

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

184. TROGLODYTES MUSCULUS GUARIXA.

Troglodytes musculus Naum.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vi. p. 255 (1881); id. Hand-list B. iv. p. 88 (1903); Oberholser, Proc. U S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 140 (1905: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 317 (Paraguay).

Troglodytes furvus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 113 (Paraguay).

Troglodytes musculus musculus Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvii. p. 202 (1904: Paraguay).

Troglodytes musculus guarixa Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 18 (1908).

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 1902.

Iris light brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 22, 1902.

d. ♀ ad. „ December 10, 1902.

e. ♀ ad. „ March 4, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured, lower mandible paler; feet light pinkish horn-coloured; iris brown.

Six eggs, collected on October 8, 1903, are pinky white in colour, minutely dotted with a deeper tint, which become much more dense and darker in colour at the larger end, where it forms a zone. Axis 0·7 inch; diameter 0·55.

A second clutch, obtained on November 16, 1903, is similar as regards measurements, but darker in colour, and the markings more evenly distributed over the entire surface.

[Resident and common through the central and southern parts of Paraguay. It nests in any suitable place, but usually in a hole. A favourite material for lining the nest appears to be the scales from the leg of a fowl or the skin of a snake. Two broods are hatched during the breeding-season, and I am of opinion that on some occasions there are three.—*W. F.*]

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

185. ANTHUS LUTESCENS.

Anthus lutescens Pucheran, Arch. Mus. Paris, vii. p. 343 (1855: Brazil); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 307 (1906).

Anthus rufus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 606 (1885).

Anthus parvus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 130 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 19, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured, lower mandible pinkish; iris brown.

Family MNIOTILTIDÆ.

186. BASILEUTERUS LEUCOBLEPHARUS.

Contramaestre Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 40. no. cliii. (1805).

Sylvia leucoblephara Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 206 (1817 : Paraguay).

Basileuterus leucoblepharus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 400 (1885); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

Basileuterus leucoblepharus calus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 188 (1901 : Sapucay); id. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 141 (1902).

a, b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 1902.

Bill black; feet buff; iris light brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 28, 1902.

d, e. ♀ ad. „ March 1903-04.

f, g, h. ♀; i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

Feet pinkish yellow.

k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 7, 1904.

l. ♀ ad. „ June 30, 1904.

m. ♂ ad. „ August 22, 1904.

[This species is resident and fairly common through the thickly wooded parts of the country, living entirely on the ground. It is a matter-of-fact little bird taking no notice of anyone, busy with its own affairs, and will feed right up to the feet of the observer if he will but remain quiet.—W. F.]

187. BASILEUTERUS AURICAPILLUS.

Contramaestre coronado Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 44. no. cliv. (1805).

Setophaga aurocapilla Swains. Anim. in Menag. p. 293 (1837 : Brazil).

Basileuterus auricapillus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 393; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay); Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 123 (Rio Pilcomayo); Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 141 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 10, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ December 1902.

d, e. ♂ ad. „ February 1904.

f. ♂ ad. „ March 16, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured, lighter below; tarsi and feet yellowish horn-coloured; iris brown.

g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 9, 1903.

h, i. ♀ ad. „ July 1904.

I do not observe, in comparing this series of individuals, that they are darker above, but notice that the under surface is brighter and clearer yellow.

Having taken the wing-measurements of the entire series in the collection of the British Museum, I find that the northern form from British Guiana, Trinidad, and Colombia is slightly larger.

[This species is fairly common throughout Paraguay. There is nothing peculiar about its habits.—W. F.]

188. PARULA PITIAYUMI.

Pico de punzon celeste de pecho oro Azara, Apunt. i. p. 421. no. cix. (1802).

Sylvia pitiayumi Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 276 (1817: Paraguay).

Parula pitiayumi Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 259, pl. xi. fig. 1 (1885).

Compsothlypis pitiayumi Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 113 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 318 (Paraguay).

Compsothlypis pitiayumi pitiayumi Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 143 (1902).

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, February 3, 1904.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. „ March 1903.

Bill black above, yellow below ; feet buff ; iris brown.

d-h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, 1903-04.

Bill horn-coloured above, buff below ; feet yellowish horn-coloured.

i, k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 1904.

l. ♂ ad. „ August 28, 1904.

The female differs from the male chiefly in its slightly smaller size and in the absence of the black on the lores and the ring round the eye.

[This species is resident and can be found in all the forests, even close to Asuncion. It is a pretty little bird, quick and lively in its movements, and by no means shy. I have met with it during most months of the year, but I have never been able to discover its nest. This is not to be wondered at when one looks over the hundreds of square miles of forest ; it seems well-nigh impossible to find any nest at all, particularly one belonging to a not very abundant species.—*W. F.*]

189. GEOTHYLPIS VELATA.

Contramaestre verde pecho de oro Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 54. no. clv. (1805).

Sylvia velata Vieill. Ois. Amér. Sept. ii. p. 22, pl. lxxiv. (1807).

Geothlypis velata Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 363, pl. ix. fig. 5.

Geothlypis canicapilla (Swains.) ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay).

Geothlypis aquinoctialis velata Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 142 (1902).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 1902.

c, d. ♂ ; *e.* ♀ ad. „ March 1904.

f, g. ♂ ♀ ad. „ April 1903.

Bill black above, lighter below ; feet pinky light brown ; iris brown.

h, i, k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

l. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1, 1904.

Three eggs; collected on November 13, 1904, have the

ground-colour white, dotted and blotched with chestnut-brown, clustered more particularly round the larger end, where it forms an irregular zone; the underlying spots are paler and more of a lilac colour. Measurements: axis 0.7 inch; diameter 0.55.

[Nest built in tangled undergrowth in monte, elevation of about six feet, and constructed of loose soft swamp-grass in a dry state; three eggs in clutch. This species is by no means uncommon. Resident and generally distributed.—*W. F.*]

Family CÆREBIDÆ.

190. DACNIS CAYANA.

Motucilla cayana Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 336 (1766: Mexico).

Pico de punzon celeste y negro Azara, Apunt. i. p. 408. no. ciii. (1802).

Dacnis cayana Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 19 (1886); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

Dacnis cyanomelas (Gm.); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay).

