Western Ecuador, which we have very little doubt is a female of this species, and have so described it above. All the other examples we have seen are males, and have the yellow ring round the eye and the yellow lores, the female being without this ornament. The Pasto specimen is rather darker on the crown and back than those from Antioquia, but we do not notice any other difference. Again, one of Salmon's examples is somewhat younger than the other and has a lighter-coloured bill, and the throat is less speckled and more suffused with yellow.

2. Chlorothraupis carmioli. (*Phoenicothraupis carmioli.* Tab. XX. fig. 1.)


Olivacea, subitus dilatior, gula indistincte striata; rostro et pedibus plumbeo-nigris. Long. tota 7-0, alas 3-5, caudae 2-6, rostri a rictu 0-8, tarsi 0-9. (Descr. maris ex Volcan de Turrialba, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.) *♀ adhaec ignota.*

*Hab.* Nicaragua, Chontales (Belt); Costa Rica, Angostura,¹ Volcan de Turrialba (Carmiol).—Peru ³⁴.

But few specimens of this species have as yet come under our notice, but we received one from Carmiol (that now figured) soon after Mr. Lawrence's description first appeared. Since then we found one in Belt's collection showing its range into Nicaragua, but at present we have no traces of it from the State of Panama, nor, indeed, till we come to South-eastern Peru, where Whitely found it in the valley of the Cosnipata ³⁴. These Peruvian examples, it is true, do not agree accurately with typical ones, as the undersurface is of a greener shade, and the bill is shorter and less robust. But as one specimen is rather lighter-coloured than the other and as we have by no means a good series for comparison we hesitate to separate them.

At present we have not seen a female of this species, but if we are correct concerning the female of *C. olivacea*, we suppose, from analogy, that it would have some fulvous colour down the middle of the undersurface.

**PHOENICOPTHRAUPIS.**


This is a purely neotropical genus, ranging over the whole of the tropical portion of the region from Southern Mexico to South-eastern Brazil and Paraguay. It is absent from the West Indian Islands, with the exception of Trinidad. We now know of nine species of this genus, not including *Phoenicothraupis carmioli*, which we have removed elsewhere. The commonest of these, *P. rubica*, is a Brazilian bird found in Paraguay, Bolivia, and, according to Taczanowski, in Peru. An allied species, *P. rubra*, is only known from the island of Trinidad. Two peculiar species, *P. gutturalis* and