(G. M. Whitely)\textsuperscript{8}, Omoa (Leyland)\textsuperscript{9}; NICARAGUA, Mosquito coast (Wickham)\textsuperscript{7}, Chontales (Belt)\textsuperscript{10}; COSTA RICA, Orosi, San Carlos, Sarapiqui (v. Frantzius)\textsuperscript{12}, Navarro (Cooper)\textsuperscript{11}, Angostura (Carmiol)\textsuperscript{11}, Tucurriqui (Arcé).

This beautiful species is restricted in its range to the hot low-lying forests of the eastern side of the Cordillera from Southern Mexico to Costa Rica. Occasionally, Sumichrast tells us\textsuperscript{10}, it ascends the mountains to an elevation of nearly 4000 feet, in the State of Vera Cruz; and we ourselves observed it in the forest-country north of Coban in Vera Paz, at a height of between 3000 and 4000 feet. At Chocotum, however, we found it more numerous than elsewhere, a forest-region lying at an elevation of about 1200 feet. Here it frequented the openings in the forest and the sides of rivers and streams, keeping to the lower branches of trees and shrubs rather than to the tree-tops.

Southwards of Guatemala we have traced this species through Honduras and Nicaragua to Costa Rica, but always on the eastern side of the mountains. It is thus a species peculiar to our region.

The sexes of \textit{P. sanguinolenta} are coloured exactly alike; in \textit{Rhamphocælus} the female is always a much duller coloured bird, and not unfrequently very different from the male.

\textsc{Pyraga}.


Sixteen species are now included in this genus, of which no less than ten are found within our limits. Four of these are migratory birds, which spend the summer in North America and pass their winter in Mexico and Central America, some of them travelling far beyond into the southern continent. \textit{P. hepatica}, a species of southern type, is also a bird of Mexico which passes the frontier of the United States. The peculiar species of our territory are—\textit{P. erythrocephala} of the highlands of Southern Mexico, \textit{P. roseigularis} of Northern Yucatan, \textit{P. figlina} of British Honduras, and \textit{P. erythromelaena} and \textit{P. bidentata}, both of which enjoy a wide range from Mexico to Panama, but do not pass southwards beyond our limits. Only one southern species, \textit{P. testacea}, extends its range into Central America, as far as Nicaragua.

Of the five remaining species, two, viz. \textit{P. haemalea} and \textit{P. saira}, are close relations of \textit{P. testacea} in Guiana and Brazil respectively. \textit{P. azarae} of Paraguay and Bolivia is closely allied to \textit{P. hepatica}. \textit{P. ardens} is a southern form, in northern and northwestern South America, of \textit{P. erythromelaena}; and \textit{P. rubriceps}, the only well-marked species of \textit{Pyraga} in South America, is found just beyond our border in Colombia. Thus it will be seen that, though one of the most widely distributed genera of Tanagers, its focus is Mexico and Central America. At the same time, it is the only genus of Tanagers found in North America, where, however, four of the five species are strictly migratory birds.