

specimens. In his later work this separation is not confirmed⁸; but Mr. Lawrence¹² refers Tehuantepec specimens to the long-tailed race, if such it is, under the name *Mimus polyglottus*, var. *caudatus*. Our Oaxaca specimen, however, has a shorter tail than one from Villa Alta and another from Cape San Lucas in our collection; so that the length of the tail cannot be said to be a characteristic of western specimens.

The well-known habits of this species are fully described in works on North-American birds⁸.

2. *Mimus gilvus*.

Turdus gilvus, Vieill. Ois. Am. Sept. ii. p. 15, t. 68 bis¹.

Mimus gilvus, Scl. & Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotr. p. 3².

Mimus melanopterus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. v. p. 35, t. 2³.

Mimus columbianus, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 82⁴.

Mimus gracilis, Cab. Mus. Hein. i. p. 83⁵; J. f. Orn. 1860, p. 410⁶; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 7⁷; Taylor, Ibis, 1860, p. 110⁸; Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 60⁹; Salv. Ibis, 1866, p. 202¹⁰; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. pp. 91¹¹, 199¹²; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 12¹³; Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 290¹⁴.

Supra cinereus; superciliis albis; loris nigris; alis nigris albo limbatis, tectricibus alarum et secundariorum apicibus albis; speculo alari nullo; subtus albus, pectore paulo cinerascens; cauda nigra; rectricum apicibus nisi duarum mediarum albis, rectrice utrinque extrema pogonio externo toto et interno dimidio apicali albis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 10.0, alæ 4.1, caudæ 5.0, rostri a rictu 1.0, tarsi 1.25. (Descr. maris ex Belize. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. pectore et hypochondriis fusco maculatis. (Descr. exempl. ex Dueñas, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*¹³), Merida, Yucatan (*Schott*¹², *Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize⁷, Lighthouse and Glover's reefs (*O. S.*); GUATEMALA, Salamá, San Gerónimo⁹, plain of Zacapa, Upper Motagua valley, Dueñas⁹, Jutiapa (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); HONDURAS⁵, Comayagua (*Taylor*⁸).—COLOMBIA⁴; VENEZUELA³; GUIANA¹; LESSER ANTILLES.

The name *Turdus gilvus* was bestowed upon a Guiana bird, which was also said to be found in the warmer parts of South America¹; and Vieillot's plate of it¹ fairly represents the bird found throughout the northern parts of South America and Central America as far north as Guatemala. Several names have since been proposed for this *Mimus*; but the differences between birds from different localities seem hardly sufficient to justify the retention of any of them. The bird found in Venezuela is perhaps the most distinct, as it has the wing-coverts more broadly edged with ashy, and tipped more widely with the same colour, than usual in Colombian and Guatemalan specimens; but the latter are not quite constant in this respect, and we think all ought to bear the same name. Thus *M. melanopterus*³ of Venezuela, *M. columbianus*⁴ of Colombia, and *M. gracilis*⁵ of Honduras all become synonyms of *M. gilvus*.

Found in the isthmus of Tehuantepec¹³ and in Northern Yucatan¹² *M. gilvus* spreads