out Mexico northwards beyond the frontier into New Mexico and Arizona, and southwards into Guatemala. In the latter country, however, it is either a very local or a very rare bird, as we never obtained specimens ourselves, and the only one we possess has no precise locality attached to it, nor yet has one in the Strickland Collection at Cambridge received from Constancia. 16.

In Mexico, Sumichrast speaks of it as one of the most widely distributed of the Tanagers, being found from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to a height of nearly 10,000 feet above the sea. Grayson found *P. hepatica* quite common in the Sierra Madre between Mazatlan and Durango in December, but he never met with it in the Tierra Caliente proper. It seemed to him a mountain species 12.

*P. hepatica* may be distinguished from the other red *Pyrrhuloxia* except *P. azara* of Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, by the grey tint of the back. Like *P. testacea* it has the prominent notch in the middle of the edge of the maxilla on either side, but that species has a rich brick-red back without any admixture of grey. From *P. azara* the difference is slight and consists chiefly in the cheeks being greyish like the back, instead of red. The colour of the wings beneath, too, is whiter instead of being rosy. These differences are very slight, and were the birds found in contiguous areas, the propriety of separating them might well be questioned; but divided as they are by several thousand miles, these small distinctions acquire a greater value.

5. *Pyrrhuloxia testacea*. (Tab. XIX. figs. 1♂, 2♀.)


Testacea-rubra unicolor, subtus clarior; loris obscure cinereis, alis fuscis intus rosacea extus dorsi colore limbatis, cauda rufa-fusca; rostro nigriscantii-corneo dente maxillari distincto, pedibus obscure eorylinis. Long. tota 7−9, alae 3−6, caudae 3−1, rostri a rictu 0−9, tarsi 0−85. (Descr. maris ex Chitra, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ flaviscantii-olivacea subtus aureo-flava, pectore et hypochondriis olivaceo perfusis, subalaribus flavis. (Descr. feminæ ex Calovevora, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab. Nicaragua*, Chontales (Belt); *Costa Rica* (Van Patten, Zeledon 5), Angostura 3−6; *Panama*; Chitra 4, Boquete de Chitra 4, Calovevora 1−4, Santa Fé 7 (Arcé).—*Colombia* 2; *Ecuador*; *Bolivia*.

The first specimen we received of this species, a male in transition plumage, was referred to *Pyrrhuloxia hepatica* 7. The subsequent receipt of adult birds of both sexes at once showed its distinctness from that species. The upper back is of a rich brick-red colour without any admixture of grey. The red of the under surface is also of a much deeper tint than in *P. hepatica*. In the female there is no grey shade on the back, and no yellow on the forehead and lores as in the allied species.

Described originally from the State of Panama, *P. testacea* has now been traced southwards to Bolivia. Bolivian and Ecuadorian examples are of a rather brighter shade, but hardly to be distinguished on that account.