having a peculiar humming-bird, Lampornis hendersoni); and some places on the Isthmus of Darien a little to the south of the political limit of the State of Panama. Baja (or Lower) California, though belonging politically to Mexico, is excluded.

The 1413 species of birds included in this work embrace representatives of seventy-eight families and 539 genera. Out of the twenty Orders given in the ‘Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium’ (1873), all but three (the Opisthocomi, the Struthiones, and the Impennes) are represented. The other Neotropical families wholly absent from Central America are the Phytomomiæ, amongst the Passeres; the Steatornithidae, of the Macrochires; the Todidae, of the Coccaces; the Palamedeidae, of the Anseres; the Cariamidae and Psophiidae, of the Geranomorphæ; and the Chionididae and Thinocoridae, of the Limicolæ. To the Passeres belong rather more than half (741) of the total number of Central-American species, this proportion being much greater than that given in the ‘Nomenclator’ for the whole of the Neotropical Region, with 3565 species, where the numbers are 1976 and 1589 respectively.

The geographical distribution of the families, exclusive of the Sea-birds and Waders, may be stated as follows: (1) Exclusively Neotropical—Cærebuliæ, Oxyrhambidae, Pipridæ, Dendrocopidae, Formicariidae, Pteroptochidae, Momotidae, Galbulidae, Bucconidae, Rhamphastidae, Caneronidae, Eurypygidae, and Tinamidae (the subfamily Tinamotidinae excepted); (2) Neotropical, but represented by one or more species in North America—Tanagridæ (Pyranga), Icteridae, Tyrannidae, Cotingidae (Hadrostomus), Trochilidae, Sarcorhamphidae, Cracidae, Atramidae, and Papridæ; (3) Tropical countries generally—Trogonidae and Psittacidae (each with a single species extending to a little north of our boundary), Capitonidae, Plotidae, and Heliornithidae; (4) North and Central America—Meleagridæ (not reaching south of Guatemala); (5) Nearctic, migrating south during the northern winter—Mniotiltaæ and Vireonidae; (6) Holarctic, migrating south during the southern winter—Turdidae, Motacillidae, Laniidae, Hirundinidae, Fringillidae, Cypselidae, Caprimulgidae, Picidae; and (7) Cosmopolitan—Corvidæ, Alaudidae, Cuculidae, Strigidae, Asionidae, Pandionidae, Falconidae, Ardeidae, Ciconiidae, Plataleidæ, Ibídidae, Phoenicopteridae (except Australia), Anatidae, Columbidae, Peristeridæ, Phasianidæ, Gallidae, Gruidæ, Óedicnemidae (not reaching north of Mexico), and Charadriidæ.

Amongst the genera, thirty-eight are endemic:—Trochilidae (14), Fringillidae (4), Momotidae, Corvidae, Ampelidae, and Turdidae (2 each), and Troglodytidae, Mniotiltae,