


Supra saturate fusca, capite nigro, superficiis elongatis et speculo alari albis, alis et cauda fusco-nigris, hujus rectricibus externis albido terminatis, uropygio flaviscente; subitus gula cinerea, abdomen toto flavo; rostro nigro, pedibus plumbeis. Long. tota 3-6, alae 2-0, caudæ 1-2, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-6. (Descr. maris ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Av. hornei. supra fusca, capite concolori, stria superciliari indistincta; subitus flavicans, gula albocecentiore. (Deser. exempl. ex Turrialba, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. Mexico (Sallé), Jalapa (de Oca 9), Playa Vicente (Boucard 13); Guatemala, Chocotum (O. S. & F. D. G. 4); Costa Rica, Turrialba and Atenas (Carmioli 8); Panamá, David (Hicks 13), Bugaba, Cordillera del Chucu (Arcé 14); line of Railway (McLeannan 5 12).—South America, Colombia 6 to Bolivia 7 11.

First described from Southern Mexico by Mr. Sclater in 1856, Certhiola mexicana has gradually been traced through Guatemala and the rest of Central America, and along the slopes of the Andes as far south as Bolivia. It is true that various attempts have been made to divide the birds found in this area into several races; but, with a large series before us, we feel convinced that no separation can be maintained. Its range on the continent of South America is somewhat peculiar, in that it extends in an almost straight line, not diverging at all to the eastwards, for in Venezuela a distinct species (C. luteola) quite takes its place.

In Guatemala C. mexicana has none of the habits which render the Antillean species so familiar; for we never observed it frequenting the houses as the allied species are wont to do. In Guatemala, indeed, it is by no means a widely distributed bird, being restricted in its range, so far as we know, to the tropical forests of northern Vera Paz, at an elevation of about 1200 feet above the sea. Here, however, it is common enough, judging by the number of specimens obtained for us by our native collectors.

We never obtained its nest or eggs; but Salmon, who met with both at Remedios and Medellin in the Colombian State of Antioquia, describes the former as made of fine dry grasses, and oval in shape, with a side entrance; it is usually placed at the extremity of a bough, but not suspended from it. The eggs are dirty white, thickly spotted with red-brown, especially in a zone under the larger end; they measure .65 by .5 8.

2. Certhiola caboti. (Tab. XV. A. fig. 4.)


Supra migrante-fusca, capite dorso concolori, uropygio et abdomen pallide flavis, superficiis elongatis, gula et speculo alari albis, caudæ rectricibus externis vix albo terminatis, rostro nigro, pedibus fuscis. Long. tota 4-5, alae 2-25, caudæ 1-6, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-6. (Descr. exempl. ex Cozumel, Mus. Bost. Soc. N. H.)

Hab. Mexico, island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan (Cabot 12 3).