Dacnis cayana cayana Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 26 (1909: Goiaz).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, December 2, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 16, 1904.

c, d, e. ♂; f, g, h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903–04.

Bill horn-coloured; feet pale pinkish horn-coloured; iris ruby-brown.

i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 29, 1904.

k–q. ♂ ad. et imm.; r. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

s. ♂ imm.; t. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

u, v. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 1904.

Having compared this series of ten male specimens with forty-seven others, in the National Collection, from various localities throughout the known range, I have come to the conclusion that the so-called *Dacnis cayana* is divisible into four races or subspecies:—

(1) *D. cayana ultramarina* Lawr., from Eastern Nicaragua to Panama, which is distinguished by its more blue appearance. (2) *D. cayana glaucogularis* Berlepsch & Stolzmann, from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, which differs in having more green on the throat. (3) *D. cayana cayana*, from Guiana and Trinidad, which is rather smaller in size, with a somewhat larger black patch on the throat. (4) *D. cayana paraguayensis*, from Paraguay, Matto Grosso, and S.E. Brazil, distinguished by its larger size and large black throat-patch.

The specimens from Chiriqui, whence Mr. Bangs described *D. cayana callaina*, are very similar to *D. cayana glaucogularis* and scarcely to be distinguished from that race.

[Resident and fairly common in the large forests of this district. I have at times met with it on the very edge of the woods. It is very hard to find out anything positive about our Paraguayan wood-birds. The montes are so dense and gloomy that in the first place it is difficult to see them, and then when disturbed a flight of a few yards will take them beyond the vision of the hunter. The woods are so thick and tangled with fallen trees, where the vines bind all together into one almost impassable mass, that it is impossible to follow a bird for any distance, and the mere fact of breaking through the undergrowth would frighten it into silence, while without movement on the part of the birds it is quite hopeless to try and distinguish them in the changing lights and shadows of the forest. The only hope is to remain perfectly motionless, when first one and then another will betray its presence by some movement.—*W. F.*]

191. *DACNIS SPECIOSA*.

Pico de punzon verde blanco cabeza celeste Azara, Apunt i. p. 416. no. cvi., female (1802).

Pico de punzon azul y blanco azulejo Azara, tom. cit p. 418. no. cvii., young female.

Sylvia speciosa Wied, Beitr. Nat. Bras. iii. p. 708 (1831 : Bahia).

Dacnis speciosa Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 26; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay).

Ateleodacnis speciosa Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 140.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 1904.

c, d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. Sapucay, April 1903.

f, g. ♂ ad.; *h, i.* ♀ ad. „ July 1904.

k, l. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 7, 1904.

Bill black above, paler below at base; tarsi and feet purplish slate-coloured; iris brown.

[A rare but resident bird with us in this district. A pair were shot together in the month of August, so they are probably among the early nesters. They inhabit the large forests and never go on to the open camp. I know nothing of the nesting-habits.—*W. F.*]

Family PROCNIATIDÆ.

192. PROCNIAS VIRIDIS.

Procnias viridis Illig.; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. ii. p. 70 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-list B. v. p. 353 (1909).

Procnias cærulea Berlepsch, Ibis, 1881, p. 243; id. J. f. O. 1887, p. 130; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

Procnias tersa Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 50 (1886).

Chelidorhamphus orhycterus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 102.

Tersina cærulea Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 598 (1908).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 20, 1902.

Family TANAGRIDÆ.

193. CHLOROPHONIA CHLOROCAPILLA.

Tanagra viridis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 426 (1819: South America).

Chlorophonia viridis Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 54; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 130 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

Chlorophonia chlorocapilla Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 144 (1902).

Chlorophonia viridiceps Sharpe, Hand-list B. v. p. 354 (1909).

a. ♀ imm. Sapucay, February 28, 1904.

b, c, d. ♂ ad. „ June 1904.

e, f. ♀; *g.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 1904.

i, k. ♂ ♀ ad. „ September 3, 1904.

♂. Bill black above, grey below; tarsi and feet purplish brown; iris brown.

[Rather a rare bird with us here in Paraguay. I have met with it during the months of February, June, July, August, and September. Since it is met with as early as September and remains as late as February, I should be inclined to consider it resident.—*W. F.*]

194. EUPHONIA SERRIROSTRIS.

Euphonia serrirostris d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av. p. 30 (1837); d'Orb. Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois. p. 267, pl. xxi. figs. 2, 3 (Santa Cruz, Bolivia).

Euphonia chlorotica (part.) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 64.

Euphonia chlorotica serrirostris Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 6 (Lambaré); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 16, 1902.

195. EUPHONIA VIOLACEICOLLIS.

Acroleptes violaceicollis Cab. J. f. O. 1865, p. 409 (Brazil).

Euphonia chlorotica (Linn.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 64 (part).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, February 27, 1904.

Bill black above, dark slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

b. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 23, 1904.

c. ♂; *d, e.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 8, 1904.

f, g. ♂; *h, i.* ♀ ad. „ July 1904.

k. ♂; *l, m.* ♀ ad. „ August 26, 1904.

n. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 7, 1904.

This species appears to be new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

[These birds are undoubtedly resident with us, as I have obtained specimens from February to September. They live in the tops of the tallest trees and are hard to shoot, owing to the difficulty of seeing them.—*W. F.*]

196. *EUPHONIA VIOLACEA AURANTICOLLIS*.

Tanagra violacea Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 314 (1766: Brazil).

Euphonia violacea Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 74; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

Euphonia aurantiicollis Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 94.

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 22, 1904.

b. ♂ ad. „ April 23, 1903.

Bill black above, dark slaty below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

c. ♂ imm.; *d.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1904.

e-g. ♂; *h, i.* ♀ ad. „ June 1904.

k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 29, 1904.

l, m. ♂ ad. „ August 1904.

n. ♀ ad. „ September 12, 1904.

Having compared this series with a large number of both males and females of this bird in the collection of the British Museum, I find that the Paraguay form is slightly larger than that of Guiana (♂, wing 2·4 to 2·6 inches; ♀, 2·4 to 2·55), with less violet colour in the plumage and more bottle-green. I agree, therefore, in the separation of the northern and southern forms as suggested by Mr. C. E. Hellmayr (*cf.* Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 356; xiv. p. 6).

