

country to the mountains of Alta Vera Paz, and there ascends to the vicinity of Coban, where it is very common in winter at an altitude of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. In the more southern parts of Guatemala we have only once met with it, a specimen having been obtained on October 22nd, 1873, by an Indian hunter near Barranco Hondo on the slope of the mountains between the Volcanoes of Agua and Fuego at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. Southwards of Honduras we have only two records of it—one from the Blewfields river, and another from the Panama Railway. The last record is not in Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue of Panama birds, but rests on a specimen sent from Frijole Station by M^r Leannan to the Smithsonian Institution.

In Cuba *G. carolinensis* is a common bird in winter¹³.

The habits of the species in the United States are fully given by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, and also by Dr. Coues. In Guatemala, as might be expected, the bird does not sing, but passes a retired life in the second-growth woods and about the edges of clearings. Our specimens were all obtained in the autumn and winter months, between October and February.

MELANOPTILA.

Melanoptila, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 275. (Type *Melanoptila glabrirostris*, Scl.)

A peculiar genus of very restricted range, being only found as yet on the coast of the Gulf of Honduras and the coral islands which line the shore. It is quite probable that its range extends both northwards along the coast of Yucatan and also eastwards to Cape Gracias a Dios, tracts as yet ornithologically unexplored.

The name *glabrirostris*, chosen by Mr. Sclater for the single species, was suggested from no rictal bristles being observed in the specimens he examined. In all of our examples, however, they are fairly well defined.

1. *Melanoptila glabrirostris*. (Tab. III. fig. 2.)

Melanoptila glabrirostris, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 275¹; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 7²; Moore, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 55³; Salv. Ibis, 1864, p. 380⁴; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 55⁵.

Sericeo-purpurascens-nigra, alis et cauda magis chalybeo tinctis; rostro et pedibus nigerrimis. Long. tota 7.5, alae 3.6, caudae 3.5, rostri a rictu 1.0, tarsi 1.15. (Descr. maris ex Half-moon Cay, British Honduras. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Lighthouse and Glover's Reefs (*O. S.*⁴), Corosal (*Roe*); HONDURAS (*Delattre*¹), Omoa (*Leyland*^{1 2 3}).

This interesting species was first described by Mr. Sclater from specimens in the Derby and British Museums, obtained by the French collector Delattre somewhere in Honduras, and from one in his own collection brought home by Mr. Joseph Leyland from the vicinity of Omoa¹. Mr. Leyland was not able to give much information respecting the bird, as only one other individual came under his notice.