authors. The position of the genus itself, too, is a matter of controversy, some writers placing it with the Tanagers near Buarremon, others near Embernagra with the Finches. It is the latter position that we have been accustomed to assign to it, but we are by no means confident that this view is the correct one. The form of the claws and feet indicate a more arboreal habit than that possessed by Embernagra, and the coloration, too, as well as the shape of the bill, conforms rather to Buarremon.

The bill has the culmen nearly straight, there is a lateral ridge on either side running from the nostril, which itself is pointed anteriorly and has a membrane along its upper edge; the tomia of the mandible is slightly angular, the anterior portion being nearly straight, with a perceptible notch near the extremity. The feet are rather slender, the middle toe and claw being about equal to the tarsus; the claws themselves are short and strongly curved; the wings are much rounded, the third quill is slightly longer than the second and fourth, the first falling half an inch short of the point of the wing; the tail is rather long, and the feathers narrow and pointed.

1. Atlapetes pileatus.


Supra fusco-olivaceus, pilo toto castaneo, capitis et cervix lateribus cinereis; loris, oculorum ambito et regione parotica nigricantioribus; subitas flavus, hypochrodris oleagineo-fuscis; rostri maxilla nigrimente, mandibula et pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5-8, alae 2-5, caudae 2-8, rostri a rictu 0-5, tarsi 0-9. (Descr. maris ex Totontepeque, Mexico merid. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. Mexico¹ ², La Parada³, State of Oaxaca⁴ (Boucard), alpine region of Vera Cruz (Sumichrast⁵).

Sumichrast tells us⁶ that this species belongs exclusively to the alpine region, where it inhabits the forests of pines and oaks, having the same range of altitude as Junco cinereus, that is, between 6500 and 11,500 feet above the sea. It was first described by Wagler as long ago as 1831, in his paper on Mexican animals published in the 'Isis' for that year, and it has since been sent sparingly by collectors who have worked in the Mexican highlands. Its range seems limited to the higher mountain-ranges of Southern Mexico.

PIPILO.


The members of this genus fall naturally into two sections, which Dr. Coues calls the black and the brown species—the former represented in our fauna by P. maculatus and its allies, the plumage of which is to some extent black; of the latter, P. fuscus is the typical form. To these a third group is added, of which P. chlorurus is the sole representative; but this differs widely from the other Pipilones, and, in our opinion, is