cauda cyanæ nigro obsolete transvittata; subitus caerulea; tibii et subalaribus nigricantibus; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. totæ 10'-0, alæ 5'-7, caudæ 5'-0, rostri a rictu 1'-4, tarsi 1'-6. (Descr. maris ex Ciudad, Durango, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Central Rocky Mountains from Canada southwards.—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango (Forrer).

According to American authors this is a form of Cyanocitta stelleri, ranging through the central Rocky Mountains to New Mexico and Southern Arizona, and, as we now see, to the Sierra Madre in the State of Durango. From C. stelleri itself it may readily be distinguished by the white spots above and below the eye, and it is the only one of the northern forms that possesses this feature, though it is shared by both the species which follow. C. macrolopha is a resident species wherever it is found, living chiefly in the pine-woods, up to an elevation of about 10,000 feet. Mr. Ridgway found its nest in the Wahsatch Mountains in a small fir-tree on the edge of a wood; it was constructed of coarse strong sticks, rudely put together, and upon these a thick plastering of mud of uniform concave shape is added, the lining being of fine wiry roots. The eggs are of a light sea-green ground-colour, somewhat sparingly and finely spotted with olive-brown and, lighter markings of violet or purple-brown.

2. Cyanocitta diademata.


Cyanocitta stelleri diademata, Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1886, p. 152.

Precedenti similis, dorso medio cyanæ tincto, dorso imo et supracaudulis intense cyanæs, forsan distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO, Zacatecas, valley of Mexico (White), Hacienda de San Pedro, State of Puebla (Perez), Orizaba (Sallé).

Mr. Sharpe, in the third volume of his Catalogue of Birds, in treating of these Jays seems not to have appreciated the differences between C. diademata and C. coronata, for his description of the former is clearly based upon a specimen of the latter, as his reference to the colour of the crest shows, and from the notes appended to his account of the two birds it appears that he was of opinion that the blackness of the crest is probably a characteristic of the female or young bird. Under these circumstances we are unable to refer Mr. Sharpe’s names to their proper place with any certainty. We use the names precisely in the sense of Bonaparte, and we think there can be no doubt whatever that the name C. diademata refers to the black-crested bird, and C. coronata of both Bonaparte and Swainson to that with the blue crest. That the colour of the crest is due to sex or age we do not believe, for with a familiar acquaintance with C. coronata in Guatemala we never met with a black-crested bird, and we have a young specimen before us in its first plumage in which the crest is distinctly blue. We have