in 1841; and two specimens sent to the Brussels Museum were described, and one of them figured, by DuBus in one of the parts of his unfinished ‘Esquisses Ornithologiques,’ published in 1846.

For some time subsequent to that date C. larvata remained a very rare bird, though Dyson found it in Honduras, and specimens of his passed into the collection of the British Museum. In 1847 Lafresnaye described the southern bird, from specimens obtained by Delattre, as Aglaia fanny, a name subsequently changed into francescae by Mr. Sclater. It is not accurately known where Delattre’s specimens came from; but it has been said from Colombia. This may well be; for we now know, from skins sent by Salmon from Remedios in the State of Antioquia, that C. larvata does pass into the South-American continent.

In Guatemala C. larvata is by no means a rare bird in the forest-districts of Vera Paz up to an elevation of about 1500 feet. We here obtained several specimens in 1862, and in the same districts our native hunters secure a considerable number. In 1859 Salvin met with it in the month of June in the forest in the outskirts of the village of Yzabal, on the lake of the same name. The birds were usually seen in the open parts of the forest, flying about, and hopping from tree to tree in pairs. Their cry was feeble, and rather like that of some Finch.

Throughout the rest of Central America Calliste larvata occurs in most of the suitable localities; but it must be observed that it appears to restrict its range to the forests of the Atlantic, or eastern side of the country, until we reach the State of Panama. Tabasco, where it was originally discovered, seems to be the northern limit of its range, as it has never been met with by any of the energetic collectors who have worked in Southern Mexico.

McLeanmann states that this species builds in a large species of prickly palm.

Note.—The following species of Calliste have been attributed to Mexico, but there is every reason to suppose that they do not occur there:

*Calliste mexicana* (L.), now known as a Guiana species, and the name mexicana being erroneous, the bird passes under that of *C. flaviventris* (Vieill.) (cf. Scl. Mon. Call. p. 63).

This is a purely Venezuelan species.

A species of Ecuador and Peru.

**Buthraupis.**

*Buthraupis*, Cabanis, Mus. Hein. i. p. 29 (1850).

Only one of the six species contained in this genus occurs within our region, where it is restricted to the higher mountain-region of the State of Panama, never having been