1. Eucorystes wagleri.


Saturata brunneo-castaneus, crista verticali elongata ejusdem coloris; intersecpulio, alis extus, abdomen medio et subalaribus chalybeo-nigris; cauda flava, rectricibus utrinque extimis in pignonio externo et duabus medius omnino, migrancibus; rostro flavico-fusco-griseo, pedibus nigris. Long. tota 14^0, alae 8^1, caudae 5^2 (restr. med. 4^8), rostri a rictu 2^2, tarsi 1^5.

♀ mari similis, sed molto minor, intersecpulio et abdomen medio magis castaneis. Long. tota 10^5, alae 5^6, caudae 3^8 (restr. med. 3^6), rostri a rictu 1^6, tarsi 1^2. (Descr. maris et feminæ ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ MEXICO (Sallé^3), Cerra de la Defensa (Sumichrast^18); GUATEMALA, Cahabon (Skinner^4), Lanquin (O. S.^11), Choctum (O. S. & F. D. G.^21); HONDURAS, Chilomo (Leyland^9), San Pedro (G. M. Whiteley^6); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt^12); COSTA RICA (v. Frantzius^16, 17), San José, Turrialba, San Carlos (Carmiol^16), La Palma (Nutting^19), Tucurrique (Arcé^21); PANAMA, Chitra^14, Calobre^14, Santa Fé^13 (Arcé), line of railway (M'Leannan^5, 15), Truando, Nercua (Wood^2).—COLOMBIA^7; WESTERN ECUADOR.

_Eucorystes wagleri_ is one of the most characteristic species of a large portion of the hot forest-region of Southern Mexico and Central America, and thence southwards to Western Ecuador^21, and as far as Piura^21, within the confines of Western Peru, close to the limit of the forest-region of that part of the coast. It lives in colonies, often numbering several hundred individuals; these frequent some large isolated tree often by a road-side or near a village in some clearing. The upper branches of a tree thus situated are densely hung with their curious closely-woven purse-like nests, which are suspended to the ends of the boughs. Whether the nests are occupied all the year round we are not able to say, but the birds certainly frequent them when incubation and the rearing the young is in progress. A pine-tree near Lanquin, in Guatemala, was observed by Salvin, in March 1860, to be hung with nests about which the birds were busying themselves. In hopes of finding some eggs he had the tree cut down, but the nests were empty^11. Mr. Nutting speaks of a large colony frequenting a dead tree on the road from Punta Arenas to San José in Costa Rica; he observed the birds to get inside their nests and shake them violently, so as to produce a rattling sound. He was unable to ascertain the object of this curious performance^19.

Salmon obtained eggs of this species at Pocune, in the valley of the Cauca, Colombia. They are pale greenish white with sepia spots of various sizes^7.

Reverting to the range of this species it must be remarked that though common in