

10. *Turdus grayi*.

Turdus grayi, Bp. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 118¹; Scl. 1859, pp. 362², 370³; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 5⁴; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 60⁵; Scl. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 172⁶; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 344⁷, 1870, p. 836⁸; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 132⁹, 1870, p. 180¹⁰; Ibis, 1866, p. 202¹¹, 1872, p. 314¹²; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 26¹³; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 175¹⁴, ix. pp. 91¹⁵, 199¹⁶; Grayson, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 266¹⁷; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 11¹⁸; Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 276¹⁹; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 543²⁰; v. Frantzius, J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 290²¹.

Turdus tristis, Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294²² (nec Swains.).

Turdus casius, Bp. Compt. Rend. xli. p. 657²³; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 326²⁴.

Turdus helvolus, Licht. Preis-Verz. Mex. Vög. (1830), cf. J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 57²⁵ (descr. nulla).

Supra ochraceo-fuscus unicolor; subtus cinnamomeus, gutture striolis fuscis notato; subalaribus læte cervinis; rostro fusco, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 9, alæ 5, caudæ 4.2, rostri a rictu 1.1, tarsi 1.3. (Descr. exempl. ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. supra dorsi plumis medialiter stricte cervinis, tectricibus alarum cervino terminatis; subtus plumis omnibus fusco transfasciatis. (Descr. maris juv. ex Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Tepic and Tres Marias Islands (*Grayson*^{17 19}), Cordova (*Sallé*²²), Jalapa (*Deppe*, *Mus. Berol.*²⁵; *de Oca*²), Choapam and Villa Alta (*Boucard*³), State of Vera Cruz (*Sumichrast*²⁰), Mirador (*Sartorius*¹³), valley of Mexico (*White*⁶, *le Strange*), Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*¹⁸), Merida, Yucatan (*Schott*¹⁶); GUATEMALA¹, Dueñas⁴, Escuintla, Retalhuleu, San Gerónimo⁵, Tactic, Coban (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*⁸); SAN SALVADOR, Acajutla (*J. M. Dow*¹³); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*¹²); COSTA RICA, San José and Barranca (*Carmirol*¹³), Quebrada Honda, Lepanto (*v. Frantzius*²¹), Volcan de Cartago (*Carmirol*); PANAMA, V. de Chiriqui (*Arcé*¹⁰), David (*Hicks*¹²), Chitra and Santa Fé (*Arcé*⁹), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{7 24}), Obispo (*O. S.*).—COLOMBIA.

This well-known Central-American Thrush was first described by Bonaparte from Guatemalan specimens brought from that country by Col. Velasquez¹. It had, however, been previously received in the Berlin Museum from Deppe and Schiede, who had procured examples during their travels in Mexico near Jalapa²⁴. In his list of the birds collected by these travellers, Lichtenstein included this Thrush under the name of *Turdus helveolus*, but gave no description of it.

Turdus grayi is one of the commonest species of Thrush in Mexico and Central America, being found nearly everywhere in the hot and temperate districts from Tepic in the far north-west to Panama, and is a resident species wherever it occurs, except perhaps at the extreme north-western limits of its range. Grayson, to whom we are indebted for our knowledge of this district, says¹⁹ that it is at times abundant in the winter months on the Tres Marias Islands, and that it is frequently found in the "tierra caliente" of the mainland, where he met with it breeding near Tepic in the month of May. He adds that it is gregarious and partially migratory. Prof. Sumichrast, who