(Carmiol 2), San José 2, Turrialba 4 (v. Frantzius); Panama, Chitra, Boquete de Chitra, Calovevora, Calobre (Arcé 5).

This very distinct species is now a well-known bird, being not uncommon in Costa Rica and the adjoining parts of the State of Panama. It was first described by Prof. Baird in a paper published by Mr. Lawrence in 1867 1, and soon afterwards Count Salvadori gave a figure of it on a plate accompanying a short paper on Costa-Rica birds 3.

Dr. von Frantzius tells us 4 that P. tibialis is found on the east side of Costa Rica, where it frequents the maize-fields. It is a good songster, its notes resembling those of the European Bullfinch (Pyrrhula vulgaris).

Prof. Baird compares it with P. chrysogaster, but it has no near relationship with that species, nor, indeed, with any other member of the genus. Its black tail without terminal white spots (except in immature individuals), its black wings with only a white speculum, and its black tibiae are all characteristic features shared with no other species. The sexes are alike in colour, as apparently is the case in P. aureiventris and its immediate allies. In P. chrysogaster and P. chrysopeplus the sexes differ considerably in the colour of their plumage.

HEDYMELES.

Hedymeles, Cabanis, Mus. Hein. i. p. 152 (1851); Baird, Brew., & Ridgway, N. Am. B. ii. p. 69.
Habia, Stejneger, Auk, i. p. 366 (ex Reichenbach).

Two species constitute this genus, both of them inhabitants of North America, and one of them, H. ludovicianus, a migratory bird reaching Ecuador in winter; the other, H. melanocephalus, a more sedentary species, whose range does not pass the southern frontier of Mexico.

The females of these two species are very similar in their streaked plumage, light superciliary stripe, and median stripe on the crown of the head. The males have their wings and tails similarly marked with white, and both have the under wing-coverts brightly coloured, one with rose and the other with yellow. In other respects their coloration differs widely.

The bill is similar in both birds, being large and swollen, the mandible rather deeper than the maxilla, which has the commissure angulated. The nostrils are open, and the prenasal feathers short and thickly set, the rictal bristles being short and strong. The tarsi are short and stout, as are also the feet and claws. The wings are rather long, the second, third, and fourth primaries nearly equal and longest, the first being longer than the fifth. The tail is moderately long and slightly forked.

1. Hedymeles ludovicianus.

Loxia ludovician, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 306.