

to the bird until Mr. Sclater described it, in 1859, from specimens obtained near Jalapa, in Mexico, by Señor de Oca, who found a pair on the highland, amongst the pines¹. Other collectors have since met with it in similar localities^{2 3 4}; but it would appear to be a rare species, of very restricted range. It only once came under Prof. Sumichrast's notice, when he found it at Moyoapam⁶, in the pine-woods north of the valley of Orizaba, at a height of about 8400 feet above the sea.

The singular variegated plumage of this species renders it easily distinguishable from all other American species. The only Thrush that at all approaches it in this respect is *Turdus naevius*, a bird which Prof. Baird places in a separate subgenus, *Hesperocichla*, from the rest of the Thrushes, and in which Mr. Seebohm has found characters in common with the Asiatic genus *Geocichla* and also with *Oreocinclla*.

16. *Turdus infuscatus*.

Merula infuscata, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 41¹.

Turdus infuscatus, Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 6²; Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, pp. 334³, 362⁴, 370⁵; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 543⁶.

♂ niger unicolor, rostro et pedibus flavis. Long. tota 8·7, alæ 4·9, caudæ 3·8, rostri a rictu ·95, tarsi 1·15. (Descr. maris ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ brunnescens, subtus dilutior, gutture striato, subalaribus rufis; rostro fusco, pedibus flavis. (Descr. fem. ex Jalapa, Mexico. Mus. P. L. S.)

Juv. brunneus, abdomine dilutiore et fusco maculato, tectricibus alarum fulvo terminatis. (Sp. ex Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*de Oca*^{3 4}), Totontepec (*Boucard*⁵), mountains of Orizaba (*Sumichrast*⁶); GUATEMALA², Coban, ridge above S. Gerónimo, Quezaltenango (*O. S. & F. D. G.*).

Turdus infuscatus was originally described by the late Baron Lafresnaye¹, whose type we have examined, from a Mexican specimen; and several more recent explorers have found it in that country^{4 5}. Prof. Sumichrast gives as its habitat, in the State of Vera Cruz⁶, the temperate and alpine regions, and says that in the lower part of the alpine and the upper and wooded part of the temperate is the favourite resort of this Thrush. He adds that it is quite common in these localities at the foot of the mountains, at elevations of from 4200 to 8400 feet above the sea.

In Guatemala it is by no means a common bird; but we met with it more frequently near Coban, in Vera Paz, than elsewhere. Here it was usually found in the patches of older forest which clothe the summits of the curious conical hills which so abound in this district. A young specimen in our collection most probably came from near Coban, proving that *T. infuscatus* is a resident species, as we also observed it in November and January, a season at which the bird would not be breeding. Our specimens were all obtained near Coban; for, though we observed this Thrush in the forest of the mountain ridge above San Gerónimo, and at Quezaltenango, near enough to