[This bird is also resident. I have met with it during every month from March to September, and it is then too late for migrating. The habits of all the birds of this genus are similar, the fruit of the *Palo blanco* attracting them day after day to the same locality, and in the morning when hungry they are more careless and may be shot. I have never found the nest of a single species of this group, and know nothing about their nesting-habits.—*W. F.*]

197. EUPHONIA PECTORALIS.

Pipra pectoralis Lath. Ind. Orn., Suppl. p. lviii (1801 : Brazil).

Euphonia pectoralis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 80 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

Euphonia berlepschiana Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 98.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 29, 1904.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ July 1904.

Bill black above, grey below, black at tip ; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured ; iris brown.

These examples are identical with others in the National Collection from Brazil. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering in uniting *E. berlepschiana* of Bertoni with the present species.

[A very rare bird ; one was shot while feeding on the fruit of the *Palo blanco* in July 1904 and another during March of the same year.—*W. F.*]

198. EUPHONIA NIGRICOLLIS.

Lindo azul y oro cabeza celeste Azara, Apunt. i. p. 390. no. xcvi. (1802).

Tanagra nigricollis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 412 (1819).

Euphonia nigricollis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 61 ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 319 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1904.

c, d. ♂ ; *e.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1904.

f, g. ♂ ; *h, i.* ♀ ad. „ June 1904.

♂. Bill black above, grey below ; tarsi and feet purplish slate-coloured ; iris brown.

This species appears to me to be divisible into three races—Paraguay form, Ecuador form, and Guiana form. The male examples from Paraguay are of a darker orange-colour on the under surface ; *E. nigricollis nigricollis*, the northern or Guiana form, is of a somewhat paler orange-colour below, being intermediate between *E. nigricollis nigricollis* and *E. nigricollis*

pelzelni of Berlepsch, which latter is the Ecuador race. This may be called *E. nigricollis intermedia*. It should be mentioned, however, that the Guiana form occurs also in Peru.

[Another of our rare birds which I have met with only during April, May, and June.—*W. F.*]

199. *PIPRIDEA MELANONOTA*.

Pico de punzon azul y canela Azara, Apunt. i. p. 413. no. civ. (1802).

Tanagra melanonota Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 407 (1819: Brazil).

Pipridea melanonota Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 92; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 114 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903–04.

♂. Bill black above, slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet black; iris brown.

c, d, e. ♂; *f, g.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

h, i. ♂; *k, l.* ♀ ad. „ July 1904.

m, n, o. ♂; *p.* ♀ ad. „ August 1904.

There are specimens in the British Museum from Ecuador which are darker on the upper back than *P. melanonota*, and pale buff or cream-coloured on the under surface, instead of cinnamon rufous as in that species. Total length 5·0 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 3·2, tail 2·0, tarsus 0·7. This form appears to be *P. melanonota venezuelensis*, Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 92 part. (Hellmayr in litt.).

[This species is resident, and owing to its quick flight and loud chiriping can generally be secured, as it so foolishly makes its presence known to all the world. The female is more shy, apparently much scarcer. This bird is only met with in the large forests and never near the edge.—*W. F.*]

200. *CALOSPIZA PRETIOSA*.

Lindo precioso Azara, Apunt. i. p. 381. no. xcv., ♂ (1802).

Lindo verde frente de canela Azara, tom. cit. p. 388. no. xcvi., ♀.

Callispiza preciosa Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 27 (1850 : Rio Grande).

Calliste pretiosa Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 114 ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay).

Calospiza pretiosa Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a-e. ♂ ; *f-h.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

i, k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

Bill blackish, paler at base below ; tarsi and feet dark brown ; iris brown.

[I could not say positively whether this species is resident in Paraguay or not, as I have only met with it during the months of June, July, and August. The male is much more common (or careless) than the female, but the proportion of males to females is very badly balanced. The large forests are the only places in which they can be met with. I have never found the nest.—*W. F.*]

201. CALOSPIZA FLAVA CHLOROPTERA.

Lindo bello Azara, Apunt. i. p. 387. no. xevi. (1802).

Tanagra chloroptera Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 407 (1819 : Brazil).

Tanagra formosa Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 407 (1819 : Paraguay).

Calospiza flava chloroptera Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xv. p. 27 (1908).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 4, 1903.

Bill black above, grey below ; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured ; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 3, 1904.

c. ♂ ad. „ September 13, 1904.

[A very rare bird indeed ; I know nothing positive about it.—*W. F.*]

202. TANAGRA SAYACA.

Tanagra sayaca Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 316 (1766 : Brazil) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 158 ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 6, 115 (Lambaré, nest and eggs) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

Lindo saihobi Azara, Apunt. i. p. 370. no. xcii. (1802).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

♀. Bill horn-coloured above, slate-coloured below; feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown. [Shot in a banana plantation.]

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 31, 1904.

Three eggs, collected on October 8, 1903, are greenish white in colour, heavily blotched with brown and with smaller markings of pale lilac. Axis 0·9-1·0 inch; diameter 0·65.

Two eggs, obtained on November 7, 1902, are similar in colour, but not so heavily blotched. Axis 0·8-1·0 inch; diameter 0·65.

Mr. Foster was very strongly of opinion that the specimens enumerated below belonged to a different species from *T. sayaca*, as he found that both forms bred in the same district. It may be, of course, that the bird does not put on the full-plumaged dress until the second year, which would account for its breeding in the so-called immature plumage.

a. ♂ imm. Ybytimi, January 31, 1904.

b. ♀ imm. Sapucay, March 30, 1904.

c, d. ♀ ad. „ April 18, 20, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. „ May 8, 1904.

f. ♀ ad. „ June 24, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. „ August 30, 1904.

[This bird is resident and generally distributed. Nest firmly constructed of moss and twigs lined with fine grass. Three eggs form a clutch. I am of opinion that the birds pair for life, as the same nesting-place is used year after year; a solitary tree is selected when possible; one brood only is reared in a season.—*W. F.*]

203. PHÆNICOTHTRAUPIS RUBICA.

Habia roxiza Azara, Apunt. i. p. 351. no. lxxxv. (1802).

Saltator rubicus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 107 (1817: Paraguay.)

Phœnicothraupis rubica Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 196; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay);

Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 143 (1902 : Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a, b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 26, 1902.

