

Turdus (Hylocichla) swainsoni, Coues, B. Col. Vall. i. p. 34¹⁰.

Turdus minor, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 809 (partim); Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 212(?)¹¹.

Turdus minimus, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 5¹²; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 7¹³.

Supra cinnamomeo-brunneus unicolor; subtus albus, gula, genis et pectore fulvescenti lavatis; cervice antico, pectore et hypochondriis brunneo crebro maculatis; rostro corneo, mandibulae basi et pedibus pallide corylinis. Long. tota 7.0, alae 3.9, caudae 2.8, rostri a rictu 0.8, tarsi 1.1. (Descr. exempl. ex Paraiso, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. N. AMERICA, Eastern States, westwards to Humboldt Mountains, north to Slave Lake and Fort Yukon⁸.—MEXICO (?), Orizaba (*Botteri*⁴) (?), Tapana, Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*⁷) (?); GUATEMALA, Coban (*Sarg* fide v. *Berlepsch*); COSTA RICA, Barranca, Frailes, and Cervantes (*Carmirol*⁶), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*McLeannan*¹³), Paraiso (*Hughes*).—COLOMBIA¹²; ECUADOR⁴; PERU³; CUBA⁹.

Though this Thrush was known to Latham¹ and Pennant² and other early writers, no name was applied to it that is admissible until Dr. Cabanis, in 1845, bestowed upon it that of *Turdus swainsoni*³, under which it is now universally known. The history of the early nomenclature of this bird is fully given by Dr. Coues in his 'History of the Hylocichlae,' and in the synonymy of the species¹⁰. A full account of *T. swainsoni* and its close ally *T. ustulatus* will also be found in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.

Putting aside *T. aliciae* for the present, and considering the relationship subsisting between the eastern and western forms of this bird, we find points in their winter distribution that are of considerable interest. Hitherto we have been in the habit of ascribing the winter visitant to Guatemala to the eastern bird, *T. swainsoni*; but the acquisition of a larger series and a reexamination of the question shows that by far the larger portion of them are of the western form, *T. ustulatus*. Still the true *T. swainsoni* does occur in Guatemala, as Count v. Berlepsch assures us he has a specimen from Coban that is undoubtedly of that race. Passing further south, we find that in Costa Rica the true *T. swainsoni* seems to be exclusively found. Beyond Costa Rica we have been unable to trace *T. ustulatus* at all, every specimen from Panama and South America belonging to the *T. swainsoni* form. We are left in some uncertainty as regards the Mexican bird. *T. ustulatus* has undoubtedly been recognized in the Tres Marias Islands; but a bird from Orizaba, and others from Tehuantepec, have been ascribed to *T. swainsoni*, a race we should not expect to find in Mexico at all.

The winter distribution of these two races is almost exactly parallel to that of *Geothlypis philadelphia* and *G. macgillivrayi*, where the eastern bird is absent from Mexico and Guatemala, the western bird being the prevalent species. The two mingle in Costa Rica; and in Panama and further south the eastern form is exclusively found.

4. *Turdus ustulatus*.

Turdus ustulatus, Nutt. Man. i. p. 400 (1840)¹; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 18²; Grayson, P. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 276³; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 266⁴.