Vireonidae, Tanagridae, Icteridae, Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, Formicariidae, Pteroptochidæ, Caprimulgidae, Trogonidae, and Cracidae (1 each).

Out of the total number of 1413 species enumerated, 636 are endemic. Of these latter, 271 are peculiar to (a) Mexico, Honduras, or Guatemala, 3 to (b) Nicaragua, and 162 to (c) Costa Rica or Panama, the remainder (189) being more widely distributed within the region or common to two of these divisions.

The Trochilidae include 118 species, with 84 endemic; the Fringillidae 104, with 52 endemic; the Tanagridae 86, with 46 endemic; the Formicariidae 52, with 28 endemic; the Dendrocolaptidae 47, with 26 endemic; the Troglohydridae 46, with 30 endemic; the Turdidæ 41, with 24 endemic; the Psittacidæ 34, with 24 endemic; the Phasianidae 32, with 25 endemic; the Peristeridæ 30, with 19 endemic; the Cotingidae 26, with 12 endemic; the Trogonidae 16, with 11 endemic; the Cracidæ 14, with 12 endemic; the Tinamidæ 11, with 8 endemic; and the Rhamphastidæ 10, with 7 endemic.

It will thus be seen that these fifteen families are all rich in peculiar forms, and that the families themselves are almost all tropical. On the other hand, a large number of species belonging to the more widely distributed genera find their winter home in Mexico and Central America, or even further south, returning to breed in the Nearctic Region, some Humming-birds (such as Trochilus colubris and Selasphorus rufus) and others wandering far north at this season. It would be very interesting to show the lines of migration of many of the species, but we have not sufficient data for this purpose. Some of them, no doubt, travel southward from the United States to the mainland of South America by way of the Caribbean or the West Indian Islands, perhaps just touching the eastern part of our region en route. Others probably find their way down the central tablelands, and a few western species, again, pass down the lowlands of the Pacific coast.

The Tres Marias, Coiba, and Pearl Islands in the Pacific, and the islands of Cozumel, Mugeres, Holbox, Ruatan, and Old Providence in the Atlantic, possess various slightly modified forms; and the Revillagigedo Islands are the home of numerous interesting sea-birds not found on the mainland.

To summarize the results, the Avifauna of Central America may be described as essentially Neotropical, with certain peculiar forms (such as Oreophasis derbianus,