♂. Bill blackish; tarsi and feet pale shining horn-coloured; iris brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 22, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. „ April 1904.

f. ♂ ad. „ May 5, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. „ June 6, 1904.

h, i. ♂; *k, l.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

m-p. ♂ ad. et imm. „ August 1904.

The first plumage of the young male is similar to that of the female, but slightly darker, and the first indication of the sexual difference is seen in the brighter and more orange-coloured feathers of the crest, also in the golden-brown feathers of the chin and throat.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the large forest. The few notes it utters are loud and distinctive, and serve to make its presence known, as it is not shy. It is solitary except during the breeding-season, when it is met with in pairs.—*W. F.*]

204. *TACHYPHONUS CORONATUS.*

Tordo coronado y negro Azara, Apunt. i. p. 328. no. lxxvii. (1802).

Agelaius coronatus Vieill. Enc. Méth. ii. p. 711 (1822 : Paraguay).

Tachyphonus coronatus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi p. 213.

Tachiphonus coronatus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 8, 1902.

b, c. ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 1903.

Bill black, paler below at base; feet black; iris ruby-brown.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1903.

f-l. ♂ ♀ ad. „ June 1904.

m. ♂ ad. „ July 2, 1904.

[I have met with this species only during the months of June and July, and therefore cannot say whether it is resident or not. It is generally found along the borders of the forest, where the swampy ground comes close up to the edge.—*W. F.*]

205. *TRICHOThRAUPIS MELANOPS.*

Lindo pardo y canela alas y cola negras Azara, Apunt. i. p. 396. no. c., ♀ (1802).

Lindo pardo copete amarillo Azara, tom. cit. p. 398. no. ci., ♂.

Muscicapa melanops Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 452 (1818: Paraguay).

Tachyphonus quadricolor Vieill. op. cit. xxxii. p. 359 (1819: Brazil).

Trichothraupis quadricolor Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 220 (1886); Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 143 (1902: Sapucay).

Trichothraupis melanops Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 15, 1902.

b, c. ♂ imm., ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1903.

Bill and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

d-m. ♂ ad. et imm.; *n-r.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

s-t. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1903.

The young male is similar to the female, but distinguished by the vertical yellow crest, which is obscurely shown compared with that of the adult bird.

[This species is resident and common everywhere, even in the small montes of second growth close to Asuncion—in fact, it appears to be one of the most abundant of our forest-birds. I have met with it in flocks of from six to a dozen individuals.—*W. F.*]

206. *PYRRHOCOMA RUFICEPS.*

Tachyphonus ruficeps Strickland. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 419 (1844: Brazil).

Pyrrhocomma ruficeps Salvin, Cat. Strickl. Coll. p. 196 (1882); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 222 (1886); Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 144 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a-d. ♂ ad. et imm.; *e, f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

♀. Bill black above, cream-coloured below; feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

g, h. ad. et imm.; *i.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1904.

k, l. ♂; *m.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

n, o, p, q. ♂ ad. et imm. Sapucay, July 1904.

The young male in its first plumage is like the female, and the first appearance of the male attire is shown by the grey on the abdomen, by a few chestnut-coloured feathers on the throat, and by the appearance of slate-grey on the scapulars.

[Another species which is by no means uncommon in the dense forests of the Central region of Paraguay. I have never met with it in the southern provinces, but here it is quite at home. A quick able bird, its dark plumage would be a good protection if it could only keep quiet for a time, but that seems impossible, and the result is that it can easily be shot.—*W. F.*]

207. *NEMOSIA PILEATA PARAGUAYENSIS*, subsp. n.

Tanagra pileata Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 45 (1783) [ex d'Aubent. *Tangara à coëffe noire, de Cayenne*, pl. 720. fig. 2, male].

Pico de punzon negro azul y blanco Azara, Apunt. i. p. 414. no. cv., ♂ (1802).

Pico de punzon azul y blanco Azara, tom. cit. p. 423. no. cx., ♀.

Nemosia pileata Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 223; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 7, 115 (Lambaré); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 1903.

b. ♂; *c, d.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

♂. Bill black; tarsi and feet orange; iris yellow.

e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 2, 1904.

The specimens from Paraguay are similar in colour of plumage to those of *N. pileata* Bodd. from Guiana, but differ in that they are larger in every respect. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·65, wing 3·05, tail 2·0, tarsus 0·75. I propose, therefore, that the Paraguay form be designated *Nemosia pileata paraguayensis*.

[This species is by no means common. I know nothing special about its habits.—*W. F.*]

208. *NEMOSIA FOSTERI*.

Nemosia fosteri Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, xv. p. 96 (1905); id. Hand-list B. v. p. 396 (1909).

a-e. ♂ ad. et imm.; *f-i.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 1903-04.

k, l. ♂ ad. et imm.; *m-p.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903-04.

♂. Bill horn-coloured above, orange below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

q. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 5, 1904.

r. ♂ imm. „ June 20, 1904.

Male. The chief differences which distinguish *Nemosia fosteri* from *N. guira* are the wide yellow superciliary streaks and frontal band, the deeper-coloured chestnut on the upper breast and lower back, and the more yellow abdomen; the under tail-coverts of the type are tinged with chestnut. Total length 5·2 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 2·75, tail 2·2, tarsus 0·7.

Female. Olive-yellow above, slightly more yellow on the upper tail-coverts; under surface pale yellow, including the under tail-coverts; sides of body and flanks inclining to grey; under wing-coverts white. Total length 5·0 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 2·45, tail 1·95, tarsus 0·7.

Young male in first plumage. Like the female, but brighter; the first appearance of the male dress may be recognised by the tinge of chestnut on the breast and lower back, and also by the mixture of black feathers on the throat.

[This species is not uncommon in the dense forests of the district, its bright yellow body and black head making it very conspicuous. It is a lively and restless bird and not by any means shy. The males and females are fairly well balanced in number, but I have never seen them together.—*W. F.*]

209. ARREMON POLIONOTUS.

Arremon polionotus Bonap. Consp. Av. i. p. 488 (1850: Corrientes); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 278; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 311 (1906).

Arremon callistus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 188 (1901: Sapucay); id. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 145 (1902); Sharpe, Hand-list B. v. p. 334 (1909).

