Of its habits little has reached us. The Messrs. Wood merely remark that they found it in the same trees as *C. franciscæ (=larvata)*, of which they believed it to be the female or young male. M'Leannan found it breeding, the nests being placed in low trees.⁵

9. *Calliste larvata.*


Capite colloque tuto cum gula nitidissime cuprescenti-aureis; rostri ambitu nigro; pilo antico et capitis lateribus caruleis, hujus coloris margine posteriori in viridescentem transeunte; interscapulo, alis caudaque cum pectore tuto nigris; tectribus alarum minoribus caruleis, medium autem et majorum cum dorso postico cyaneis; remigibus et tectribus antracescenti-viridi limbatis; abdomen medio albo utrique caruleo, lateribus viridescentibus; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tuta 5:2, alae 2:8, caudae 1:9, rostri a rictu 0:55, tarsi 0:6. (Desc. maris ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari omnino similis sed coloribus paulo diluitioribus. Av. hornet. inornata sed capite tuto et uropygio semper viridescente tinctis.


—Colombia ⁸ ¹⁰ ¹¹.

The distinctness of the more southern *Calliste franciscæ* from the more northern *C. larvata* was long urged, and we have got together a large series of skins with the object of coming to a conclusion on this point. The result has been that, with the growth of our series the distinctness of the two birds has diminished, until we feel convinced that to maintain them as distinct is no longer advisable. This much, however, must be noticed, that Guatemalan birds have as a rule a darker copper-coloured throat than is found in birds from Panama, and in some of the latter, though by no means all, the edgings of the greater wing-coverts is evanescent. But, looking at the whole series of skins from all parts of the range of the species, it will be seen that these differences are variable and, at the most, slight.

*Calliste larvata* was discovered in the Mexican province of Tabasco by Ghisbreght