Supra dorso medio fusco, plumis singulis obscure fusco-rosaceo limbatis, uropygio rosaceo, capite toto summo late saturate rosaceo; alis et cauda fuscis, illis obscure rosaceo marginatis, superciliis indistinctis; genis et corpore subitus antico pallide rosaceis, regione parotica obscuriori, abdomen postico et crissa albidis; rostro fusco, mandibula ad basin pallida, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 6, alae 3–6, caudae 2–5, rostri a ricta 0·65, tarsi 0·7. (Descr. maris ex Mexico, prope urbem. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Western United States from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean 6, Arizona 4.—MEXICO, valley of Mexico (le Strange 2), pine-forests of the Volcan de Orizaba (Sartorius 3).

Carpodacus cassini, though closely allied to C. purpureus, is generally admitted to be a distinct species; the head above is of a brighter crimson and in contrast with the colour of the back instead of being blended into it, there is a faint superciliary streak, and the under surface is of a pinker hue.

We know but little of this species in Mexico, but the evidence of its occurrence there is unimpeachable. Three skins, two males and a female, were in Mr. le Strange’s Mexican collection examined by Sclater and Salvin 2, and one of these specimens is now before us. Again, Dr. Sartorius, long a resident at Mirador, in the State of Vera Cruz, for many years a correspondent with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, discovered it in the pine-forests of Orizaba in the month of June 1864, and sent specimens to Washington 3.

In the States C. cassini appears to be abundant in the Sierra Nevada and elsewhere, and is described as a beautiful songster. Regarding its nest and eggs there seems to have been some error in Brewer’s account of them, so Dr. Coues tells us 4, who adds that the latter are not distinguishable from those of C. purpureus, which are described as clear pale bluish, irregularly dotted, but chiefly in a wreath around the larger end, with very dark blackish brown, almost black in some instances, in others lighter.

Dr. Coues has published a biography of this bird in ‘Forest and Stream’ (xx. No. 22, p. 425; Auk, i. p. 288), a periodical we have not seen.

2. Carpodacus frontalis.

Fringilla frontalis, Say in Long’s Exp. ii. p. 40 1.
Carpodacus frontalis, Baird, Brew., & Ridgw. N. Am. B. i. p. 465 2 (var. haemorrhous excepta);
Coutes, B. N. W. p. 107 2.
Capite, collo, gula, pectore, ventre antico et uropygio coccoineis; pileo medio et regione parotica fuscescentibus;
corpore supra reliquo fusco, plumis singulis pallide fusco limbatis plerumque rosaceo lavato; ventre imo, crissa et hypochondriis albidos fusco striatis; alis et cauda fuscis, albo extus limbatis; rostro fusco, pedibus obscure corylinis. Long. tota 5·5, alae 3·0, caudae 2·5, rostri a ricta 0·5, tarsi 0·65. (Descr. maris ex California. Mus. nostr.)
♀ mari similis, sed colore coccoine et rosaceo absente.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Middle Province and Pacific Coast-region from Oregon to Cape St. Lucas 2.—MEXICO, Guaymas (Belding 6).

It has long been a doubtful point whether the Carpodacus of the Middle Province of