Arremon polionotus polionotus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 311 (1906: Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 18, 1904.

Bill blackish above, deep orange-red below; tarsi and feet pale brown; iris brown.

According to Mr. Foster, this is a very rare bird at Sapucay.

210. CISSOPIS MAJOR.

Cissopis major Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 144 (1851: Brazil); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 300; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 130 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 320 (Paraguay); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 594 (1908).

Brachyrhamphus elegans Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 46 (1901).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 21, 1904.

Bill and feet black; iris golden yellow.

The individuals received from Paraguay are quite similar to examples of *Cissopis major* Cabanis. I have, therefore, followed Dr. Ihering and Mr. C. W. Richmond in uniting the *Brachyrhamphus elegans* of Bertoni with the present species.

[A very rare bird with us here. I have only met with it twice during my stay in Paraguay.—W. F.]

211. GUIRACA CYANEA.

Loxia cyanea Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 303 (1766).

Pico grueso azulejo Azara, Apunt. i. p. 438. no. cxviii. (1802).

Guiraca cyanea Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 71 (1888).

Cyanocompsa cyanea Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 321 (Paraguay).

Cyanocompsa sterea Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 146 (1902: Sapucay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 30, 1903.

b. ♀ ad. „ June 26, 1904.

c, d, e. ♂ ad. et imm.; f, g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

h, i. ♂ ad. et imm. Sapucay, August 1904.

Having compared this series with more than forty other individuals of *Guiraca cyanea* in the British Museum, I find the specimens to be identical. There appears to be no evidence, therefore, to support the validity of *Cyanocompsa sterea* Oberholser. The size of the bill is, without doubt, a variable character in this species, as even two of the immature male specimens from Paraguay shew considerable variation from each other, and there are many instances of this kind in the large collection which I have consulted.

[The young males of this species do not change to full adult male plumage until the autumnal moult of the second year after birth. That is to say, the birds are some eighteen months old before assuming the full adult plumage.—W. F.]

212. GUIRACA GLAUCOCÆRULEA.

Pico grueso azul Azara, Apunt. i. p. 440. no. cxix. (1802).

Pyrrhula glaucocærulea d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 85 (Maldonado); d'Orb. Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois. pl. 50. fig. 2.

Guiraca glaucocærulea Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 75.

Cyanoloxias glaucocærulea Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 146 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 321 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 28, 1902.

b. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 26, 1903.

Bill black, dark slate-coloured below; feet black; iris brown.

c-h. ♂ ad. et imm.; i. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1903-04.

k, l, m. ♂ ad. et imm.; n. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

o, p. ♂; q. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 1904.

r. ♂ ad.; s. ♂ imm. Sapucay, September 1904.

Adult female. General colour of the upper parts brown, somewhat paler on the rump and upper tail-coverts; wing-coverts blackish with rufous margins; quills and tail-feathers blackish brown; entire under surface rufous brown, somewhat paler on the throat and middle of abdomen; bill blackish above, pinkish grey below; tarsi and feet very dark brown; iris brown. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·45, wing 2·75, tail 2·4, tarsus 0·8.

[This species, like *G. cyanea*, I have met with during the months May to September. Its habits are also similar, so far as I know at present, and the same remarks about the plumage apply to this bird.—*W. F.*]

213. *SPOROPHILA MELANOCEPHALA.*

Pico grueso cejita blanca Azara, Apunt. i. p. 448. no. cxxiv. (1802).

Coccothraustes melanocephala Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiii. p. 542 (1817: Paraguay).

Spermophila melanocephala Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 118; Graham Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 125 (Fortin Page).

Sporophila melanocephala melanocephala Hellmayr, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1904, p. 533.

Sporophila melanocephala Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 321 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 11, 1904.

Bill and feet dark horn-coloured; iris brown.

b, c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 1904.

Bill and feet dark vandyke-brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 6, 1904.

Bill blackish brown; iris brown.

The female is distinguished from the male chiefly by the absence of the black on the head, sides of face, and collar on the fore-neck, also by the absence of the rufous collar on the hind-neck. Total length 4·9 inches, culmen 0·4, wing 2·35, tail 2·1, tarsus 0·65.

[A very rare bird with us, although I have seen one in a cage at Asuncion. It had been caught in the Chaco close to Asuncion, and was offered for sale in the market there. It

was purchased by a lady who declined to part with it. I always considered this species as one of our rare birds and was rather keen on acquiring it.—*W. F.*]

214. *SPOROPHILA PILEATA PARAGUAYENSIS*, subsp. nov.

Male. Allied to *S. pileata*, but differs in having the entire upper surface, except the black head, olive-brown or ashy brown instead of pinkish buff, the under parts pearly white including the under wing-coverts and under tail-coverts, instead of rosy buff. Total length 4·2 inches, culmen 0·35, wing 2·15, tail 1·55, tarsus 0·6.

Female. Yellowish brown above, somewhat paler on the rump and upper tail-coverts; under surface ochreous buff; under wing-coverts white. Total length 3·9 inches, culmen 0·3, wing 1·95, tail 1·45, tarsus 0·55.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 24, 1903.

Bill black; feet black; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 25, 1903.

Upper mandible horn-coloured, lower mandible cream-coloured; feet horn-coloured; iris brown.

c. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 23, 1904.

Bill black, lower mandible horn-coloured; feet black; iris brown.

215. *SPOROPHILA HYPOXANTHA*.

Pico grueso pardo y canela Azara, Apunt. i. p. 445. no. cxxii. (1802).

Sporophila hypoxantha Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 150, note (1851: Montevideo); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 7, 115 (Lambaré); Hellmayr, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1904, p. 527; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 321 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 21, 1904.

Bill and feet very dark horn-coloured.

216. *SPOROPHILA RUFICOLLIS*.

Sporophila ruficollis Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 150, note, ex Licht. (1850).

Spermophila ruficollis Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 140.

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 21, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured, lower mandible lighter; feet black; iris brown.

[Shot in the open camp.—*W. F.*]

218. *SPOROPHILA CÆRULESCENS.*

Pico grueso gargantilla Azara, Apunt. i. p. 452. no. cxxv. (1802).

Pyrrhula cærulescens Vieill. Enc. Méth. iii. p. 1022 (1823: Brazil).

