met with by several travellers; and Prof. Sumichrast tells us that it is found in the upper extremity of the temperate region at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea. He further supposes that *V. pulchellus*, a bird he never met with himself, has a similar range; but in this he is doubtless in error, as will be seen in the account of that species. In Guatemala we only found it in the oak-forests of the Volcan de Fuego at an elevation of about 6000 to 7000 feet. Here it is by no means common, specimens only now and then being brought in by our Indian hunters. From this source we obtained the female described above, which shows that there exists a slight sexual difference in the plumage in this species.

*Vireolanius melitophrys* probably was first represented in the Berlin Museum under Lichtenstein's MS. name *Lanius chrysophrys*; but no description of it was published till 1850, when Bonaparte gave its diagnosis, adopting the name proposed for it by the late Vicomte Du Bus, who had a plate drawn of it from a specimen in the Brussels Museum, which was to be the 26th plate of his unfinished 'Esquisses Ornithologiques'.

b. *Subtus viridis, gula flava.*

2. *Vireolanius pulchellus.*


*Laet psittaceo-viridis, abdomine flavescentiore, pileo cyaneo, gutturo flavo; rostro plumbeo, tomiis albicansibus; pedibus plumbeis. Long. tota 5-5, ale 2-9, caudae 1-9, rostri a rictu 0-8, tarsi 0-85. (Descr. maris ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Femina mari similis coloribus forsan obscuroioribus et stria infra oculos flavescente distinguenda. (Descr. femina ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab. Mexico, Mirador (Sartorius); Guatemala (Skinner), Choctum, mountains of Rasche, Savana Grande, and Volcan de Agua above San Diego (O. S. & F. D. G.); Nicaragua, Chontales (Beté); Costa Rica, Angostura (Carmiol); Orosi (Carmiol); Panama, Calobevora and Calobre (Arcé); line of railway (M'Leanann)."

As will be seen above, *Vireolanius pulchellus* has a wide range throughout our region, being doubtless found wherever the warmer tropical forests extend. In such situations in Guatemala all our specimens were obtained, the bird being very common in the neighbourhood of the Indian rancheria of Choctum. The specimen from the mountains of Rasche was obtained at an elevation of about 2000 to 3000 feet; and this height is probably the extreme limit of the range of the species in altitude, whence it descends to the sea-level in Nicaragua and Panama.

When the article on this species was published in 'Exotic Ornithology,' it was stated that the range of *V. pulchellus* in Guatemala was restricted to the eastern forests; we have since discovered it in the forest-clad slopes which extend to the