

Sumichrast, who obtained specimens in the Sierra Madre near Zapotitlan⁵. During his previous residence near Orizaba the same gentleman also met with it, and sent several specimens to the Smithsonian Institution³; he says that it has nearly the same range as *C. melpomene*⁴. These and others obtained by Mr. le Strange in the neighbourhood of Mexico itself show that the species is not one peculiar to Western Mexico, as Mr. Sclater at first supposed^{1 2}. Its range, however, seems to be very limited, as it has not as yet been noticed out of the highlands of Southern Mexico.

The faint spots on the throat and chest render *C. occidentalis* easily distinguishable from *C. melpomene*, and, indeed, from all its congeners.

5. *Catharus fuscater*.

Myioturdus fuscater, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1845, p. 341¹.

Catharus fuscater, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 324²; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 132³, 1870, p. 180⁴; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 90⁵.

Supra schistaceo-niger, pileo fere nigro; subtus griseo-fuscus, abdomine medio albo; rostro et pedibus auriaciis. Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 3, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 1·3. (Descr. maris ex Cordillera de Tolé in Statu Panamensi. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Cervantes (*v. Frantzius*⁵); PANAMA, Cordillera de Tolé (*Arcé*³), Calovevora and Cordillera del Chucu (*Arcé*⁴).—COLOMBIA¹; ECUADOR².

This, the oldest known member of the genus, was not referred to its proper position until Mr. Sclater removed it from the Formicariidæ (where it had been placed by its describer Lafresnaye¹), and classed it among the Turdidæ in the genus *Catharus*².

Its range, though wide, is not so extensive as that of its congener *C. dryas*; still it is found from Ecuador to Costa Rica, specimens from which places, as well as from the State of Panama, show no differences that we can trace.

Though not so rare as most other *Cathari*, it cannot be said to be a common species. More specimens have been sent us from the mountainous parts of Panama than from elsewhere.

A Costa-Rican example was compared by Mr. Lawrence with Lafresnaye's type at Boston, and certain differences described⁵, notably the colour of the maxilla and the yellowish tinge of the abdomen in the Costa-Rica bird. The variation in the colour of the bill, we believe, is due entirely to age, and the tint of the abdomen to the freshness of the specimen, the ochre tint of this part in *C. dryas* being very evanescent. The blackness of the back is a sexual difference in species of this section of the genus.

The nearly uniform blackness of the whole of the upper plumage distinguishes *C. fuscater* from all other Central-American *Cathari*.