

of Arctic Ocean from Labrador to Kodiak <sup>5</sup>.—COSTA RICA, San José (*v. Frantzius*<sup>3</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*<sup>4</sup>).—CUBA <sup>6</sup>; EASTERN ASIA in the north of Kamtschatka.

Concerning the true status of *Turdus aliciae* much controversy has taken place amongst ornithologists of the United States. Prof. Baird was the first to distinguish it from *T. swainsoni*<sup>1</sup>; and its specific distinctness is upheld in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work<sup>5</sup>. Mr. J. A. Allen has considered it to be undistinguishable as a species from *T. swainsoni*, whilst Dr. Coues, in his most recent work<sup>7</sup>, places it as an imperfectly segregated race of *T. swainsoni*, and ranks it in the same category with *T. ustulatus*. These naturalists have all had many times over the amount of materials at their disposal for arriving at their conclusions than we have; so that we do not feel in a position to give a decided opinion on so delicate a point; but the skins before us, so far as they go, conform to the differences pointed out by the original describer, and we have no difficulty in assigning our single Central-American specimen to its right position.

This skin, from the Volcan de Chiriqui, and another from Costa Rica are all that have hitherto been obtained in Central America; so that that country can hardly be looked upon as the usual winter quarters of the race. What becomes of the birds at this season, which in summer swarm on the shores of the Arctic Ocean to breed, is a matter that is not yet known. *T. aliciae* is stated to have once visited Cuba<sup>6</sup>; and it is said to be found on the mainland of South America; but on the latter point we have no evidence of our own to bring forward. A full history of *T. aliciae* is given in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work<sup>5</sup>.

c. *Cauda rufescente, dorso haud concolori.*

## 6. *Turdus pallasi.*

*Turdus pallasi*, Cab. Arch. f. Naturg. xiii. p. 205<sup>1</sup>; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1860, p. 272<sup>2</sup>; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 14<sup>3</sup>; Baird, Brew. & Ridgw. N. Am. B. i. p. 18<sup>4</sup>.

*Turdus (Hylocichla) pallasi*, Coues, B. Col. Vall. i. p. 20<sup>5</sup>.

Supra brunnescenti-fuscus, uropygio et cauda rufescentibus; subtus albus, linea rictali et maculis pectoralibus distinctis fusco-nigris; rostro corylino, mandibulae basi flavo, pedibus flavis. Long. tota 6·3, alae 3·5, caudae 2·65, rostri a rictu ·8, tarsi 1·2. (Descr. exempl. ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* N. AMERICA, Eastern States<sup>4</sup>.—GUATEMALA, Coban (*O. S.*<sup>2</sup>).

The true *Turdus pallasi*, the small Rufous-tailed Thrush of the eastern States, can, so far as we know at present, only claim a place in the Central-American fauna from the fact of a specimen of it having been obtained near Coban, Vera Paz, in November 1859. This agrees accurately with examples from the vicinity of Washington with which we have compared it. It is decidedly smaller than the resident Mexican and Rocky-Mountain race *T. auduboni*, but larger than the western race usually called *T. nanus*.