in the Gineta Mountains, in the State of Chiapas, Sumichrast again found it in January 1869.

In Guatemala Chlorophonia occipitalis is a very local bird, as we never met with it except in the neighbourhood of Coban in Vera Paz, and in the mountains to the northward of that town. Coban lies at an elevation of about 4300 feet above the sea; and in the hills, on which a small patch of virgin forest may still be seen, this bird is met with in some numbers, not a few being caught and sold as cage-birds all over the republic of Guatemala. It is a bird easily tamed, and eats fruit, especially plaintains, ravenously.

It was at one time supposed that the Guatemalan bird might be different from the Mexican, and be the lost Chlorophonia cyanodorsalis of Dubois; but this point was settled by the late Sir W. Jardine. After comparing skins from the two countries, we are satisfied that all belong to C. occipitalis.

As already stated, the female of C. occipitalis was figured by DuBus. A portrait of the male is to be found in Cassin's account of the birds obtained during Gilliss's Astronomical Expedition. Both sexes were again figured by Sclater and Salvin in 'Exotic Ornithology'.

2. Chlorophonia callophrys.


C. occipitalis similis sed fronte cum superciliius elongatis aureo-flavis, et macula occipitali caerulesca major et lilacino certa linea tinea distinguendus.

♀ quoque colore maculae occipitalis differt. (Describ. maris et feminæ ex Irazu, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (Hoffmann), Rancho Redondo (Carmiol), San José (v. Frantzius), Birris (Zeledon), Cervantes and Candelaria (v. Frantzius), Irazu (Rogers), Navarro (Boucard); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Chitra, Cordillera del Chucu, Calovevora, Calobre (Arcé).

The collection made in Costa Rica by Dr. Hoffmann, and sent to the Berlin Museum, contained the first specimen of this bird. This was described by Dr. Cabanis in his well-known paper published in 1860. In the following year he described a young bird of the same species sent by Dr. von Frantzius, and then took the opportunity of separating generically the three large Central-American species of Chlorophonia under the title of Acrocompsa. Since then specimens have reached most of our Museums from Costa Rica. About the year 1868 our collector, Enrique Arcé, discovered the bird at Calovevora, in the State of Panama; and in several subsequent collections forwarded by him to us we found a good series of specimens, all obtained between