In Mexico this species is characteristic of the alpine regions, being common at elevations ranging between 6500 and 10,000 feet. Prof. Sumichrast speaks of it as frequently met with in the pine-woods, which it enlivens by the brilliancy of its plumage and the graceful vivacity of its movements. Though most collections from Southern Mexico contain specimens, we have no further account of its habits, nor is any thing known of its nidification.

2. Ergaticus versicolor.


Ruber, uropygio et abdomen medio paulo dilutioribus; capite toto cum collo et pectore argentescenti-rubris; alis et cauda fuscis rubro marginatis, subalaribus albis; rostro nigrilante, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4-5, als 2-4, caudae 2-3, tarsi 0-7, rostri a rictu 0-5. (Deser. maris ex Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Fuego 1, Sololá, Totonicapam 1, and Chilasco 1 (O. S. & F. D. G.).

The first specimen we obtained of this pretty species was shot during an excursion to the forests of the Volcan de Fuego, when we were staying at Dueñas, in October 1861. It was found in a patch of alder trees on the slopes of the mountain, at an elevation of about 7000 feet. We subsequently met with it in the same forests, but usually at a greater altitude, as high as about 10,000 feet, where the mixed forest terminates and the pines commence. It frequents the lower vegetation rather than the tops of the forest trees. It searches diligently for insects much after the manner of a Setophaga; but it occasionally remains at rest on a twig, its brilliant red plumage showing conspicuously amongst the green foliage of the surrounding trees. Of its nidification nothing is as yet known. Besides meeting with E. versicolor in the Volcan de Fuego we also found it in several other districts of Guatemala, such as the neighbourhood of Sololá, at an elevation of about 7000 feet, and in the mountains above Totonicapam as high as 10,500 feet above the sea. In both these places it frequented pine-forests. E. versicolor has never to our knowledge been obtained by the Cobán bird-hunters; but we ourselves met with it in the high mountainous district of Chilasco, at an elevation of about 6000 feet. Here, as in the Volcan de Fuego, it resorted to the upland forests rather than the pines.

MYIODIOCTES.

Myiodioctes, Audubon, Synopsis, p. 48 (1839). (Type Motacilla mitrata, Gm.)

The members of this genus have the rictal bristles well developed, but not so much so as in Setophaga. The bill is broad, and depressed rather than flattened, the tail