constant resident, and the only species of Wren found there, where its lively song chimes in with those of the other songsters of the woods at all hours of the day.

We are indebted to Mr. Ridgway for his kindness in lending us the type specimen of this bird, which, compared with one of M. Boucard's typical examples of "T. felix", presents the differences pointed out above. The island habitat of "T. lawrencii" renders it extremely improbable that these distinctions will be broken down by intermediate links; and we are therefore of opinion that "T. lawrencii" should be kept apart.

7. Thryothorus berlandieri.


Supra rufescenti-brunneus, alis et cauda vix nigro transfuscatis, uruppygio maculis celatis albis ornato; superciliis albis, supra nigro marginatis; cervicis lateralis nigro maculatis; subius rufescens, gula et abdomine medio albicantoribus; hypochondriis obsolete fusco transfuscatis; rostro et pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5-7, alae 2-1, caudae 2-1, rostri a rictu 0-9, tarsi 0-9. (Desc. exempl. ex Mexico. Mus. P. L. Selater.)


The original specimens of this race of the Carolina Wren (*T. ludovicianus*) were obtained by Liet. Couch at Neuvo Leon and San Diego, in Mexico; and it has since been found in abundance in the valley of the lower Rio Grande. Its distinctness from *T. ludovicianus* is not very pronounced; and Dr. Coues, in examining Mr. Sennett's specimens 5, speaks of them as being rather puzzling, owing to their being intermediate between *T. ludovicianus* proper and the full development of *T. berlandieri*. He decided, however, to associate them with the latter bird, which, according to Messrs. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway 3, bears to the former about the same relationship that *Harpornhynax longirostris* does to *H. rufus*.

Mr. Sennett procured several nests of this Wren during his stay on the lower Rio Grande. These were found near the ground, in hollow trees, stumps, and even in dead limbs lying on the ground. The eggs are described as being of a white or pinkish colour, with brown and purple specks and blotches distributed over the whole surface.

We have no record of the occurrence of the species in Central or Southern Mexico.

8. Thryothorus albinucha. (Tab. VII. fig. 2.)