We have few notes of the habits of this species, but it doubtless inhabits the edges of low-lying tropical forests, living on or near the ground. Mr. Nutting says it is abundant near Los Sabalos in Nicaragua, where it frequents brush-heaps at the edge of the forest.

b. *Pileus medius castaneus.*

7. *Emberagra chlorura.*


*Emberagra blandingiana*, Cass. B. Cal. & Tex. p. 70, t. 12; Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 140.

Supra sordide olivacea; alis et cauda extus viridescensibus, caupterio flavo, capite summo lute castaneo; fronte, capitis lateribus, corpore toto subtus (pretter gula et abdomen medium et crissum alba) cinereis, loris et stria rictali albis; rostro corneo, mandibula ad basin albicante (vestitu aestivali omnino nigro), pedibus eorylins. Long. tota 6-6, alas 3-1, caudae 3-2, restri a rictu 0-55, tarsi 0-95. (Descr. exempl. ex Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, South-western States; Texas; MEXICO, Guanajuato (Dugès), Mazatlan (Grayson).

According to Grayson, this species is a winter visitor to the neighbourhood of Mazatlan, where it is numerous in some localities, occurring from December to April. Its notes, he says, have a faint resemblance to those of the Towhee Finch (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). It passes much of its time among the weeds in old fields and bushy places, feeding upon various kinds of seeds, including those of the silk-cotton. Its range does not extend to the southern parts of Mexico, Guanajuato being the limit recorded in this direction.

In Arizona *E. chlorura* occurs as a spring and autumn migrant, remaining neither in summer nor winter. Its summer resort, where it breeds, is the Rocky Mountains and the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Here Mr. Ridgway describes it as a characteristic species, and one of the most abundant of the Fringillidae. He considers its powers of song of high merit. The nest (not described by Brewer) is placed from 18 inches to 2 feet from the ground, among the thick bushes of a species of *Symphoricarpus*. The eggs are an exact oval, white, with a bluish tint, and profusely marked with a cloud of fine dots of a pinkish drab.

**SPIZA.**


It seems to be now generally agreed by ornithologists in the United States that the