

When staying at Dueñas in the autumn of 1873, Salvin's Indian hunters occasionally brought specimens from the forests of the slopes of the Volcan de Agua, above the village of San Diego, and from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. In this way more than a dozen specimens were acquired, amongst which was only one female. The bill, eyelids, tarsi, and toes of the fresh bird are orange, and the under plumage of a rich tint not seen in older skins.

In South America the range of *C. dryas* is extensive. It occurs, though rarely, in Bogotá collections. Fraser obtained it at Chillanes and Pallatanga, in Ecuador<sup>8</sup>; and the birds described by Mr. Sclater as *C. maculatus* came from the valley of the Rio Napo<sup>6</sup>. Mr. Buckley has also sent us a skin from Baisa in the same Republic. To Mr. Buckley, also, we are indebted for a skin from Bolivia.

## TURDUS.

*Turdus*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 291 (1766) (partim).

Seventeen species of *Turdus* are found within the limits of Central America; of these, eight are northern species, several of which visit the country only during the winter months. The resident species are variously distributed, some having a range almost coextensive with the limits of the subregion. Others are much more restricted in their domicile; and amongst these the species inhabiting the higher ranges of mountains and the pine-clad summits of the volcanoes are specially to be noted. Nearly every large section of the country has one or more Thrushes peculiar to it: thus in Mexico we find on the shores of the Pacific, from Mazatlan to Tehuantepec, *T. flavirostris*, and in the pine-forests of the interior *T. pinicola*. In the highlands of Guatemala *T. rufitorques* is found; Mexico and Guatemala have *T. infuscatus* in common, a true Blackbird, very closely allied to the European species, of which a second representative is found in the Andes, in Venezuela, and in the island of Tobago; Costa Rica has two peculiar species in *T. plebeius* and *T. nigrescens*; and Costa Rica and the State of Panama share *T. obsoletus*. The resident species of wide range are *T. tristis* and *T. grayi*. The former of these extends from Southern Mexico almost to the line of the Panama Railway; the latter, with a wider northern extension, also passes still further to the southward.

Concerning the seven species constituting Prof. Baird's subgenus *Hylocichla*, we are in some doubt how far to admit the claims of all of them to rank as separate species, especially as it has been strongly urged by American writers that links are not wanting connecting some of them together. Without going into a discussion of these claims, we may remark that our chief object in treating *Turdus ustulatus* and *T. aliciae* as distinct from *T. swainsoni*, and *T. auduboni* as distinct from *T. pallasi*, is to give prominence to the peculiarities of their geographical distribution in the winter season—points which have considerable significance when the value of slight modifications of colour or size is attempted to be estimated.