P. vinacea has a limited range in Central America, being confined to Costa Rica and the State of Panama. In those countries it no doubt takes the place of the more northern P. rubicoides, just as P. fuscicauda represents P. salvini in the same countries.

3. Phoenicothraupis fuscicauda.


Obscure fusco-rubescent, subitus clarior, alis caudae nigro-brunneis rubescente marginatis, vertice medio suberistato coccinco nigro hand marginato, guttura medio distincte lato coccinco; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 7-8, alas 4-1, caudae 4-0, rostri a rictu 0-7, tarsi 1-0. (Deser. maris ex Lion Hill, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ pallide fusco-brunnea, pilo dorso concolori, subitus dilutior, ventre imo pallidior, gula ochracea. (Deser. feminae ex San Carlos, Costa Rica. Mus. Boucard.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt 7, Janson), Greytown (Holland 3); COSTA RICA 1, Angostura (Carmiol 4, v. Frantzius 6), Sarapiquí (v. Frantzius 6), Bebedero on the Gulf of Nicoya (Arcé); San Carlos (Boucard); PANAMA, Lion Hill (M'CLeannan 2 5 9).

—COLOMBIA 8.

Before this species was formally described by Dr. Cabanis in 1861, specimens of it from Santa Marta, Colombia, were in collections bearing, so Mr. Sclater tells us, the MS. name P. erythroaima, Bp. One of these passed into the cabinet of the latter ornithologist, and on the receipt of M'CLeannan's specimens from Panama in 1864, we were enabled to pronounce it identical with them and with P. fuscicauda of Cabanis 8.

The species may readily be distinguished from P. rubicoides, not only by its darker colour, especially its tail, but by the clear definition of the scarlet throat, and by the absence of a dark lateral border to either side of the occipital crest. The same differences distinguish it from P. vinacea. Its nearest ally is the recently described P. salvini, which has a similar crest; but the plumage of this bird, especially the abdomen, is much redder and the throat not nearly so distinctly circumscribed.

Dr. Cabanis's type came from Costa Rica, whence we have also received examples, as well as from the State of Panama, where, however, it does not seem to be generally distributed, as our collector Arcé, in a large series of P. vinacea obtained at Chiriqui and the neighbourhood of Santiago de Veraguas, did not include a single specimen of this bird; M'CLeannan alone met with it on the line of the Panama railway. Northwards of Costa Rica it spreads to Chontales in Nicaragua, where both Belt and Janson obtained male specimens 7. It has also been recorded from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but the birds obtained there belong to the next species.