1. Otocorys chrysolaema.

*Eremophilia cornuta*, Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 140 11.  

Supra sordide fusca, plumis singulis medialiter obscure rufous; vertice postico, nucha et cervice postica cum uropygio striato rosaeo-cinnamomeis; vertice antico, loris, genis et pectore nigerrimis; fronte, superciliiis, regione parotica et gula flavia; corpore reliquo subitus albo; alis fuscis, pallide fusco limbatis, texturibus minoribus rosaeo-cinnamomeis; cauda migrante, rectricibus utrinque externis in pugiono externo albis, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscoscenbibus; rostro nigro, mandibula infra ad basim albicans; pedibus obscure corylinis. Long. tota 6-0, alae 4-0, caudae 2-8, rostris a recta 0-6, tarsi 0-7. (Descr. exempl. ex Mexico. Ms. nostr.)

Av. juv. capite nect nigro nect flavo ornato, vertice omnino fusce striato.

**Hab.** NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico, Arizona 9. — MEXICO 10 11 (Doppe 13, Sallé 2), Mazatlan (Grayson 47), Guanajuato (Dugès 12), Tonila 6, valley of Mexico (White 5), Tacubaya (le Strange), Oaxaca (Boucard 3), San Mateo (Sumichrast 8).

The North-American Shore-Lark (*Otocorys alpestris*) has recently 9 been carefully examined by Mr. W. H. Henshaw, and divided into no less than nine races or subspecies, of which the Mexican bird is one, and this he calls *Otocorys alpestris chrysolaema*, with the following definition:—“Length of wing 3-98, tail 2-91, bill 0-83, tarsus 0-46. Much deeper in colour than arenicolor (i. e. the bird of the Great Basin of the United States and Rocky Mountains). Nape &c. deep pinkish rufous; throat deep yellow, but breast always white.—Habitat: Mexico, possibly across the border into Southern Arizona and New Mexico.”

Without attempting to examine the whole question of the variation of these birds, for which we have not nearly sufficient materials, we can hardly be wrong in using Wagler’s name *chrysolaema* for the Mexican bird. Whether it is really definitely separable from those found on the frontier States must remain an open question so far as we are concerned; but we may remark that the small size, as compared with Northern birds, the bright yellow of the throat, and the clear pinkish colour of the nape and hind neck, seem to distinguish the race of the Mexican highlands.

*Otocorys peregrina* of the highlands of Colombia, though separated by Mr. Sclater, has often been considered to be identical with *O. chrysolaema*, but we think we can trace sufficient differences to justify its being kept separate. Comparing adult males,