Mexico, *C. olivaceus* on the other hand having the middle of the crown ashy grey, the sides being darker. Dr. Cabanis described the species from a Guatemalan specimen, but without stating the part of the country from which it came. The only birds in our collection that fully answer to Dr. Cabanis’s description were all obtained in volcanoes of Agua and Fuego at elevations varying from 3000 to 8000 feet. This species is a bird of the forest, where it is met with in parties of six or more individuals. It is sprightly and active, hopping restlessly about the lower branches of the trees, often coming near an observer, when the white eye-spot is very conspicuous.

Nothing is known of its nest or eggs.

3. *Chlorospingus olivaceus*.


Hab. GUATEMALA. Coban 3 (O. S.), Kamkal, San Gerónimo (O. S. & F. D. G.).

The *Chlorospingus* of Alta Vera Paz is distinguished by having a light grey streak running along the middle of the occiput, and is doubtless the bird described by Bonaparte under this name, though the locality he doubtfully gives as “Brazil” is incorrect. Mr. Sclater examined the type in the Paris Museum, and recognized a bird in his collection as belonging to the same species, and both as probably prepared by the French collector Delattre, who, as is well known, explored the country round Coban.

Our example from Kamkal, a village a little below Coban, is rather darker on the head than our Coban specimens, but the lighter occiput is still visible.

The Coban bird was called *C. ophthalmicus* in 1860 4, but it is clearly distinct from the Mexican species, which has a brown head.

4. *Chlorospingus albitemporalis*.


Supra late olivaceus; pilco et capitis lateribus nigricanti-brunneis, superciliis posticis cum macula postoculari albis; subtus gutture fuscescenti-albido, striis minutis fuscis adasperso, abdomen medio albo; pectore, hypochondriti et crasso viridescenti-flavisi; rostro nigricante, pedibus obscure plumbeis. Long. tota 5-2, alae 2-7, cauda 2-3, rostri a rictu 0-52, tarsi 0-8. (Descr. maris ex Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama. Mus. nostr.) ♀ mari omnino similis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, San José (v. Frantzius 3 4), Turrialba 4, Barranca 4, Dota 4 (Carmiol), San Mateo 4 (Cooper); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (Arcé 5).—COLOMBIA 1 2; VENEZUELA 2 6; BOLIVIA 2 7.