and southwards of Costa Rica the Andean race of *T. furvus* appears. From both of these *T. intermedius* differs in its rufous-brown colour, though in this respect it approaches the Brazilian form of *T. furvus*, the tail, however, being shorter and the crissum more strongly banded.

After being for some time doubtfully referred to *T. aedon* ⁵, or left unnamed ⁹, it was described from Costa-Rica specimens as *T. intermedius* ¹ by Dr. Cabanis, and the following year as *T. hypaedon* by Mr. Sclater ⁷ from Mexican and Guatemalan examples. Subsequently Prof. Baird compared Mexican and Costa-Rican birds, and pronouncing them to agree in general appearance, placed both under Dr. Cabanis’s name ².

In Guatemala *T. intermedius* is a very familiar species, being found in villages and towns throughout the country irrespective of elevation, as we observed it at various places from 8000 feet to the sea-level. Its favourite resort is the thatch or tiled roofs of houses, where it lives a restless life in pursuit of food. Its song is lively, but short, and of no great power or compass. It frequently utters a kind of scolding note, which has doubtless gained for it the name of "Curuchichi," which not inaptly expresses it. A nest found at Buenaventura, on the Lake of Panajachel, was in a hole in a bank, the eggs being exactly like those of *T. aedon*, pinkish white, thickly freckled with red spots.

4. Troglohytes furvus.

*Motacilla furva*, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 994 ⁴.


Supra bruneus, dorso, alis et cauda fusco-nigrum transversaliter; subtus sordide albus, hypochondriis obsolete, crissis conspicue nigro transversali; rostri maxilla cornea, mandibula et pedibus corninis. Long. tota 4-4, aliæ 2-1, caudæ 1-5, rostri a rictu 0-7, tarsi 0-75. (Descr. maris ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ PANAMA, David (Hicks ¹²), Chitra, Calovevora (Arcë), Obispo (O. S.), Lion Hill (McLeannan ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹).—COLOMBIA ⁷ ⁸; ECUADOR ²; GUAYANA ¹; BRAZIL, &c.—And generally throughout SOUTH AMERICA in imperfectly segregated races.

We have already spoken of the difficulty we have experienced in attempting to trace differences between specimens of the races of this Wren from various points in South America, and of the conclusion which we have been forced that they are