

flanks. These points of distinction are not difficult to recognize; and as they appear to be strictly associated with a definite area, the use of a distinct name for the bird seems to be justified. The best accounts of *Harporhynchus longirostris* are those given by Dr. Merrill⁸ and Mr. Sennett¹⁰, who both observed it in considerable numbers on the Texan side of the valley of the Rio Grande, where it is a resident bird. The habits of the species are fully described by these authors in their respective papers.

Several years before Lafresnaye described the bird¹ Deppe met with it at Jalapa; and his specimens are still in the Berlin Museum. Most of the more recent collectors have since met with it in the same district; and Prof. Sumichrast⁶ says that it is quite common in the temperate region in the vicinity of Orizaba, ranging from an elevation of 3300 feet to 6600 feet above the sea. We have no record of the occurrence of the bird in any part of Western Mexico; and its range seems to be strictly confined to the eastern part of the country, from the valley of the Rio Grande on the north to the State of Vera Cruz on the south.

2. *Harporhynchus ocellatus*.

Harporhynchus ocellatus, Scl. P. Z. S. 1862, p. 18, t. iii.¹

Supra fusco-cinereus; alarum tectricibus albo terminatis; caudæ rectricibus, præter quatuor medias, albo stricte terminatis; subtus albus, pectore et hypochondriis maculis rotundatis nigris conspicue notatis; gula et abdomine medio immaculatis; hypochondriis et capitis lateribus paulo rufescenti tinctis; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 11·5, alæ 4·1, caudæ 5·5, rostri a rictu 1·5, tarsi 1·5. (Descr. maris ex Oaxaca, Mexico merid. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Boucard*¹, *Fenochio*).

Of this species hardly any thing is known. It was described from a single male specimen sent by M. Boucard from the neighbourhood of Oaxaca; and from the same district we have received another bird of the same sex from Don A. Fenochio. No account has reached us of its habits. The species is a well-marked one, as Mr. Sclater says¹, the large round black spots on the clear white under surface rendering it easily distinguishable from every known member of the group.

3. *Harporhynchus curvirostris*.

Orpheus curvirostris, Swains. Phil. Mag. new ser. i. p. 369¹.

Toxostoma curvirostre, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 212².

Harporhynchus curvirostris, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 370³; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 45⁴; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 543⁵; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 267⁶; Lawr. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 4, p. 12⁷; Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. iv. p. 4⁸; Merrill, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. i. p. 119⁹.

Turdus deflexus, Licht. Preis-Verz. mex. Vög., cf. J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 57¹⁰.

Pomatorhinus turdinus, Temm. Pl. Col. 441¹¹.

Toxostoma vetula, Wagl. Isis, 1831, p. 528¹².