obscure corylinis. Long. tota 5·1, alas 2·15, cauda 2·5, rostri a rictu 0·7, tarsi 0·55. (Descr. exempl. ex Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Ranchos de Suapam (Sallé²), La Parada ³ and Cinco Señores⁵ (Boucard), Jalapa (de Oca⁴), Orizaba (le Strange), Moyoapam, Popocatepetl, Peak of Orizaba (Sumichrast⁸); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Fuego⁷, Totonicapam, ridge above San Gerónimo to Chilasco⁷ (O. S. & F. D. G.).

Though included in several works on North-American birds⁹ ¹⁰, Certhia mexicana does not seem to have ever been found so far north; nor have we any record of its existence except in the higher mountains of Southern Mexico and Guatemala. As a species we are disposed to consider it quite distinct, a position that has of late not always been conceded to it⁹ ¹⁰. Granting that Certhia americana of North America is inseparable from the European C. familiiaris, C. mexicana seems to be always distinguishable by its altogether darker colouring, the richer chestnut of the rump, and the colour of the under surface, which contrasts strongly with the white under-plumage of its congener—differences which we have never, so far as the Guatemalan specimens are concerned, seen destroyed by examples of intermediate character. This view is not quite in accordance with that adopted by Mr. Dresser in his 'Birds of Europe,' where he unites the Mexican and North-American birds with Certhia familiiaris, whilst he admits the distinctness of the Guatemalan bird. An examination of more Mexican specimens than we possess would settle the point; in the meantime our view is probably most in accordance with fact.

In Southern Mexico Certhia mexicana seems to be exclusively found in the higher mountains, Prof. Sumichrast including it amongst the birds of the alpine region of the State of Vera Cruz, being found on the lofty volcanoes of Orizaba and Popocatepetl⁸. In Guatemala we only found it in districts where extensive tracts of pine trees grow, such as the upper part of the Volcan de Fuego, at an elevation of from 10,200 feet to between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, and also near Totonicapam, as high as 10,000 feet. In Vera Paz we found it at a much lower elevation, amongst the pine trees on the spur of the range overlooking the plain of San Gerónimo, where the Indian ruins which now go by the name of Pueblo Viejo stand, which are less than 4000 feet above the sea. Near the same district we also found it at Santa Barbara, and in the pine-forests on the road to Chilasco, at an elevation of about 6000 feet.

The habits and notes of the species seemed quite to resemble those of the well-known European bird.

Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

CAMPYLORHYNCHUS.

Campylorhynchus, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 77 (1824).
Heleodytes, Cabanis, Mus. Hein. i. p. 80 (1850). (Type Formicarius griseus, Sw.)

There are seventeen or eighteen species in this genus, all having a general structural