Sporophila cærulescens Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 115 (Paraguay).

Spermophila cærulescens Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 126.

a, b, c. ♂ ad. et imm. Sapucay, October 1902.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, February 2, 1904.

e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. „ March 1903–04.

g. ♀ ad. „ May 4, 1904

h. ♂ ad. „ June 17, 1904.

i. ♂ ad. „ July 17, 1904.

k. ♂ ad. „ September 1, 1904.

Bill pale grey; feet and toes dark brown; iris brown.

[This species is resident with us, but is by no means common. It is generally to be met with in the scrubby growth along the banks of the small streams flowing through the open camps, where there is an abundance of small seeding plants. It must nest in the matted tufts of grass, as it is always to be found in the open, but I have never met with the nest.—*W. F.*]

219. *CHRYSOMITRIS ICTERICA.*

Gafarron Azara, Apunt. i. p. 483. no. cxxxiv. (1802).

Fringilla icterica Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 26 (1823: São Paulo, Brazil).

Chrysomitris icterica Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 217.

Spinus icterica Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

Spinus ictericus campestris Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 680.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 29, 1904.

Bill, tarsi, and feet blackish; iris brown.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 18, 1904.

These individuals, which are in fully adult plumage, agree both in measurements and colour of plumage with the series in the National Collection.

[This species is very rare with us here in Paraguay, and I am not acquainted with its habits.—*W. F.*]

220. SYCALIS PELZELNI.

Chuy Azara, Apunt. i. p. 479. no. cxxxiii. (1802).

Sycalis pelzelni Sclater, Ibis, 1872, p. 42 (Cuyaba); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 10, 116 (Lambaré); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 380; Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 146 (1902: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Ybytími, January 31, 1904.

b. ♂ ad. „ February 9, 1904.

c, d, f, g. ♂ ad.; *e, f, g.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

♂. Bill, tarsi, and feet light pinky horn-coloured; iris brown.

h. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 29, 1904.

i, k. ♀; *l.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 1904.

m. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 6, 1904.

The two specimens from Ybytími obtained in January and February are in very worn plumage, and have evidently just passed through the breeding-season. The collector has sexed them both as males, but I am of opinion that the example obtained in January is a female; he has also marked them both as immature, which must be a mistake, of course.

[This species is resident and fairly common through the open camp lands. It is exclusively a ground-feeder. I have not found the nest yet, as the dense matted grasses, sometimes breast high, form excellent cover for the birds, and their only enemies would be snakes and small ground mammals.—*W. F.*]

221. MYIOSPIZA MANIMBE.

Manimbé Azara, Apunt. i. p. 525. no. cxli. (1802).

Fringilla manimbe Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 25 (1823 : Bahia).

Coturniculus manimbe Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 9, 116 (Lambaré).

Ammodromus manimbe Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 691.

Myiospiza manimbe Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 146 (1902 : Sapucay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay) ; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. p. 353 (1906).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 21, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ December 2, 1902.

c. Juv. „ February 16, 1904.

d. Juv. „ March 22, 1904.

e, f. ♂ ad. „ June 1904.

Bill blackish above, pinky grey below ; tarsi and feet pale horn-coloured ; iris brown.

The young bird in March has blackish spots on the lower throat, breast, and sides of body ; the feathers of the back and wings are black with paler margins.

[The habits of this species are so similar to those of *Brachyspiza pileata*, except that the former nests in the grass and low shrubs more than about houses, that what applies to the one would also serve for the other.—W. F.]

222. BRACHYSPIZA PILEATA.

Emberiza pileata Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 23 (1783).

Chingolo Azara, Apunt. i. p. 492. no. cxxxv. (1802).

Zonotrichia pileata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 9, 116 (Lambaré) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 610.

Brachyspiza capensis capensis Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 146 (1902 : Sapucay).

Brachyspiza capensis Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

Brachyspiza pileata Sharpe, Hand-l. B. v. p. 309 (1909).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 26, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ April 28, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, lighter below ; feet pinky horn-coloured ; iris brown.

c. ♀ ad. Ybytimi, January 31, 1904.

d. ♂ ad. „ February 6, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 22, 1904.

Three of these individuals are in full winter plumage, while those from Ybytimi are young birds in their first plumage, being thickly spotted on the breast and sides of body ; the grey on the middle and sides of the head in the adult is here replaced by whitish and blackish lines ; the chestnut collar on the hind-neck of the adult is absent in the young.

[Neatly constructed nest, lined with horse-hair, in low-grown tree (occasionally but rarely on the ground), elevation about five feet. Male and female both incubate. I shot a male bird once just as it left the nest. Three eggs form a clutch. On one occasion I removed the second egg as soon as it was laid ; in this manner the bird was induced to lay four eggs and then the nest was deserted.—*W. F.*]

223. CORYPHOSPIZA ALBIFRONS.

Cola aguda vientre de canela Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 263. no. ccxxxiv. (1805).

Sylvia albifrons Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 276 (1817 : Paraguay).

Donacospiza albifrons Berlepsch, J.f.O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay).

Coryphospiza albifrons Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 766 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 16, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ May 4, 1904.

[This is a very rare bird in the neighbourhood of Sapucay.—*W. F.*]

224. CORYPHOSPINGUS CRISTATUS.

Fringilla cristata Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 926 (1788 : Cayenne).

Aráguirá Azara, Apunt. i. p. 499. no. cxxxvi. (1802).

Coryphospingus cristatus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 9, 116 (Lambaré); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 803.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 1902.

c, d. ♂ ad. „ November 1902.

e, f. ♂ ad. „ December 1902.

g. ♀ imm. Ybytími, January 29, 1904.

h, i. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1904.

k, l. ♂ ♀ ad. „ May 1904.

Three clutches of eggs, obtained in October and November, are pure white in colour, and measure: axis 0·7–0·8 inch; diameter 0·55.

[Male bird very common, female rare and hard to secure. Both incubate, and I fancy the male does most of the work, as it is more often shot on the nest than the female. They must bring out two broods or more, as they are amongst the earliest and latest breeders. The nest is usually built on some low-growing shrub, not more than four feet from the ground; no particular locality is chosen, any place seems to suit.—W. F.]

