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A NEW AND REMARKABLE FLYCATCHER FROM GUATEMALA

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In the last collection just made by Mr. A. W. Anthony in the mountains of western Guatemala are two specimens of a remarkable Tyrannid, which in coloration and structural details is unique, and parallels in interest *Tæniotriccus andrei* in Venezuela, which also possesses unusually trenchant characters for so difficult and uniform a group. We hope at a future date to be able to secure some information regarding its haunts and habits, and perhaps to figure it—the most interesting discovery made in Central America in many years. When we unwrapped the specimens, they were quickly recognized as belonging to an undescribed species, and a few minutes' casual inspection convinced us that we were dealing with a peculiarly distinct genus. It may be diagnosed as follows.

XENOTRICCUS, new genus

GENERIC CHARACTERS.—A medium-sized Tyrannid, the bill and development of the rictal bristles suggesting *Aphanotriccus*, which it also resembles in the cohesion of the outer and middle toes; feathers of the center of the pileum forming a conspicuous blackish crest, more developed than in *Mitrephanes*; wing relatively short and rounded; tail rounded and very long, exceeding the wing, suggesting *Mecocerculus*; tarsus long, more than twice the length of the middle toe without claw, suggesting *Muscisaxicola* and other long-legged *Tæniopterinx*; coloration unique and bright; the crest is blackish, the throat whitish, the chin flecked with dusky olive; a broad pectoral band of bright cinnamon-rufous abruptly separates the throat from the bright sulphur-yellow belly; two broad wing-bands, edgings to secondaries, and upper tail-coverts light cinnamon.

Bill shorter than head, broad and depressed basally, its width at frontal antiæ slightly more than half the length of exposed culmen and considerably more than one-half its depth at same point, broadly wedge-shaped in vertical outline, but slightly convex back of nostrils; exposed culmen about as long as middle toe with claw, rather broadly ridged, abruptly decurved terminally, the tip of maxilla distinctly uncinately; nostril exposed, rather small, nearly circular, in anterior end of nasal fossa, margined above by narrow membrane; rictal bristles well developed, rather stiff, reaching almost to tip of bill; the feathers of chin and frontal antiæ with fine bristly points, pileum with a well-developed, pointed crest; wing moderate, rounded, the longest primaries exceeding the secondaries by considerably less than the length of the exposed culmen; third and fourth primaries longest and about equal, the fifth very little shorter, the second slightly shorter than fifth, but longer than seventh, the first about

7 mm. shorter than the second, 10 mm. shorter than the longest; tail longer than wing, quite rounded, the outer rectrix 8 mm. shorter than the longest; tarsus long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the length of middle toe without claw, its scutellation typically exaspidean; basal phalanx of middle toe united to outer toe for practically its entire length. The generic type is *Xenotriccus callizonus*, new species.

***Xenotriccus callizonus*, new species**

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Characters of the genus; pileum, hind-neck and sides of head brownish olive, slightly browner on back, becoming light cinnamon-brown on the upper tail-coverts; elongated crest feathers of pileum blackish brown; feathers of forehead and loreal region grayish with dusky bases, giving a flecked appearance; a broad white eye-ring, interrupted above the eye by a black spot; wings dusky brown, the secondaries broadly edged with pale cinnamon and tipped with whitish; two broad cinnamon wing-bands; tail dusky brown, the outer web of the outer pair and the tips of all the rectrices whitish; chin grayish olive; throat yellowish white; a broad pectoral band bright cinnamon-rufous; belly and under tail-coverts bright sulphur-yellow; thighs light cinnamon; flanks washed with olive; under primary coverts light ochraceous-tawny, edge of wing much paler; axillars pale yellow; lower mandible pale yellowish. Wing 58.3; tail 59.3; tarsus 20; middle toe without claw 9.5; exposed culmen 12.5.

TYPE.—No. 62323, Dwight Collection; ♂ ad.; Panajachel, Lake Atitlan (altitude 5500 ft.), Guatemala; September 1, 1926; A. W. Anthony.

The peculiarities of this Flycatcher can be brought out in a striking manner by attempting to "run it down" in Ridgway's key to the Central American genera of the family. It "keys down" to *Capsiempis* on the basis of its tail-length, and if this character be waived, it "keys down" to *Nesotriccus*! Needless to say it has absolutely no real relationship to either genus. In general appearance it most nearly suggests *Aphanotriccus*, but differs structurally in the occipital crest, the longer tail and the much longer tarsus. *Mitrephanes* has an occipital crest, but it is less developed than in *Xenotriccus*, and it has a shorter forked tail, much shorter tarsus, aberrant tarsal scutellation and a long, pointed wing. The coloration of *Xenotriccus* is unique in Central American flycatchers. Only *Capsiempis* has as long a tail and *Todirostrum* is the only Central American genus which has the tarsus more than twice as long as the middle toe without claw (as an individual variation in certain species only).

Our adult specimen has about completed the fall moult. The tail would seem to have met with an accident, as one half the tail-feathers are growing in. Our other specimen, collected at the same place on August 28, is obviously immature. The pectoral band is not so well developed, the edgings of the wings and tail are broader and rustier, and the under tail-coverts are white and of a fluffy texture. Fortunately the tail is fully developed. This specimen measures: wing 60: tail 61.