

however, with the Miminæ, or perhaps the Troglodytidæ, that *Rhodinocichla* has the closest relationship, the short rounded wings, comparatively strong feet, with tarso-metatarsus covered in front with several scales, as well as its strong curved beak and rounded tail being all Mimine rather than Turdine characteristics. The young, too, in its first plumage has a mottled under surface, the back being plain-coloured. In its powers of song it resembles both sections; but in coloration *Rhodinocichla* is quite peculiar. As regards the wings, the first primary is large enough to take its full function as part of the wing, a very important point considering the high value that has been placed upon this character. On the whole, then, though we are at present disposed to place this curious form with the Miminæ, we should not be surprised to find that its affinities are really elsewhere. This point cannot be settled until more material than the mere skin is examined, upon which alone opinions have at present been formed.

Rhodinocichla being a monotypic genus, its geographical range is coincident with that of the single species contained in it.

1. *Rhodinocichla rosea*.

Furnarius roseus, Less. Ill. Zool. t. 5¹.

Rhodinocichla rosea, Hartl. J. f. Orn. 1853, p. 33²; ScI. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141³, 1856, p. 140⁴; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 292⁵, ix. p. 92⁶; Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 267⁷; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 91⁸; ScI. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 345⁹; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 133¹⁰, 1870, p. 180¹¹; Finsch, Nat. Ver. z. Bremen, 1870, p. 329¹²; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 291¹³.

Turdus vulpinus, Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1849, p. 276¹⁴; P. Z. S. 1850, p. 276¹⁵.

Cichlallopia vulpina, Bp. C. R. xxxviii. p. 6¹⁶, et Orn. Not. p. 29¹⁶.

♂ fusco-niger, fronte, superciliis anticis, gutture, abdomine medio, crisso et campterio alari rosaceo-rubris, superciliis posticis albis; hypochondriis fuscis; rostro pallide corneo, maxillæ basi et pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 8.0, alæ 3.4, caudæ 3.6, rostri a rictu 1.1, tarsi 1.0.

♀ paulo minor et brunnescentior, coloribus maris rosaceo-rubris saturate fulvis; abdomine imo albicante. Long. tota 7.5, alæ 3.1, caudæ 3.5, rostri a rictu 1.0, tarsi 1.0. (Descr. maris et fem. ex Lion Hill, Panama. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Mazatlan and Sierra Madre (*Grayson*⁷); GUATEMALA? (*Mus. Derb.*³); COSTA RICA (fide *S. F. Baird*⁶, v. *Frantzius*¹²); PANAMA, David (*Bridges*⁴), Volcan de Chiriqui, Mina de Chorchá, Chitá, Calovevora, and Santa Fé (*Arcé*^{10 11}), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{5 9}).—VENEZUELA¹⁴; COLOMBIA³.

Lesson, who first described and figured this species¹, gave as its habitat "San Juan," Brazil; but recent researches render it doubtful if the species is found outside the limits of Venezuela and Colombia and the parts of Central America indicated above. The bird described by Lesson was a male, from which the female differs so widely in colour that it is hardly surprising that Dr. Hartlaub redescribed a specimen of the latter sex under the name of *Turdus vulpinus*—the widely different views as to the