Colombian State of Antioquia. These are of a greenish-blue ground, thickly marked at the larger end with red-brown spots. The nest obtained by the same collector is open and made of moss, fibres, and rootlets, and lined at the bottom with moss.

Of the nest and eggs of *D. baritula* and of *D. plumbea* we have as yet had no tidings.

2. **Diglossa plumbea.** (Tab. XV. a. fig. 1 u, 2 v.)


Ommato schistaceae, subtus pallidior, capite nigriscentiore, uropygio caruniscentiore; rostro corneo, mandibulae basi pallidiore; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4-4, alae 2-2, caudae 1-75, rostri a rictu 0-55, tarsi 0-7.

(Descri. maris ex Irazu, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

♀ fusca; subtus pallidior, alis et cauda fusco limbatis. (Descri. feminae ex Irazu, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ COSTA RICA (v. Frantzii), Irazu, San Juan, Quebrada Honda (v. Frantzii), Irazu (Rogers), Candelaria (Zeledon); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (Arcé).

This *Diglossa* in Costa Rica and Panama entirely takes the place of the Mexican and Guatemalan *D. baritula*; but like that species it is confined to the high mountain-ranges and volcanoes.

It was discovered by Dr. v. Frantziius, who sent a male specimen to the Berlin Museum, which was described by Dr. Cabanis in 1860. The same traveller subsequently observed it in the Volcan de Irazu and near San Juan; and Mr. Zeledon also met with it at Las Cruces, in the mountain-range of La Candelaria. Southwards of this our collector Enrique Arcé obtained several examples during his excursions to the southern slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui. These differ in no way from Costa-Rica examples. Southward of Chiriqui *Diglossa plumbea* has not yet been met with.

**DACNIS.**

_Dacnis_, Cuvier, Règn. Anim. i. p. 395 (1817). (Type Motacilla cyana, Linn.)

Thirteen or fourteen species are included in this genus, which is a purely Neotropical one, spread over the whole of the hotter parts of South America, and occurring in our region as far north as Nicaragua. Only four species, however, are found within our border, one of which, the common *Dacnis cyana*, has a range almost as extensive as that of the genus itself; *D. ultramarina* is hardly separable from this, and has as yet only been noticed in Central America between Nicaragua and the State of Panama. The third is *D. venusta*, which for a long time was supposed to be peculiar to Costa Rica and Panama, but has now been traced into the northern provinces of Colombia. The fourth is that described below as *D. vigueri*, from the isthmus of Darien. The southern species are chiefly concentrated in the upper portion of the valley of the Amazons, and in States through which the Andes run. Two other species occur in Guiana and three in South-eastern Brazil.

_Dacnis_ may be recognized by its sharp, slightly depressed, almost conirostral bill. The nostril is at the lower portion of the membrane covering the nasal fossa; the