each carefully marked, and which show no sign of immaturity, the female has the frontal and crest-feathers tipped with white and those of the male with blue. As in the other species of Calocitta there certainly seems to be a sexual difference in the markings of the head, we are inclined to think that the sexes can be distinguished by their markings in this species; on the other hand is Grayson’s positive statement that they are alike, so that further observations are desirable to clear up this point.

Grayson says that after the month of September the Urracas (C. colliei), in families of seven or eight, will almost invariably be found with the small flocks of Double-crested Orioles (Cassicus melaniocerus), with whom they continue all the winter till the breeding-season arrives. They follow the Orioles through all their peregrinations in the woods, in order to share a part of the various beetles, grasshoppers, and other insects and their larvæ, which the more active Orioles are better fitted to uncover from their hiding-places in the bark and leaves of trees. They thus pass the time hunting amicably together, the Orioles seeming to be satisfied with their society, and at the same time the ever vigilant Urracas, being on the alert, give timely warning of danger.

The Urraca Jay builds its nest in May; it is composed of rough thorny sticks, and lined with moss or fibres of roots and grass; it is about as large as that of the Magpie, and, like that bird, a great deal of caution is observed in locating it in some inaccessible thorny tree.

It is an inhabitant of Western Mexico, generally met with in the thick and virgin forests of the tierra caliente, near the Pacific coast.

2. Calocitta formosa.


*Pica bullocki*, Wagl. Syst. Av. fol. 21, p. 6 11.


* Cyanurus gubernatrix*, Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 113 16.

Cæruleo-grisæa; pileo postico et nucha azureis; alis extus azureo-limbatis; loris, capitis lateribus et guttur albis undique nigro marginatis; crista elongata nigra, plumarum longissimarum dimidio basali griseo; corpore subitus albo; cauda supra cyanea subitus nigra, rectricibus utrinque quatuor albo late terminatis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 24-0, alae 7-4, caudae rectr. med. 13-0, rectr. lat. 5-0, rostri a rictu 1-6, tarsi 1-7. (Deser. maris ex Oaxaca, Mexico. Mus. Brit.)

♀ mari similis, sed cæstæ plumis elongatis omnino nigris, nucha nigra, pileo postico tantum cæruleo lavato.

*Hab. Mexico* 11 13, Temascaltepec (*Bullock* 1), Manzanilla Bay, Rio de Ameria (*Xantus* 9),