appear that during the winter a contraction of the area inhabited by the species takes place along its northern border, rather than a shifting of ground by the whole of the individuals.

Of the nest and eggs of this species nothing is yet known.

b. Supra schistacea, aliquando olivaceo tinctae; speculum alare nullum.

u'. Mentum et gula nigricantia.

3. Setophaga miniata.


Muscieapa vulnerrata, Wagl. Isis, 1831, p. 52914.


Muscieapa derhami, Giraud, Sixteen B. Tex. t. 3. f. 217.


Supra ardeisica; alis, uropygio et cauda nigricantibus; fronte, loris, verticis lateribus et gula tota nigris, vertice ipso late castaneo; subitus abdomino toto coecineno, subalaribus et criso extus albis; caudae rectricibus tribus externis gradatim albo terminatis, rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 5-4, caudae 2-6, rostri a recta 0-5, tarsi 0-73. (Descr. maris ex Parada, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. Mexico13,17, Sierra Madre (Grayson19), Valladolid (Bullock1), Zacatecas15, valley of Mexico (White6, le Strange), Jalapa8 (de Oca4), temperate and alpine regions of Vera Cruz (Sumichrast9), Temascaltepec and Real Ariba (Deppe), Cinco Señores5, Totontepec5, and La Parada3 (Boucard), Sierra Madre near Zapatitlan (Sumichrast16); Guatemala1920, Quezaltenango, Volcan de Fuego, Dueñas, Carrizal, Chilasco, and Coban (O. S. & F. D. G.).

The Guatemalan and Mexican representatives of this bird were long considered to belong to distinct species, the latter bearing Swainson's name S. miniata, the former one proposed by Kaup, S. flammea19. Having recently carefully examined this subject18, we came to the conclusion that the differences were too slight to justify the birds being kept separate; so we united them under the name S. miniata, proposed by Swainson for the Mexican bird in 1827, the description being taken from a specimen obtained by Bullock at Valladolid in the Mexican highlands1. The Guatemalan S. flammea19 was formerly said to differ in having the breast rather more orange-red and the tail somewhat shorter and with less white on the outer feathers; but comparing specimens killed at