J. cinereus remain to be discovered. These must be looked for in the wide extent of unexplored country of Northern Mexico.

2. Junco alticola. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 1.)

Junco cinereus, var. alticola, Ridgw. N. Am. B. i. p. 5802.

Cinerea, regioni oculari, pilo et nucha obscurioribus; ventre medio albicante; hypochondriis, crisco et uropygio brunnescensioribus; alis fusco-nigris, remigibus mediaeet extus cinereo limbatis, intercapullo et secundariis extus rufescente-brunneis; cauda fusco-nigra, rectricibus duabus utrinque externis macula alba ad apicem notatis; rostro negro, mandibula ad apicem albida. Long. tota 6.25, alae 3.1, caudae 3.

(Abs. exempl. typ. ex Volcan de Fuego. Mus. nostr.)

Ar. juv. supra obscura brunnea fusco indistincta maculata, subitus sordide alba pectore et hypochondriis pallide fusci undique fusco-guttatis.

Hab. Guatemala, Volcan de Fuego 10,000 to 12,000 feet, Volcan de Agua 10,000 to 12,000 feet, Altos, Quezaltenango, Totonicapam, &c. (O. S. & F. D. G.1 2).

This species is restricted to the higher districts of Guatemala, and is probably not found at an elevation of less than 8000 or 9000 feet above the sea. On emerging from the forest-belt of the lofty volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, which ceases at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and gives place to grassy slopes with scattered pines, one of the first birds that is met with is Junco alticola. Here it is not uncommon, flying about from bush to bush in company with such birds as Dendraca occidentalis, Turdus rutilorques, and Troglydotes brunneicollis. This bird was first discovered by us in the Volcan de Fuego in November 1861, and we afterwards met with it on the upper slopes of the Volcan de Agua and about the open upland country of the Altos of Guatemala near the towns of Quezaltenango and Totonicapam.

J. alticola has been treated by American writers as a variety or race of J. cinereus, as if it were an imperfectly segregated form. This position for it cannot, we believe, be maintained. Not only are the two birds distinguishable in all stages of plumage, but their highland domicile gives each an isolated habitat, so that there is no suitable intermediate district where the necessary intermediate forms may be found. No doubt the relationship between J. cinereus and J. alticola is obvious, but nevertheless their segregation is complete.

CHONDESTES.


This genus contains two closely allied forms, one of which, C. strigatus, occurs within our limits. The bill is much like that of Zonotrichia, conical, and slightly tumid towards the nostrils. The wings are long, the first primary nearly equalling the second and third, which are subequal; the longest of the inner secondaries slightly exceed the