

savannas and wooded hollows, but soon a broad, rapid stream was crossed, and entrance was made into the dense forest, through which a road had to be cut, but further on the trees were lofty with huge buttresses at the base, and the undergrowth was not very thick. It was nearly dark when the river, flowing from the lake, was reached and the canoes launched. The current was slight, the water deep and still, and the banks were covered with high trees and dense forests, every bush and bough was alive with fire-flies, and the cries of night-hawks, coupled with the croaking of innumerable frogs, made no inconsiderable noise. The wind was ahead and occasionally so strong that the travellers were unable to proceed until it lulled, but at dawn they had completed twelve miles and had reached their destination. Two days were spent at Agua Azul, so called from the colour of the deep spring which rises near the 'hacienda' and flows into the lake. Numerous interesting birds were seen among the reeds and alligators (*Crocodilus americanus*) were not uncommon, while every tree and blade of grass swarmed with 'garrapatas.' Leaving the lake, which was surrounded by high mountains, the journey was made principally over savannas and open ground to the town of Yojoa, and *viâ* Potrerillos to the Atlantic. In the forest the route lay for miles through vistas of palm trees and bamboos, which shaded the path with their feathery branches, but unfortunately prevented the deep mud-holes from drying up. After leaving San Pedro, where brown monkeys with white faces were seen, a high range of mountains was crossed and Omoa reached on February 14th.

G. C. Taylor enumerates one hundred species of birds, and G. M. Whitely subsequently sent us a collection of 135 species from the same country. These were named by Salvin and a list of them published in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1870, pp. 835-839. Whitely's skins (520) were obtained in 1869 in the vicinity of Puerto Caballo (Cortes)\*, Julian, Medina, and San Pedro. The three last named places are situated in the low forest-lands on the Chamelicon River; San Pedro, the farthest inland, is not more than 30 miles from Puerto Caballo, now the Atlantic terminus of an incompleated inter-oceanic railway.

After examining the collection carefully, it became apparent that the Ornithology of this part of Honduras scarcely differs from that of the thoroughly explored lowlands of Vera Paz.

## GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is coterminous on the north and west with Mexico, the flat low lying peninsula of Yucatan extends to the north-east, British Honduras, the Caribbean Sea, and the Republics of Honduras and Salvador are on the east and south-east, while on the south-west lies the Pacific Ocean. The greater part of the country is

\* Often confused with Puerto Cabello in Venezuela.