Of its habits little has been recorded. Salmon says its food is fruit; Fraser says "vegetable matter" and "fruit with small seeds:" he adds that "the irides are hazel, the bill black, and the legs and feet bluish".

5. Calliste laviniaæ.

Calliste laviniaæ, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1858, p. 178; 1860, p. 142, t. 1. f. 1²; Salv. Ibis, 1872, p. 315; Scl. Ibis, 1876, p. 409⁴.

Læte viridis, capite toto saturato castaneo,ervice postica et dorso antico aureo nitentibus; alis fusco-nigris, remigibus extus in medio rufo limbatis, tectricibus quoque minoribus rufescentibus, subitis abdomine medio caeruleo, òbìs rufescentibus; rostro et pedibus corylinis, illius mandibula albicante. Long. tota 5-9, alæ 2-7, caudæ 1-85, rostri a rictu 0-6, tarsi 0-65. (Deser. exempl. ex Chontales, Nicaragua. Mus. nostr.)

♀ an avis hornet. fere omnino viridis, capite castaneo inornato et abdomine vix caeruleo et alis vix castaneo ornatis. (Deser. exempl. ex Veraguas, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt, Janson); COSTA RICA (van Patten); PANAMA, Veraguas (Arcé), Rio Truando (Wood).

For many years the only specimens of this species known were those described by Cassin. They were obtained during Lieut. Michler’s expedition to the isthmus of Darien at Camp Toucey, in the mountains on the Rio Truando, where they were found by Mr. Wood, in March 1858, in the high trees, and were very active and lively, and not easily obtained.

A specimen was then found in a collection brought by Van Patten from Costa Rica; and soon afterwards we obtained a fair series of skins from Belt, who met with them in the gold-mining region of Chontales in Nicaragua. It has since occurred in collections sent by Arcé from the State of Panama.

These specimens all exhibit the characters given of the species by Cassin, and which are fairly shown in the figure accompanying his paper on Lieut. Michler’s collections.

The species is a very distinct one, and may at once be recognized by the rufous edgings to the primaries and the rufous wing-coverts: otherwise it resembles C. gyrola of Guiana rather than C. gyroloides.

In our series we have specimens which are almost entirely green, and show but faint traces of the characters of the adult. These we take to be females or young birds; but, judging from analogy of what we find in the allied species, most probably the latter.

6. Calliste cabanisi.

Calliste (Callispiza) solateri, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1866, p. 163 (ne Lafaesnaye).

Calliste cabanisi, Scl. Ibis, 1868, p. 71, t. 3².

"Supra viridescenti-caerulea, alis caudaque nigris caeruleo marginatis, tectricibus alarum minoribus extus omnino caeruleis, interscapulio toto viridi, pilei plumis nigris caeruleo marginatis; subtus pallide viridescenti-caerulea, ventro medio albo-scento; pectore nigro squamulato; rostro et pedibus nigris, mandibula ad basin plumbeo-scenti. Long. tota 5-7, alæ 3-4, caudæ 2-3." (Solater, ut supra.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Costa Cuca (Bernoulli).

The single specimen in the Berlin Museum which formed the type of Dr. Cabanis's