only one, *Arremon aurantiirostris*, is found within our area, where, however, it is widely distributed. The South-American species are chiefly from the Subandean regions, but the best known of all, *A. silens*, spreads over the whole of the eastern portion of the continent, from Guiana and Amazonia to Brazil.

In structure and coloration *Arremon* is very homogeneous. The bill is straight, rather high, short, and conical, with an obsolete subterminal maxillary notch. The wings are short and rounded; the tail also rather short and much rounded; the tarsi are somewhat long, appropriate to a semiterrestrial habit. Most of the species have a black head, and in many of them is a vertical median cinereous stripe; the undersurface is white, and many species have a conspicuous black pectoral band. The bill is often of a rich orange or yellow; the back is either olivaceous or grey.

The species all appear to frequent the denser forests, where they are to be found in the underwood or on the ground.

1. *Arremon aurantiirostris*.


Supra olive, cauda fuscoscentiore, capite nigro, superficiis elongatis albis, stria verticali cinerea; subtus gula et abdomen medio albis, pectore late nigro, hypochondriis fuscis oleagineo indutis; caimi et alii laterissimae aurantiaco; rostro aurantiaco, pedibus carneis. Long. tota 6-5, alae 3-2, cauds 3-0, rostri a rictu 0-7, tarsi 1. (Deser. maris ex Santa Fé, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari persimilis.

_Hab._ Mexico, Playa Vicente (Boucard); British Honduras, Belize (Blancaneaux); Guatemala, Cobán, Choctum, Chisec (O. S. & F. D. G.); Nicaragua, Chontales (Belt); Greytown (Hollond); Costa Rica (v. Frantzius), San Mateo (Cooper), Dota (Zeledón); Guatil (Carmiol), Tucuriqui (Arcé), Turrialba (Carmiol); Panamá, Bugaba, Mina de Chorcha, Cordillera del Chucú, Santa Fé (Arcé), Lion Hill (McLennan), Panama (Delattre).

Lafresnaye's description of this species was based upon Panama specimens obtained by the French collector Delattre. We have since both received skins from the isthmus and observed the bird in that region. In May 1873 Salvin found a nest in the forest near Obispo Station, which was placed on the ground and prettily screened by an overhanging frond of an _Adiantum_. This nest contained young, which were not disturbed.

From Panama _A. aurantiirostris_ has been traced northwards to South Mexico, where, however, it is not common, having been found at Playa Vicente alone by M. Boucard.