C. pumilo is a very local species in Guatemala, and it was only in the forests of the Volcan de Fuego, lying at an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet, that we found it in any numbers: here it frequented the oak-forests in small flocks of five or six individuals, its habits resembling those of its congeners. We never saw it in a living state in the department of Vera Paz; but in a collection made near San Pedro Carcha we noticed a specimen, and there is an example in the British Museum said to have come from Coban.

The exact origin of Strickland's type has not been recorded; but as it was sent him by Constancia, who lived in Antigua, it was probably obtained in the vicinity of that town, very likely on the volcano itself.

8. Cyanolyca argenticula. (Cyanocitta argenticula, Tab. XXXIV.)
♀ capite cum cervicis nigris; guttura medio et superciliiis elongatis (in medio occipitis junctis) caeruleo-albis; corpore reliquo cyaneocele-nigro; alis et cauda extus cyaneis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 10·5, alae 4·7, caudae 5·2, tarsi 1·4, rostri a rictu 1·25. (Descr. exempl. typ. ex Talamanca, Costa Rica, U. S. Nat. Mus.)

Hab. Costa Rica (Boucard), Talamanca (J. Cooper 1).

Our description and figure of this beautiful species were taken from the typical specimen described by Mr. Lawrence, which was kindly lent us by the authorities of the United-States National Museum. We have no example of it ourselves, and the only other one we are acquainted with is in the possession of M. Boucard. Mr. Lawrence, in his description, compares it with C. ornata, C. nana, and C. pumilo, but we are inclined to think that C. pumilo is perhaps its nearest ally; there can be no doubt, however, but that the species is a very isolated one. The type was obtained during Professor Gabb's expedition to the district of Talamancas, Costa Rica, a little-frequented portion of that country lying on the eastern face of the cordillera.

XANTHURA.

Xanthura, Bonaparte, Cons. Av. i. p. 380 (1850); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 128 (sect. a).

We restrict this generic name to the group of Jays in which green and yellow are the predominating colours, which thus forms a natural group containing four fairly marked species. The one having the widest range as well as being most distinct in its characters is X. inca, a species known to Buffon. This bird is found on the slopes of the Andes, from Bolivia to Western Colombia; a second species is found in the interior of Colombia; a third in Venezuela; the fourth is that of our country, which spreads from the valley of the Rio Grande to Honduras. Curiously enough no member of this group of Jays is found in the southern section of our country. In the formation