

Supra fusco-cinereus, camptorio et tectricum alarum apicibus albis; subtus sordide albus, pectore fusco-cinereo variegato, hypochondriis eodem colore suffusis; caudæ rectricibus (nisi quatuor internis) præcipue in pogonio interno albo terminatis; rostro nigro, pedibus obscure fuscis. Long. tota 9·7, alæ 4·5, caudæ 4·5, rostri a rictu 1·4, tarsi 1·35. (Descr. exempl. ex Mexico merid. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, southern frontier of United States⁴.—MEXICO Tableland (*Bullock*¹), Mazatlan (*Xantus*⁶, *Bischoff*⁶), Tepic (*Grayson*⁶), Tamaulipas (*Couch*⁴), Mountains of Colima (*Xantus*⁴), Temascaltepec (*Deppe*, *Mus. Berol.*), Orizaba (*Botteri*²), Oaxaca (*Boucard*³), Tehuacan (*Sumichrast*⁷), Cuernavaca (*le Strange*).

Originally described by Swainson from a specimen obtained by Bullock in the tableland of Mexico¹, *Harporhynchus curvirostris* has since been met with by nearly every collector who has worked in Southern Mexico; and the bird seems to be common from the State of Oaxaca, where M. Boucard found it³, northwards to the valley of the Rio Grande and Texas^{8 9}, extending also along the western coast through the mountains of Colima⁶ to Mazatlan⁶. Prof. Sumichrast never met with it except on the plateau of Mexico, and omits the name of the species from his list of the birds of Vera Cruz, stating that the localities cited in that State, where the species is said to have been found, may be erroneous⁵.

We have no record of the habits of the species in Mexico; but in Texas, where it came under the observation of both Dr. Merrill⁸ and Mr. Sennett⁸, it is described as a bird of very retiring disposition and of no great powers as a songster.

In Mexico Prof. Baird speaks of the western specimens having heavier and thicker bills and stouter legs than eastern birds, but does not attach much importance to the fact. In Arizona a race occurs which has received the distinct title of *H. palmeri*, but which is apparently only imperfectly separated from the typical form.

Of the names proposed for this species subsequently to Swainson's, *Turdus deflexus* of Lichtenstein¹⁰ seems, by the light of specimens in the Berlin Museum, to be certainly applicable to *H. curvirostris*.

Pomatorhinus turdinus, given to it by Temminck¹¹, was applied to a bird said to have come from New Holland! No such species has ever been recognized in Australia; and the plate is a fair representation of *H. curvirostris*.

Wagler's name *Toxostoma vetula*¹² has always been a recognized synonym of this species, and was suspected to apply to the same bird as Swainson's title by Wagler himself. This latter writer considers it to be the Chietottotl of Hernandez.

4. *Harporhynchus graysoni*.

Harporhynchus graysoni, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. x. p. 1¹; Grayson, Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 298²; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 267³.

“*Male.* Above of a rather dirty reddish-brown, the front paler, a blackish spot in front of and under the eye; chin, upper part of throat and sides of the head pale ochreous, the latter marked with faint dusky