## TAB. XXXI., Fig. 1.

## FRINGILLA RODOPEPLA.

Fring. supra brunnea; capite, nuchâ, dorsoque lineis fuscis rosaceoque nitore notatis; strigâ utrinque superciliari, gulâ, thorace, maculis alarum, uropygio, corporeque subtus rosaceis.

Longitudo corporis, 7 unc.

Or the two species of *Fringilla* which this Plate represents, and which belong to a well-marked division of that extensive genus, the *F. rodopepla* is the largest, and is equally rare with its accompanying relative. We would here observe that the present species, together with the *F. rosea*, and two or three species from America, form a very natural and interesting group, exhibiting characters which place it intermediate between the restricted genus *Fringilla* and that of *Pyrrhula*. Their habits and manners appear to be those of the European examples of this immediate form, and we doubt not that they undergo similar changes of plumage.

The general colour above is brown, with a warm wash of roseate especially on the top of the head; a broad roseate stripe passes over the eye; the wings and tail are brown, the wing-coverts having roseate tips; the general plumage below is roseate; the beak and tarsi are of a horn colour.

## TAB. XXXI., Fig. 2.

## FRINGILLA RODOCHROA.

Fring. supra brunnea; capite, nuchâ, dorsoque lineis fuscis, illo rosaceo tinctis; fronte, strigâ utrinque superciliari, gulâ, pectore, corpore subtus, uropygioque rosaceis; alis immaculatis.

Longitudo corporis, 5½ unc.

THE F. rodochroa is much less in size, has the roseate colour more generally diffused over the under surface, and, like its relative, is confined to the Himalayan mountains.

The top of the head is roseate brown; the superciliary line, throat, and under surface, of a delicate roseate hue, with a silvery glaze visible in certain lights; the back and wings are of a rich brown, each feather being umbre in the centre; rump roseate; tail brown; the beak and tarsi are of a horn colour.

Both these species are figured of their natural size.