225. HAPLOSPIZA UNICOLOR.

Haplospiza unicolor Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 147 (1850: Rio Grande do Sul), ex Licht. Mus. Berol.; Berlepsch & Ihering, Zeitschr. Ges. Orn. ii. p. 123, pl. viii. figs. 1, 2, ♂ ♀ (1885: Rio Grande do Sul); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 626.

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, July 6, 1904.

This individual, which I imagine to be a young bird, is uniform olive-brown above, the primary-coverts and quills being dark brown with paler edges, the greater coverts also shewing paler margins; under parts similar in colour, but everywhere streaked with whitish; under wing-coverts pale grey; under tail-coverts isabelline grey. Total length 5·0 inches, culmen 0·45, wing 2·45, tail 1·85, tarsus 0·75.

The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

226. POOSPIZA MELANOLEUCA.

Chipiu negro y blanco Azara, Apunt. i. p. 532. no. cxliv. (1802).

Emberiza melanoleuca d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 82 (Chiquitos, Bolivia).

Poospiza melanoleuca Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 638; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Ybytí, January 29, 1904.

Bill, tarsi, and feet black; iris brown.

[This bird, which is very rare, inhabits open camps.—*W. F.*]

227. POOSPIZA NIGRORUFA.

Chipiu negro y canela Azara, Apunt. i. p. 527. no. cxlii. (1802).

Emberiza nigrorufa Lafr. et d'Orb. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1837, p. 81 (Paraguay: Sta. Fé Parana).

Pipilo personata Swains. Anim. in Menag. p. 311 (1838: Brazil).

Poospiza nigrorufa (Lafr. et d'Orb.); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay).

Poospiza personata Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 640; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 18, 1904.

On comparing these specimens with the series in the British Museum, I find that the individuals from Uruguay and Lomas de Zamora (seven in number, six of which are males and one female) have longer wings and measure from 2·6 to 2·75 inches; while thirteen others, nine of which are males and four females, from Mendoza, Rio Negro, Patagonia, Punta Lara, Cio Lijan, Conchitas, Belgrano, Ajó, and Paraguay, only measure 2·35 to 2·5 inches.

228. PAROARIA CUCULLATA.

Loxia cucullata Lath. Ind. Orn. i. p. 378 (1790: Brazil).

Crestudo roxo Azara, Apunt. i. p. 461. no. cxxviii. (1802).

Paroaria cucullata Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 809, pl. xvi. fig. 1; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 22, 1904.

[This species is rare throughout the wooded parts of the country, becoming more abundant the farther south one goes. The specimens offered for sale as cage-birds in the markets here are generally caught on the chaco in the vicinity of the mouth of the river Pilcomayo.—*W. F.*]

229. EMBERNAGRA PLATENSIS.

Emberiza platensis Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 886 (1788 : La Plata).

Habia de bañado Azara, Apunt. i. p. 363. no. xc. (1802).

Embernagra platensis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 10, 116 (Lambaré) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 758 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 16, 1902.

b. ♀ imm. „ November 17, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ March 22, 1903.

Bill black above, reddish orange below ; feet pinkish horn-coloured ; iris brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 19, 1903.

e. ♂ ad. „ May 23, 1903.

[This bird is resident and in the low swampy grounds fairly common, but seldom to be met with in any other locality. The nest is built in a tuft of grass, but even there the parasitic birds find it out ; three eggs usually form a clutch.—*W. F.*]

230. EMBERIZOIDES HERBICOLA.

Cola aguda encuentro amarillo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 257. no. ccxxx. (1805).

Sylvia herbicola Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 192 (1816 : Paraguay).

Emberizoides sphenurus Berlepsch (nec Vieill.), J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay).

Emberizoides herbicola Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xii. p. 769.

Emberizoides macrourus herbicola Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 322 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 16, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ad. „ March 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, cream-coloured to yellow below at base ; feet pale pinkish brown ; iris brown.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 23, 1903.

e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1904.

[Resident and generally distributed, although nowhere common ; met with along the edge of swamps and in low camp grounds. Nest placed in thick clumps of matted grass, but is frequently discovered by parasitic birds, as most nests contain one or more of their eggs. Three eggs usually form a clutch.—*W. F.*]

231. PSEUDOLEISTES GUIRAHURO.

Guirahuró Azara, Apunt. i. p. 291. no. lxiv. (1802).

Agelaius guirahuro Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 545 (1819 : Paraguay).

Pseudoleistes guirahuro Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 353 (1886) ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 23, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 27, 1904.

c. ♂ ad. „ April 27, 1903.

d, e. ♂ ad. „ May 1903.

[This bird is resident and common, living together in flocks of from ten to thirty individuals, and, next to *Turdus rufiventris*, is one of our best singers. The nest is very difficult to find, owing to the care taken by the bird to conceal it in some swamp, where it is quite hidden under the large masses of grass.—*W. F.*]

232. AGELEUS RUFICAPILLUS.

Tordo corona de canela Azara, Apunt. i. p. 315. no. lxxii. (1802).

Agelaius ruficapillus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 536 (1819 : Paraguay).

Agelæus ruficapillus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 347 ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

Agelæus ruficollis Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 81.

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 17, 1903.

The following is a description of the young, and only, example sent :—The feathers of the forehead and crown chestnut ; hinder crown and nape more or less mixed with golden buff like the sides of face and ear-coverts ; throat as well as the breast and abdomen of a similar colour, but paler and shewing blackish streaks ; on the throat a few spots of chestnut, on the breast and sides of the body a few dark blue-black feathers are appearing ; vent, thighs, and under tail-coverts blackish brown ; feathers of the back and wing-coverts black with brown margins, imparting a scalloped appearance ; quills dark brown with paler edgings ; tail-feathers black. Bill black above, paler below ; tarsi and feet black ; iris brown. Total length 6·5 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3·45, tail 2·35, tarsus 1·15.

233. AGELÆUS CYANOPUS.

Tordo negro y vario Azara, Apunt. p. 313. no. lxxi. (1802).

Agelaius cyanopus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 552 (1819 : Paraguay).

Agelæus cyanopus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 344 ; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 11, 116 (Lambaré) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, March 17, 1904.

