(Carmiol, v. Frantzius \textsuperscript{10}), Quebrada Honda \textsuperscript{9}, San José \textsuperscript{10} (v. Frantzius), Irazu (Rogers), Tucurriqui (Arcé); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui \textsuperscript{11}, Castillo \textsuperscript{11}, Calovevora (Arcé).—COLOMBIA \textsuperscript{1 2 3 4 5}.

The late Mr. Cassin, when writing on some birds of Costa Rica \textsuperscript{8}, stated his suspicion that Buarremon chrysopogon, of Bonaparte, and Arremon gutturalis, Lafresnaye, referred to one and the same species; and Salvin, on seeing Lafresnaye’s type in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, at once came to the conclusion that Buarremon gutturalis was the proper title for this Tanager \textsuperscript{4}.

The species is a common one in the highlands of Guatemala, being found in the forests of the volcanoes of Agua and Fuego at altitudes varying from 6000 to 8000 or 9000 feet, and in Alta Vera Paz near Coban as low as 4000 feet. Like B. brunneinucha, its usual resort is near or on the ground, where it searches dead leaves and rubbish for insects. When disturbed it will fly into the upper branches of the forest-trees.

In the upland forests of Costa Rica and Panama it appears to be equally common; and it is also found in similar situations in Northern Colombia.

Salmon’s specimens were obtained near Medellin and Remedios, in the State of Antioquia, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea \textsuperscript{5}.

He here found its eggs, which are described as of a very pale greenish blue \textsuperscript{5}, and thus resemble those of B. brunneinucha.

The normal colouring of the throat in this species is a pale yellow; but specimens occur in which the throat is rich orange. We have several such specimens from the State of Panama.

The specimen from Coban called B. albinucha \textsuperscript{16} is a young bird of this species, in which the whole undersurface is slightly tinged with yellow. The young of both B. gutturalis and B. albinucha are thus coloured; but the yellow of B. albinucha is much deeper in tint than in the Coban bird.

When describing this species under the name Chrysopega typica, Bonaparte gave its habitat as California, on the faith of a label in the Paris Museum \textsuperscript{14}. The statement is doubtless erroneous. We know nothing of the species north of Guatemala.

5. Buarremon albinucha.

Embernagra albinucha, Lafr. & d’Orb. Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 165 \textsuperscript{1}.

Buarremon albinuchus, Bp. Conspl. i. p. 484 \textsuperscript{9}; Sel. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 86 \textsuperscript{3}; 1857, p. 205 \textsuperscript{4}; 1859, pp. 364 \textsuperscript{5}, 377 \textsuperscript{6}; 1864, p. 173 \textsuperscript{7}; Cat. Am. B. p. 91 \textsuperscript{8}; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 549 \textsuperscript{9}.

Atlapetes albinuchus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 140 \textsuperscript{10}.

Embernagra mexicana, Less. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 42 \textsuperscript{11}.

Buarremon vitellinus, Licht. Mus. Ber. \textsuperscript{12}.

B. gutturalis similis, sed corpore subitus omnino flavo distinguendus. Long. tota 6-7, alic 2-8, canae 3-3, rostru a rictu 0-6, tarsi 1-05. (Descr. maris ex Totontepec, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. subitus sordide flavicans fusco striatus. (Descr. exempl. ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)