in M. Salle’s Mexican collection. He did not describe it, however, till the following year, when Mr. Gould submitted to him specimens of both sexes from Guatemala, whence they had doubtless been obtained through the instrumentality of the late G. U. Skinner. We subsequently secured a good series of examples from the same country, where, however, its range is limited to the forest-region of Northern Vera Paz, and thence into British Honduras. Its range in elevation is usually from the sea-level to a height of about 1200 feet; but one of our specimens came from the neighbourhood of Coban 7, that is over 4000 feet above the sea. Sumichrast, too, speaks of it as an inhabitant of the hot districts of Vera Cruz, and up to an elevation of 1600 feet.

10. **Euphonia fulvicrissa.** (Tab. XVI. fig. 2.)


_Supra nitens caeruleo-nigrum, fronte usque ad oculorum extremum lutea, gutture ad medium pectus dorso concolor, ventre medio et crissu fulvo-nigrum hoe saturatium; cauda nigra, rectrice una utrinque externa in pogonio interno alba; rostro et pedibus plumbeo-nigrum. Long. tota 3.2, alae 2.1, caudae 1.1, rostri a rictu 0.45, tarsi 0.5._

_Q supra olivacea, nee tincta; fronte anguste rufa; subtus olivacea-flava mediolater flavidior, crissu fulvescenti-flavo._ (Deser. maris et feminæ ex Lion Hill, Panama. Mus. nstr.)

**Hab.** PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (Arcé 6), Lion Hill Station (McLeodan 3 5), San Pablo Station (O. S.), Falls of the Truando (Wood 2).—COLOMBIA 1 4.

A species with a very limited range, of which a male specimen first came into Mr. Sclater’s hands from Santa Marta in Northern Colombia, and formed the subject of his description 1. The only other point on the continent of South America where it has occurred is a little further south, in the valley of the Magdalena river and its affluents, Salmon having found it at Remedios and Nichi, both in the State of Antioquia. On the isthmus, Mr. Wood observed it at the Falls of the river Truando, an affluent of the Atrato, during Lieut. Michler’s Exploring Expedition in the isthmus of Darien. Here it frequented high trees near an encampment in the mountains, but was not often seen, being shy and watchful 2. At Panama it appears to be more abundant, as McLeodan not only supplied us with specimens of both sexes, but sent others to Mr. Lawrence. Moreover, Salvin himself shot a male at San Pablo Station near to where the railway-bridge crosses the river Chagres. Mr. Lawrence, in his paper on McLeodan’s birds, called his specimens _Euphonia gouldi_, as was ascertained by Salvin in 1874 when examining Mr. Lawrence’s collection. Salvin himself also made the same mistake when determining two female specimens sent by Arcé from the neighbourhood of Chiriqui. These were called _E. gouldi_ 6 instead of _E. fulvicrissa_, which they now prove to be. These specimens give the extreme range of the species in this direction. In Costa Rica _E. gouldi_ alone is found.

We have figured one of the Panama specimens from Lion-Hill Station.