10. **Turdus grayi.**

Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 60; ScL. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 172; ScL. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 344;
1870, p. 836; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 132, 1870, p. 180; Ibis, 1866, p. 202, 1872,

*Turdus triatis*, ScL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294 (nec Swains.).


Supra ochraceo-fuscus unicolor; subitus cinnamomeus, guttura striolis fuscis notato; subalaribus laste cervinis;
rostro fusco, pedibus eorylinis. Long. tota 9, ale 5, cauda 4:2, rostri a rictu 1:1, tarsi 1:3. (Descr.
exempl. ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Juv.* supra dorsi plumis medalliter stricte cervinis, tectricibus alarum cervino terminatis; subitus plumis omni-
bus fusco transfuscatis. (Descr. maris juv. ex Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. Mexico, Tepic and Tres Marias Islands (Grayson 17), Cordova (Sallé 22), Jalapa
(Deppe, Mus. Berol. 25; de Oca 2), Choapam and Villa Alta (Boucard 3), State of
Verá Cruz (Sumichrast 20), Mirador (Sartorius 13), valley of Mexico (White 9, le
Strange), Santa Efegenia, Tehuantepec (Sumichrast 18), Merida, Yucatan (Schott 15);
Guatemala 1, Duefias 4, Escuintla, Retalhuleu, San Gerónimo 5, Tactic, Coban
(O. S. & F. D. G.); Honduras, San Pedro (G. M. Whitely 8); San Salvador,
Acajutla (J. M. Dow 13); Nicaragua, Chontales (Janson 2); Costa Rica, San José
and Barranca (Carmiol 13), Quebrada Honda, Lepanto (v. Frantzius 21), Volcan de
Cartago (Carmiol); Panama, V. de Chiriqui (Arcé 10), David (Hicks 12), Chitra and
Santa Fé (Arcé 9), Lion Hill (McLean 7 24), Obispo (O. S.).—COLOMBIA.

This well-known Central-American Thrush was first described by Bonaparte from
Guatemalan specimens brought from that country by Col. Velasquez 1. It had, how-
ever, been previously received in the Berlin Museum from Deppe and Schiede, who had
procured examples during their travels in Mexico near Jalapa 24. In his list of the
birds collected by these travellers, Lichtenstein included this Thrush under the name of
*Turdus helvolus*, but gave no description of it.

*Turdus grayi* is one of the commonest species of Thrush in Mexico and Central
America, being found nearly everywhere in the hot and temperate districts from Tepic
in the far north-west to Panama, and is a resident species wherever it occurs, except
perhaps at the extreme north-western limits of its range. Grayson, to whom we are
indebted for our knowledge of this district, says 19 that it is at times abundant in the
winter months on the Tres Marias Islands, and that it is frequently found in the "tierra
caliente" of the mainland, where he met with it breeding near Tepic in the month of
May. He adds that it is gregarious and partially migratory. Prof. Sumichrast, who