B. *Alce bifasciata*.


Coccinea, dorso obscuro; fronte, capitis lateribus, mento summo, alis et cauda nigris; alis albo bivittatis, subalaribus albis; rostro et pedibus corneis. Long. tota 5-5, alae 2-8, caudae 2-4, rostri arictu 0-6, tarsi 0-75. (Descr. maris ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. nost.)

♀ flavo-olivacea, capite summo et corpore subtilis flavesceritibus, alis fusco-nigris albo bivittatis, scapularibus griseis; cauda fusco-nigra, extus olivaceo limbata. (Descr. femina ex Vera Paz, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ Mexico 13, Lagunas (Deppé 1 2), valley of Mexico (White 9), temperate region of Vera Cruz (Sumichrast 12), Orizaba (Botteri 2), Cordova (Salé 3), Jalapa 15 (de Oca 4); British Honduras, Belize (Blancaneaux); Guatemala (Constancia 9), Chisec, mountains of Rasché 7, Santa Lucia Cosamalgua 6, Escuintla, Retalhueu, Volcan de Agua above San Diego, forests of the Volcan de Atitlan (O. S. & F. D. G.); Costa Rica (v. Frantzius 11), Tucuriqui (Arcé), Barranca, Dota Mountains (Carmiol 10), Navarro (Cooper 10); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 8, Calobre, Calovevora 8 (Arcé).

Mexican specimens of this species agree with those of Western Guatemala in having the red of the upper surface, especially of the back, of a rather duller hue than is the case in birds from Eastern Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama; the former, too, are usually larger, but this is not always the case. Subject to this slight variation *P. erythromelaena* ranges almost uninterruptedly from Southern Mexico to the State of Panama.

In South America an allied species occurs, *P. ardens,* the range of which extends from Colombia, Venezuela, and Guiana to Ecuador and Peru. In this southern bird the lores alone are black, whereas in its more northern representative, not only the lores but the forehead, the region round the eyes, and also the chin are black, but to a slightly variable extent as regards the amount on the forehead.

Though found in comparatively low ground as at Escuintla, Retalhueu, &c., *P. erythromelaena* belongs properly to the forest-region of the mountain-slopes of between 2000 and 4000 feet elevation, and we obtained it in dense forest at Rasché in Vera Paz. It keeps to the branches of forest trees, often so high as to be almost out of shot.

Of its nest and eggs nothing is known.