1. Cocothraustes vespertinus.

*Cocothraustes bonapartii*, Less. Ill. Zool. t. 34.  

Supra oleagino-brunneus, verticis postica, margine frontali, alis et cauda nigris, fronte et superciliis et scapularibus flavis, secundariis sordide albis; subtus oleagino-flavos, capitis lateribus, gula et cervix brunnescentioribus, crasso puro flavo; testudinibus caudae superioribus nigris; rostro viridescente-corneo, apice et tomis flavis, pedibus carnios. Long. tota 6-5, ale 4-2, caudae 2-4, rostri a rictu 0-9, tarsi 0-9. (Descr. maris ex Mexico. Mus. nostr.)  
♀ supra fusca, capite saturatoire; alis et cauda nigris, speculo alari et rectricem apicibus albis; testudinibus caudae superioribus quoque albos maculatis; subtus dilutior, stria rictali nigra. (Descr. exempl. ex Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

**Hab.** NORTH AMERICA, Western United States, Michigan¹, and eastwards to the great lakes, New York, and Canada.—MEXICO (Mann ⁸), Monte Alto (Sumichrast ⁹), Orizaba (Sallé ⁷).

This well-marked species was divided into two races by the authors of the 'History of North-American Birds,' the southern and Mexican form being called "montana." This attempted separation has since been given up as untenable. Moreover, in the same work *C. vespertinus* is said to be found in Guatemala upon Salvin's authority; but some mistake has been made here, the only *Cocothraustes* found in that country that we have any knowledge of is *C. abeillæi*.

*C. vespertinus* cannot be called a common bird in Mexico, though skins of it not unfrequently occur in collections from that country. Sumichrast knew little of this species; he speaks of it as a probable inhabitant of the alpine region of Vera Cruz, and as having met with it in May 1857 in the pine-woods of Monte Alto, about twelve leagues from Mexico ⁹. Other writers merely record its presence within the limits of the republic.

In the United States *C. vespertinus* is much better known, though always observed with interest. An excellent biography has been given of it from the pen of Dr. Conues ⁴; Brewer's account of the history of the species is also very full ⁴.

In 1884 its nest and eggs still remained undiscovered ⁶.

2. Cocothraustes abeillæi.