(Eastern Mexico), Panama, Bogota, and Eastern Peru, I am unable to
detect differences other than what appear to be chiefly of an individual
character, though there is much variation both in size and colors among
the different specimens.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FLY-CATCHER AND A SUPPOSED NEW
PETREL FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Chasiempis sclateri, sp. nov.

Sp. ch.—Above dull ferruginous, more umber on the back, more ruf-
escent on the rump and upper tail-coverts; sides of head and neck,
chin, throat, and breast bright ochraceous-rufous; rest of lower parts
pure white, the sides tinged with rufous; wings and tail dusky, the
middle and greater coverts tipped with pale ferruginous, producing two
distinct bands; secondaries edged with pale dull rusty; inner webs of
rectrices (except middle pair) tipped with white, this about .40 of an
inch wide on the lateral pair and decreasing in extent toward the inner
feathers. Wing, 2.70; tail, 2.70-2.75; tarsus, .95-1.00; middle toe, .45.

Types, Nos. 41955 and 41956, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus., Waimea Kauai,
Sandwich Islands; V. Knudsen.

Although I have been unable to compare the specimens described
above with either C. sandwichensis (Gm.) or C. dimidiata (Hartl. &
Finch), I am satisfied, from reference to the descriptions of these in
Sharpe's catalogue of the Muscicapidae ("Catalogue of the Birds in
the British Museum," vol. iv), pp. 231-233, that it is quite distinct spe-
cifically. The former is described as having the "wing-coverts black,
tipped with white spots," the "under wing-coverts white," the cheeks
and throat white, the tail only 2.15 inches in length, and the tarsus only
.85 long; while the latter is still more different both in proportions and
colorations.

Cymochorea cryptoleucura, sp. nov.

Sp. ch.—Adult: Uniform fuliginous, the head and upper surface more
slaty, the greater wing-coverts and outer webs of tertials paler, inclin-
ing to dull ash-gray; remiges and rectrices dull black, the latter (except
middle pair) white at the base; upper tail-coverts white, the longer
feathers broadly tipped with blackish (as in Procellaria pelagica); anal
region mixed with white, and white of the upper coverts extending
laterally to the sides of the crissum. Tail only slightly forked or emar-
ginated, the outer feathers being only about .20-30 of an inch longer
than the middle pair. Bill, legs, and feet (including webs) deep black;
wing, 5.80-6.30; tail, 3.00-3.15; bill (measured in straight line from base
of culmen to point of the maxilla), .60; tarsus, .85-.90; middle toe, with
claw, .85-.90.

Hab.—Waimea Kau, Sandwich Islands (V. Knudsen). (Types, Nos. 41949 and 41950, coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.)

This fourth species of *Cymochorea* is very different from *C. leucorrhoa* (the only other having white on the tail-coverts), in several very important particulars, as follows: (1) The upper tail-coverts are pure white, terminated by a band of black .35-.50 of an inch wide; (2) the rectrices (except the middle pair) are distinctly white at the base, though this white is concealed by the coverts; (3) the greater wing-coverts and outer webs of the tertials are much darker, offering less decided contrast with the general color of the wings; (4) the tail is much less deeply forked, the depth of the fork not exceeding .30 of an inch, whereas in *C. leucorrhoa* it amounts to about .75 of an inch. In other respects the two species are much alike.

This bird is a true *Cymochorea*, having very prominent nasal tubes, the outer toe longer than the middle, the tarsus about equal to the middle toe (with claw), and the first primary shorter than the fourth as in the typical species of that genus.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF THIRTY-THREE NEW SPECIES OF FISHES FROM MAZATLAN, MEXICO.**

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

During the fall and winter of 1880-'81, Mr. Gilbert spent ten weeks at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, in making collections of fishes for the United States National Museum. One hundred and seventy species were obtained, of which the following appear to be new to science:

1. *Clupea stolifera*.
2. *Pristigaster lutipinnis*.
3. *Stolephorus ischanus*.
4. *Stolephorus lucidus*.
5. *Stolephorus exiguus*.
7. *Stolephorus miarchus*.
8. *Synodus scituliceps*.
10. *Murana pintita*.
11. *Ophichthys xysturus*.
12. *Ophichthys zophochir*.
14. *Atherinella eeriarcha*.
15. *Caranx cinctus*.
16. *Serranus calopteryx*.
17. *Lutjanus colorado*.
18. *Lutjanus prieto*.
20. *Seicana icistia*.
22. *Pomacanthus crescentalis*.
23. *Gobiesox zebra*.
24. *Gobiesox eos*.
25. *Gobiesox erythrops*.
27. *Gobiosoma zosterurum*.
28. *Climus zonifer*.
29. *Tripterygium carminale*.
30. *Salarias chiostictus*.
31. *Fierasfer arenicola*.
32. *Etropus crosstorus*.
33. *Malthe elater*. 