that it never makes a nest of its own, but invariably lays its eggs in those belonging to other birds.

2. Psilorhinus mexicanus.


Psilorhinus cyanogenys, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 140, t. 9 ı.

Precedenti similis, sed corpore subtus a pectore usque ad erissum albidos, caudae quoque rectricibus omnibus, prater duas medias, albo late terminatis. Long. tota 16-0, alae 7-9, caudae rect. med. 7-8, rect. lat. 5-8, rostri a ricta 1-7, tarsi 1-9. (Descr. exempl. ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. Mexico ı, Tamaulipas (fide Rüppell ı), Boquillo and China in Nuevo Leon (Couch ı), Mirador ıı, Northern Yucatan (Gaumer); British Honduras, Belize (Leyland ıı); Guatemala, Yzabal, Quiriguia ıı, Iguana ıı, Telemen, Choctum (O. S. & F. D. G.); Honduras, Taulevi (Taylor ıı), Omoa (Leyland ıı), San Pedro (G. M. Whitely ıı); Nicaragua, Pearl Cay Lagoon (Wickham ıı); Costa Rica ıı, Turrialba ıı, Potrero Cerrado ıı, Nicoya ıı (v. Frantzius).

Psilorhinus mexicanus was described by Rüppell from a specimen said to have been obtained in the State of Tamaulipas, and it appears that similar birds were met with by Lieut. Couch in the State of Nuevo Leon, and others at Mirador and in other parts of Mexico. It occurs also in Northern Yucatan, where Mr. Gaumer says that it is very common in the great forests, but is shy, living in flocks of twenty or more.

In Guatemala we met with it in abundance in the lower heavily-forested portions of the Motagua valley, and also in that of the Polochic, both at Yzabal and Telemen, and can confirm the description of its habits given by other writers, both as to its associating in flocks and as to its extreme noisiness.

Both Leyland and Mr. Taylor speak of it as common in Honduras, but neither of them brought home specimens. Mr. Wickham's example, which formed the type of P. cyanogenys, was obtained on the shores of the Pearl Cay Lagoon, on the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua. South of Nicaragua its range includes the Pacific side of the continent, being found in Costa Rica, on the shores of the Gulf of Nicoya, as well as on the eastern slope of the mountains.

Regarding P. cyanogenys of Sharpe, we have little hesitation in placing it here; the plumage of the type in the British Museum is in exceedingly faded and worn condition, and this has brought into prominence the malar spots, which are always present in