

viii. p. 176¹⁰, ix. p. 112¹¹; Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. i. p. 59¹²; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 147¹³; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 500¹⁴.

Elainea chiriquensis, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 176¹⁵; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 147¹⁶.

Fusco-olivacea, pileo obscuriore; crista mediana celata alba; alis caudaque nigricanti-fuscis, tectricibus alarum albido terminatis, secundariis pallide olivaceo stricte limbatis: subtus pallide flava, pectore et hypochondriis cinereis; gutture albicantiore: rostro nigricante corneo, mandibula ad basin carnea; pedibus nigricantibus. Long. tota 6.3, alæ 3.3, caudæ 3.1, tarsi 0.8, rostri a rictu 0.65. (Descr. exempl. ex Sakluk, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO^{3 8 12}, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Peto in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Sakluk near Peten (*O. S.*), Dueñas (*O. S.*⁴); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*⁶); COSTA RICA, San José (*Hoffmann*⁷, *Carmirol*¹¹, *Nutting*¹⁴), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Chitra, Calovevora, Santa Fé^{13 16} (*Arcé*), David (*Hicks*¹⁰), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*^{5 9}), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*), line of Railway (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA³, from Colombia to South Brazil (Bahia¹, Rio²) and Guiana.

Lichtenstein's description of this species was founded on a bird from Bahia¹, and specimens from that place agree fairly with others from nearly every part of continental Tropical America. We note, however, that they are of rather a paler colour than the majority of specimens from other parts.

At one time it was thought that the Central-American birds were separable from those of the South, and they passed under the name of *E. subpagana*. With a much larger series available for comparison than formerly, it now appears that no distinction can be maintained. The Chiriqui bird has also been separated, but this too has been merged in the southern form.

In Mexico *E. pagana* is apparently a scarce bird; until recently only two specimens had reached us from that country, but Mr. Herbert Smith has now sent us an example from Teapa in Tabasco, and Mr. Gaumer one from Peto in Yucatan. Mr. Lawrence records it from the valley of Mexico¹².

In the highlands of Guatemala we only met with it on one occasion, when two birds were shot at the end of July at Dueñas, nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

In the southern portion of Central America this bird would appear to be much more numerous, and we have many specimens from various points as far south as the Isthmus of Panama.

It is usually found in open situations; one killed at Sakluk near Peten was in an open savanna, those near Dueñas in a willow-tree in a hedgerow. Mr. Nutting says it is common in the hedgerows near San José, Costa Rica. Salmon found both its nest and eggs at Medellin in Colombia. The nest he describes as being built of coarse grass mixed with bark or lichen, and lined with fine grass and feathers. The eggs, two in number, are white, spotted at the larger end with brown, generally placed in a ring.