

imo et crisso albis, subalaribus læte cervinis; rostro fusco-nigro, pedibus fuscis. Long. tota 9·0, alæ 4·9, caudæ 3·7, rostri a rictu 1·1, tarsi 1·2. (Descr. fem. ex Santa Fé, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

*Juv.* subtus paulo dilutior, pectoris plumis fusco maculatis, tectricibus alarum cervino terminatis. (Descr. av. juv. ex Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* COSTA RICA<sup>6</sup>, Cervantes (*Carmirol*<sup>2</sup>, *M. L. Calleja*<sup>3</sup>), Orosi, Volcan de Poas (*v. Frantzius*<sup>8</sup>); PANAMA<sup>4</sup>, Santa Fé (*Arcé*<sup>5</sup>), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*<sup>1</sup>).

This Thrush, which seems to be the northern form of the South-American *Turdus fumigatus*, and still more nearly allied to the Amazonian *T. haurxwelli*, is distinguishable from both by the whiteness of the feathers of the middle of the abdomen and under tail-coverts, and from the former by its darker upper plumage. It was first described by Mr. Lawrence from a Panama specimen<sup>1</sup>, whence we have also received examples<sup>5</sup>, as well as from the neighbouring State of Costa, Rica<sup>7</sup>, where Dr. v. Frantzius also found it, at Orosi, in February and on the Volcan de Poas in March<sup>8</sup>. At one time we supposed that, as the first specimens received were females, the males would prove to be dark-coloured<sup>5</sup>, as the bird is not unlike the female of the South-American *Turdus serranus*, the male of which is black<sup>7</sup>. Mr. Lawrence, however<sup>2</sup>, has always held to the belief that the sexes do not differ in *T. obsoletus*; and all subsequent specimens received tend to show that he is right in his opinion<sup>7</sup>. The name *obsoletus*, chosen for this Thrush, seems to have been suggested by the presence in the type specimen of spots on the greater wing-coverts, the remains of the immature plumage.

*Turdus obsoletus* appears to be nowhere common, and is confined in its range to the narrow tract of country between Costa Rica and the Isthmus of Darien.

## 12. *Turdus migratorius*. ✓

*Turdus migratorius*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 292<sup>1</sup>; Licht. Preis-Verz. Mex. Vög. (1830), cf. J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 57<sup>2</sup>; ScL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 294<sup>3</sup>, 1858, p. 300<sup>4</sup>, 1859, p. 362<sup>5</sup>, 1864, p. 172<sup>6</sup>; Salv. & ScL. Ibis, 1860, p. 396<sup>7</sup>; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 28<sup>8</sup>; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. p. 543<sup>9</sup>; Merrill, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. i. p. 118<sup>10</sup>.

*Planesticus migratorius*, Gundl. Orn. Cub. p. 58<sup>11</sup>.

*Turdus migratorius*, var. *migratorius*, Baird, Brew. & Ridg. N. Am. B. i. p. 25<sup>12</sup>.

*Turdus (Planesticus) migratorius*, Coues, B. Col. Vall. i. p. 8<sup>13</sup>.

Supra cinerascens, pileo, capitis lateribus et cauda nigricantibus; subtus castaneus, ventre imo et crisso albis, hoc fusco notato; gula alba nigro striolata; periophthalmio albo; rostro flavo apice corneo, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 9·0, alæ 5·0, caudæ 3·7, rostri a rictu 1·1, tarsi 1·25. (Descr. maris ex La Parada, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* N. AMERICA<sup>1 10 12 13</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>2</sup>, Rotosinapam (*Sallé*<sup>3</sup>), La Parada (*Boucard*<sup>4</sup>), Jalapa (*de Oca*<sup>5</sup>), Mountains of Orizaba (*Sumichrast*<sup>9</sup>), Mirador (*Sartorius*<sup>8</sup>), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), valley of Mexico (*White*<sup>6</sup>, *le Strange*); GUATEMALA, Coban (*O. S.*<sup>7</sup>).—CUBA<sup>11</sup>.

The American Robin is a common bird in Mexico, where it is found throughout the