Calobre and the Volcan de Chiriqui, doubtless in the highland forests. A pair of these birds were figured by Sclater and Salvin in 'Exotic Ornithology' 4.

Little has been recorded of the habits of C. callophrys; but Dr. v. Frantzius says that it is found during the whole year throughout the higher mountains of Costa Rica, and that it is kept in cages and fed on fruit, less for its song than for its beautiful plumage.

C. callophrys, though very like C. occipitalis in its general appearance, may readily be distinguished by the honey-yellow stripe which runs across the forehead and over each eye as far back as the nape. The post-cervical ring of blue is more developed, and the blue spot on the head larger, and with a lilac tinge in certain lights.

3. Chlorophonia cyanodorsalis.


"Macula lutea caerulea in capite, ut in dorso, tectricibus subcandalibusque abdomen medio crissoque flavis; supra, tectricibus alarum rectricibusque pulchra viriditate, lateribus capitis, epigastrii abdominisque paulo nitenfioribus; alis caudaque infra fusco-griseis. Rostro caeruleo basi albicante; pedibus caeruleo-centibus." (Dubois, ut supra).

_Hab._ Guatemala 1.

Nothing more is known of this species than the description of Dubois given above; this is accompanied by a figure representing a species which certainly seems allied to _Chlorophonia occipitalis_, but obviously differing from it in having a blue back. The specimen, which we have never seen, is said to have been sent from Guatemala.

With such scanty materials it would be rash to say much respecting this bird; but, judging from analogy, we believe the type to be a female, and that the male will prove to have a pectoral band as in the allied forms.

**EUPHONIA.**


A characteristic Neotropical genus of Tanagers, containing about thirty-five species, of which eleven occur within our limits. Of these eleven, only three are also found in the South-American continent, viz.:—_E. minuta_, which spreads over the whole of the northern part of South America and enters Central America as far north as Guatemala; _E. laniirostris_, which keeps to the western side of the continent from Bolivia to Mexico; and _E. fulvicrissa_, which is only found in the northern portion of Colombia and in the State of Panama. The remaining eight species are all peculiar to Mexico and Central America. Of the eleven Central-American species no less than ten are found in Costa Rica, and but four in Southern Mexico. Guatemala has five, and the State of Panama seven. All the five Mexican and Guatemalan species are found in Costa Rica and Panama, which again have four peculiar species, as well as two of wider southern range.