come to the great affluent of the Amazons, the river Madeira, where *G. pelzelni* occurs, a species allied to those of Western Mexico. All the members of the genus appear to be very rare, *G. sallai*, the least conspicuously coloured of them, being the commonest and having much the widest range.

a. *Capitis et cervicis lateres nigri; guttur album.*

1. **Granatellus venustus.**


Cæulescenti-plumbeus, fronte et capitis lateribus nigris torque pectorali nigro conjunctis; litura postoculari, gula et hypochondriis pure albis; abdomine medio rosaceo-rubro; cauda nigra, rectrice extima utrinque fere omnino alba, duabus proximis ad apicem gradatim albis; rostro plumbeo; pedibus fuscia. Long. tota 54, alae 247, candes rect. med. 29, rect. ext. 255, rostri a recta 0’65, tarsi 0’77. (Desor. maris ex Sierra Madre, Colima, Mexico. Mus. Smiths. no. 30169.)

_Hab. Mexico_ 2, Sierra Madre, Colima (*Xantus_56), Santa Effigenia, Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast_7*).

This beautiful species is one of the rarest of Mexican birds, having a very restricted range in the states bordering the Pacific Ocean from Colima to Tehuantepec. The first (and for many years the only) known specimen was that in the Brussels Museum, named and figured by the late Vicomte Du Bus in his ‘*Esquisses Ornithologiques.*’ Whether this plate of this unfinished work was ever actually published is a matter of doubt; but a copy of it (numbered 34) was accessible to Bonaparte when he drew up his description of the bird in the ‘*Conspectus Avium_2*’; and another was furnished to Mr. Sclater, and copied in the ‘Proceedings’ of the Zoological Society for 1864 3. An imperfect bird in the British Museum Mr. Sclater in 1859 * referred to this species; but this identification he subsequently withdrew in favour of _Granatellus pelzelni._

The only specimen we have seen is that obtained by Xantus, which is now in the National Museum at Washington. Besides this, Prof. Sumichrast has also met with the species on the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Of the habits of this bird nothing is recorded; but they probably resemble those of *G. franciscæ* (next mentioned).

*G. venustus* may at once be distinguished from its allies by its conspicuous black pectoral crescent, not present in the other species. As regards the recorded colour of the iris, statements do not agree—Xantus describing it as _white_, and Sumichrast as _brown_. The latter colour agrees with that given of its allies *G. franciscæ* and *G. pelzelni.*

* P. Z. S. 1859, p. 375.