

pods of vanilla, and a Jaguar's skin before her for sale—the choicest products of the forest surrounding her husband's rancho. Stories are told of Jaguars attacking natives, which may in some cases be true; but truth and fiction are so hopelessly mingled that it were best to withhold credence in most cases. The height to which the Jaguar ascends in the mountains of Guatemala is not easy to decide; but where the mountain forests are continuous with the low-lying woods of the hotter parts it is probable that this animal ascends to a considerable height, say to 6000 to 8000 feet. This would depend upon local circumstances, such as the existence of a cattle-farm or other similar attraction. Still Tapirs are found at this elevation, and Jaguars may follow them.

2. *Felis pardalis*.

Felis pardalis, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 62 (1766, descr. orig.)¹; Baird, Rep. U.S. Mex. Bound. Surv. ii., Mamm. p. 8²; Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. 1, p. 280³; Allen, Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. ii. p. 322⁴; Elliot, Mon. Felidæ, pt. iii.⁵

Leopardus pardalis, Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 51⁶.

Leopardus pictus et *L. griseus*, Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. x. p. 260 (1842, descr. orig.)⁷.

Tlacoozelotl, *Tlalocelotl*, *Catus Pardus*, *Mexicanus*, Hernandez, Rer. Med. Nov. Hisp. p. 512⁸.

Manigordo of Costa-Ricans³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, from Arkansas southwards⁵.—MEXICO (*Baird*²), Matamoras, Mirador, Tehuantepec (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*⁴); GUATEMALA, Vera Paz (*Godman & Salvin, Mus. Brit.*); HONDURAS (*Leyland*⁶); NICARAGUA (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Frantzius*³; *U.S. Nat. Mus.*⁴); PANAMA.—SOUTH AMERICA to Patagonia⁵.

The Ocelot, perhaps the most beautiful of the Cat tribe, is also one of the most variable in its markings, hardly any two specimens being exactly alike. It has consequently been broken up into several species; but the variations appear to be really only individual peculiarities, and to be quite unconnected with geographical distribution. *F. picta* of Gray⁷, beautifully figured by Mr. Wolf in the first series of the 'Zoological Sketches,' is a large dark variety with the rosettes of the flanks well separated and defined, while *F. grisea*⁷ is very pale and grey in ground-colour. Of the latter there are several Guatemalan skins in the British Museum, which show much variety in their markings. These variations are well shown in Mr. Wolf's fine plate in Mr. Elliot's Monograph⁵. Mr. Allen has shown that, as in many other southern types of North-American Mammals, the Ocelot diminishes considerably in size towards the northern limits of its range.

The range of the Ocelot is not less extensive than that of the Jaguar, finding its northern limit in Arkansas, and extending southwards to Paraguay, and, according to Mr. Elliot, to Patagonia⁵. It occurs throughout Central America, and, though not included in Dr. Dugès's list, extends throughout Mexico to the South-western United