Dr. Gundlach says that in autumn *P. fulva* changes its localities in Cuba from the northern to the more southern parts of the island; that it builds from March to June in various places, such as houses, sheds, and caves, in great numbers, but not in all parts of the island alike. It lays four or five white eggs covered with lilac spots, and others of reddish brown. In Jamaica its habits are very similar, it being a very familiar species, building in numbers in the houses attached to the old sugar-plantations.

**ATTICORA.**


We recognize six species of this genus (a seventh, *A. patagonica*, being unknown to us), of which the three mentioned below occur within our region. The others all belong to South America—*A. fasciata* to Guiana and the valley of the Amazons, *A. melanoleuca* to Eastern Brazil, and *A. cinerea* to Ecuador. Of the species belonging to our district, *A. cyanoleuca* has a very extended range over the whole of Tropical America from Paraguay to Costa Rica; *A. tibialis* is found in the State of Panama and other parts of Colombia, and, it is said, Brazil; *A. pileata* is peculiar to Guatemala. Thus the whole genus is a Neotropical one, no member of which reaches Southern Mexico.

The bill is much more feeble in *Atticora* than in *Petrochelidon*, and the whole build of the bird less robust. The tail is longer in proportion to the body and more forked. The nostrils open upwards and are unprotected by a membrane. The tarsi are slender and longer in proportion to the size of the bird than in *Petrochelidon*; and the toes are weaker. The rump, moreover, is of nearly the same colour as the back.

Prof. Baird split up *Atticora* into four subgenera, of which *A. cyanoleuca* represents *Pygochelidon*, in which the basal joint of the middle toe is less adherent than in the other divisions, and the proximal end of the tarsus is feathered only on its inner surface. *Notiochelidon* is represented by *A. pileata*, and has the middle toe more united to the rest than in *Pygochelidon*; the tarsus, too, is wholly bare. *Neocheilidon*, of which *A. tibialis* is the sole species, has the toe as in *Notiochelidon*; but the proximal end of the tarsus and the distal end of the tibia are densely feathered. These characters are but slight, and the species possessing them are best left in *Atticora*, where Prof. Baird placed them.

1. *Atticora cyanoleuca.*

