TAB. XXV., Fig. 1.

PHŒNICURA RUBECULOÏDES.

Phœn. capite, collo, corporeque supra atro-cœruleis, capitis summo splendidiore; abdomine albo; pectore rufo.

Statura *Phœn. communis.*

THIS species, whose name has been derived from the similarity of the colouring of its breast to that of our own Robin, is most probably confined to the more elevated parts of the Himalayan range. Its form, it may be suggested, bears a closer affinity to that of the species composing the genus *Muscicapa*, than to that of those ranked under *Saxicola*,—a group of birds to which *Phœnicura* is most nearly allied.

Its food consists of the smaller species of insects, with worms and caterpillars. No sexual difference, so far as has yet been ascertained, is observable in the colour of the plumage in the male and female; although it is more than probable that they are not entirely similar.

The general plumage on the upper surface is blueish black; the forehead and a line over each eye, as well as the tip of the shoulders, being of a more pure lazuline; the breast is tawny rufous; the under parts are white; the beak black; the tarsi dark brown.

TAB. XXV., Fig. 2.

PHŒNICURA CŒRULEOCEPHALA.

Phœn. atra, abdomine strigâque alarum longitudinali albis; capite pallidè cœruleo.

Statura præcedentis.

IN noticing the previous species, we observed that it possessed characters strongly connecting it with the group of *Muscicapa*. The present little warbler, on the contrary, exhibits, by its length of wing and tarsus, a tendency to unite itself with the genus *Saxicola*. The very limited knowledge which we have as yet gained of this species, precludes our describing alike the food it subsists on, and the difference, if any, in the plumage of the sexes; but, from its length of limb, we may conclude its habits are of much the same general description as those of the other species composing this genus, which are well known to be strictly terrestrial.

The top of the head is greyish blue; the back, throat, breast and tail, black; the wings are dark brown; the scapulars and outer edges of the secondaries white; the abdomen is whitish; the bill and tarsi black.

Both these species are figured of the natural size.