diversity of plumage shown in individuals from Arizona it seems probable that they are due to the mingling of the more typical forms of *C. mexicana* and *C. psaltria*. This being so, we are not disposed to disturb the status of the Mexican and Central American bird with which at present we have to deal, and which we therefore continue to call *C. mexicana*.

In Mexico *C. mexicana* is a very abundant species, being distributed over the whole of the temperate portion of the country; but it is also found in the more tropical districts, as both Grayson and Forrer observed it in the Tres Marias Islands, and Mr. Gaumer in Northern Yucatan. Moreover, it occurs on the line of the Panama railway in extreme tropical heat. In Guatemala it is also a very common bird, and in the neighbourhood of Dueñas was frequently to be observed feeding on the fruit of a species of wild *Ficus*.

**SYCALIS.**


In 1872 Mr. Sclater wrote a synopsis of this genus in which he recognized nine species, and to which a tenth may be added in *S. citrina* of Pelzeln, which has since become known to us through specimens collected by Mr. Whitely in Guiana. Nine of these species are diffused over the whole of South America, the tenth is *Sycalis chrysops* of our country, as yet only known from Southern Mexico and Guatemala. In South America *Sycalis* has no very near allies, but it is undoubtedly closely related to *Orithagra* of Africa.

*S. chrysops* has a stout bill and arched culmen, the tommia of the maxilla is rather abruptly curved towards the base, the nostrils are at the inferior extremity of the nasal fossa, and are bordered above by a membrane; the feet are stout, the toes and claws, especially the hind claw, are long and slender; the wings are short, the first four quills forming the point; the secondaries are long, reaching to within 0·4 inch of the tip of the wing; the tail is moderate and nearly even.

1. *Sycalis chrysops*.


Supra brunnescens nigricante-fusco striato; uropygio olivaceo, alis et cauda fuscis sordide olivaceo limbatis; loris, regione oculari et corpore subitus flavis, ventre medio albicante, hypochondriis fulvis; rostro fusco, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 4·2, alae 2·5, cauda 1·7, rostri a rictu 0·35, tarsi 0·65. (Descr. exempl. ex Dueñas, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, temperate region of Orizaba (*Sumichrast*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*O. S.*).

This little *Sycalis* is evidently closely allied to *S. luteola*, a variable and widely diffused species of South America, its small size and its isolated habitat being probably its only definite characters. The bird is exceedingly rare, and we are perhaps