The general colour of all the species of Chlorophonia is a bright grass-green, and this is one of the minor characteristics of the genus.

Eight or nine species of Chlorophonia have been recognized, of which three (including C. cyanodorsalis, of which we know so little) occur within our country, all of them being peculiar to it. They are the largest members of the genus; and have been separated from the rest by Dr. Cabanis under the name of Acrocompsa.

Of the five or six South-American species, C. viridis enjoys the widest range, being found in Brazil and Bolivia as well as Ecuador; and if C. longipennis prove inseparable, it extends also into Colombia. In the latter country C. pretrei is found. C. flavirostris, a bird as yet known by a single specimen, is from Ecuador. The almost equally rare C. torrejoni, Tacz., is from North-eastern Peru. Lastly, C. frontalis is from Venezuela, the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, and from Guiana. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of C. viridis, all the South-American members of the genus have a very restricted range.

The same may be said of the species of Central America. C. occipitalis is restricted to Southern Mexico and Guatemala, and C. callophrys to Costa Rica and the adjoining parts of Panama. C. cyanodorsalis is attributed to Guatemala; but of this species we know as yet hardly anything.

1. Chlorophonia occipitalis.


Læto viridis: vertice et semitorque angusto postico caruleis, torque pectorali migrinanti-estancano; abdomine medio et crasso flavissimis, hypocondriis viridibus; rostro obscure corneo; pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5:0, als 3:0, cauda 1:7, tarsi 0:05.

♀ viridis: vertice et torque cervicoli postico caruleis sient in mari sed subitus multo obscureior et torque pectorali estancano nullo. (Deser. maris et feminæ ex Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

Av. hornot. omnino inornato, subitus sordide viridescens. (Deser. exempl. ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ Mexico 184, Jalapa (Sallé, de Oca), Valley of Mexico (White), Orizaba (Botteri), hot region of Vera Cruz (Sumichrast), Guaxte Mountains (Sumichrast); Guatemala 10, Coban, Choctum (O. S. & F. D. G.).

This pretty species does not seem to have been known to the earlier collectors in Mexico (Bullock, Deppe, and others), and it was not until 1847 that a female specimen placed in the Brussels Museum was described by DuBus, and figured in his ‘Esquisses Ornithologiques’1. Since then the bird has been found from time to time in Southern Mexico, but chiefly in the State of Vera Cruz, where Sumichrast tells us it is a bird of the hot region, shifting its quarters in search of food to places elevated as high as 4000 feet above the sea. M. Boucard never seems to have met with it in the State of Oaxaca; but