

(*Delattre*³), Teleman (*O. S. & F. D. G.*⁶); COSTA RICA, Tucuriqui (*Arcé*^{7 9}); PANAMA, Calovevora, Cordillera del Chucu (*Arcé*⁸).

This well-marked species is one of the older-known members of the genus, having been discovered near Jalapa by M. Sallé, whose specimens were described by Bonaparte¹. Though of wide range, but few examples have come under our notice; nor did we ever actually meet with it ourselves in Guatemala, though one was secured for us by a native collector sent by us to explore the valley of the Polochic river. At no point of its range is it common, judging from the single specimens that have reached us in collections from various points. *C. mexicanus* can at once be recognized by its black head contrasting with the olive-brown back. In some specimens the cheeks and chest are nearly pure grey and the head deep black; in others these parts have an olivaceous tinge: the former we take to be male specimens, the latter female, though Arcé's dissected skins are marked the reverse.

9. *Catharus dryas*. (Tab. II. fig. 2.)

Malacocichla dryas, Gould, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 285, t. 75¹; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 7².

Catharus dryas, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 324³; Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 69⁴; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 10⁵.

Malacocichla maculata, Scl. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 64⁶.

Catharus maculatus, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 324⁷; Cat. Am. B. p. 1⁸.

Supra olivaceo-fuscus, pileo et capitis lateribus nigerrimis; subtus ochraceus, pectore toto fusco maculato; rostro et pedibus flavis. Long. tota 7.0, alæ 3.9, caudæ 3.0, rostri a rictu 0.85, tarsi 1.35. (Descr. maris ex V. de Agua, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹), Teleman (*O. S. & F. D. G.*⁵), Volcan de Agua above San Diego (*O. S.*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR^{6 8}; BOLIVIA.

We have hitherto considered the species described by Mr. Sclater as *C. maculatus* to be distinct from *C. dryas*; but the acquisition of additional specimens both from South and Central America has enabled us to make further comparison, with the result that we can no longer discriminate two species. It is true that freshly-killed specimens are as brightly coloured as Gould's plate¹; but experience has shown that the yellow of the under surface rapidly fades with exposure; and this being the case, one of the chief differences relied upon fails to differentiate the two species. The difference of the colour of the back is sexual, females being more olivaceous than males.

It is somewhat singular that in Central America this species has hitherto only been observed in Guatemala. Its presence in other parts doubtless remains to be discovered. For a long time we were accustomed to look upon *C. dryas* as one of the rarest of Guatemalan birds; and until Salvin's last journey only three specimens had come under our notice. Two of these were from Vera Paz, one of them having been shot in the valley of the Rio Polochic near Teleman. The precise origin of the other, the type, now in the British Museum, is not known.