Male immature. Head and hind-neck black, with olive-brown margins to the feathers ; lores, sides of face, and ear-coverts black ; mantle, scapulars, and greater coverts black, with dark chestnut edges to the feathers ; lesser and median wing-coverts black, margined with olive-brown like the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts ; primary and secondary quills dark brown with paler edgings ; tail-feathers black ; under surface fulvous yellow, paler on the vent, and streaked with black, more broadly on the sides of the body ; under tail-coverts black, fringed with dull yellow ; under wing coverts

dull yellow, more or less mixed with black. Bill, tarsi, and feet horn-coloured; iris brown.

234. *MOLOTHRUS BONARIENSIS*.

Tanagra bonariensis Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 898 (1788: Buenos Ayres).

Molothrus bonariensis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 325; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 116 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ imm. Ybytí, February 8, 1904.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 25, 1904.

c, d. ♂; *e.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 9, 1904.

[Resident and not uncommon throughout Paraguay, but not common enough to teach us anything about its parasitic habits. I believe that it lays in the nest of the Scissor-tail.—*W. F.*]

235. *MOLOTHRUS BREVIROSTRIS*.

Icterus brevirostris d'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av., Mag. de Zool. 1838, ii. p. 7 (Maldonado; Corrientes; Argentina); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 10, 116 (Lambaré); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

Molothrus rufoaxillaris Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1866, p. 23 (Buenos Ayres); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 338.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 25, 1902.

b. ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 30, 1904.

c, d, e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 1903-04.

[Like the preceding species, this is not common enough to enable us to learn anything about its peculiar habits.—*W. F.*]

236. *ICTERUS PYRRHOPTERUS*.

Tordo negro cobijas de canela Azara, Apunt. i. p. 318. no. lxxiv. (1802).

Agelaius pyrrhopterus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 543 (1819: Paraguay).

Icterus pyrrhopterus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 368; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 11, 117 (Lambaré); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

Bill black; feet dark bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 13, 1903.

d. ♀ ad. „ July 21, 1903.

e. ♀ ad. „ August 14, 1904.

[This species is resident and not uncommon in the district. It is a forest-loving bird and is very rarely met with in the open except during planting-time, when the newly turned earth evidently attracts the bird in search of insects.—*W. F.*]

237. *AAPTUS CHOPI.*

Chopi Azara, Apunt. i. p. 282. no. lxii. (1802).

Agelaius chopi Vieill. N. Diet. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 537 (1819: Paraguay).

Aphobus chopi Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xi. p. 405; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay).

Aaptus chopi Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂; *c, d.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

Bill and feet black; iris brown.

e, f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 1903.

g. ♂ ad. „ June 12, 1903.

[This species is common and resident in Paraguay, where it is the special aversion of the agriculturist, owing to the impudence with which it digs up the maize as soon as the leaves shew above the ground. In this way a flock will, in a day or so, utterly destroy a large field of corn, unless it is very carefully watched. The birds are so used to being frightened away that they go only to the edge of the forest. The Paraguayan is too poor to be able to shoot, and well the birds know that no harm can come to them for trespassing, while at times the damage done is considerable; between locusts and Chopis the poor planter has a bad time of it. *Cyanocorax cæruleus* is as impudent and daring as the Chopi, and both are so common that planting is not one of the easiest things imaginable.—*W. F.*]

238. *CYANOCORAX CHRYSOPS*.

Acahé Azara, Apunt. i. p. 253. no. liii. (1802).

Pica chrysops Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 124 (1818: Paraguay).

Cyanocorax chrysops Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 120 (1877); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 18, 1904.

Eight clutches of eggs, which vary from two to four in number, collected during the month of October, are usually drab-colour with brown spots, more thickly massed at the larger end, where they form a zone; the underlying spots are lead-grey. The measurements vary:—axis 1.15 to 1.4 and diameter 0.85 to 0.95 inch.

[This species is common and resident. It is one of the most impudent of all the birds and the greatest pest to the agriculturist; it will at times follow the native Paraguayan and dig up the grains of maize as soon as they are planted.

The easiest way to secure a number of individuals is to wound one slightly and make it cry out, then all the other birds within a wide area will come to assist their companion, almost attacking the hunter in their anger. The nest is not to be distinguished from that of *C. cæruleus*, but the eggs, although the same in number and size, are differently marked. —W. F.]

239. *CYANOCORAX CÆRULEUS*.

Urraca celeste Azara, Apunt. i. p. 259. no. lv. (1802).

Pica cærulea Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 126 (1818: Paraguay).

Cyanocorax cæruleus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 126; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 117 (Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 323 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 18, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ March 27, 1904.

c. ♂ ad. „ April 17, 1904.

d, e. ♂; f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1903-04.

♂. Bill and feet black; iris brown.

Two eggs, collected on October 11, 1903, are pale blue, blotched with brown and with underlying spots of lilac-grey. Measurements : axis 1·3 inch ; diameter 0·85.

Two eggs, collected on October 2, 1903, are similar in ground-colour, but with the brown spots larger and much more pronounced. Axis 1·25–1·35 inch ; diameter 0·9.

[This bird is also resident, but not common ; it is one of the earliest breeders. The nest is built some fourteen to eighteen feet from the ground in the dense forest. Five eggs are a full clutch.—*W. F.*]

XXIX.—*Remarks on some Birds of Western Australia.*

By THOMAS CARTER, M.B.O.U.

I PROPOSE to make a few remarks upon Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's paper on a collection of Birds from Western Australia which was published in 'The Ibis' for 1909, p. 650, and 1910, p. 156.

I may mention that I take a peculiar interest in this collection, as in 1903 I went to England, intending to stay, and took with me a collection of about five hundred bird-skins from Western Australia. My doctor, however, advised me not to risk remaining in England for the winter, so I offered the collection to the authorities of the British Museum, on their own terms ; but it was refused and went to the Tring Museum. In the collection were skins of many species now described as new by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant. The last time I saw the late Dr. Bowdler Sharpe in 1909, almost the last words he said to me, and reiterated, were how much he regretted that they had not taken my collection when it was offered.

1. CORVUS CORONOIDES Vig. & Horsf.

The White-eyed Crow is very common from the Gascoyne River to the North-West Cape. Some, shot by me at various dates between December and April, had the irides partly hazel and partly white, in the transition-stage



Chubb, Charles. 1910. "On the Birds of Paraguay– Part IV." *Ibis* 4(4), 571–647.
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