the same time of year, the difference of the colour of the breast is not perceptible, and
the examination of a series of specimens shows some variability in the extent of the
white of the tail-feathers. So no really tangible difference remains by which to distin-
guish the two birds. Regarding the other synonyms given to this bird, Wagler’s name
*S. vulnerata* 14, no doubt, applies to it; for though Wagler says his is very near Swainson’s
species, he does not say how they differ. *Musciropa larvata* of Lichtenstein 15, *Setophaga
castanea* of Lesson 18, and *Musciropa derhami* of Giraud 17 also apply, without doubt, to
*Setophaga miniata*; but they all seem to have been proposed by their authors without
any reference to the work of their predecessors, and doubtless in ignorance of their
labours. Of *S. flammee* we have already spoken; and, lastly, *S. intermedia* of Hartlaub
was proposed for the Guatemalan bird, and, with *S. flammee*, must be placed as a
synonym of *S. miniata*.

Though stated by Giraud to occur within the United-States border, *S. miniata* has
not since been found north of Mexican territory, though, like *S. picta*, it may still be
discovered in Southern Arizona. Its most northern limit in Mexico is the Sierra Madre,
neat Mazatlan, where Grayson met with it, but where he says it is rare, only two or
three individuals having come under his notice high up in the mountains. He describes
its habits as resembling those of the Flycatchers, waiting quietly on its perch for passing
insects. Prof. Sumichrast speaks of it as inhabiting the alpine and temperate regions
of Vera Cruz, at altitudes ranging between 1600 and 8200 feet. In Guatemala we
never met with it so low down, the neighbourhood of Coban, 4300 feet, being the lowest
point where it occurs in abundance; but here it is a well-known bird. Above this, in
all suitable woods, it is common up to 8000 feet in the vicinity of Quezaltenango in
the Altos of Guatemala.

Like *S. picta* it is a restless species, constantly searching for its food amongst the
leaves and branches of the oak trees it frequents. In Guatemala it is probably a resi-
dent species, as we observed it at nearly every season of the year.

Of its nest and eggs nothing is yet known.

4. Setophaga aurantiaca.


*Supra schistacea*: fronte, capitio lateribus, gula tota et cauda nigricantibus; plaga verticali castanea; abdomen
toto aurantisco-flavo, crisse albo; rectricis utrinque extimt dimidio apicali albo, duabus quoque utrinque
proximis albo terminatis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 53, alas 26; cauda 25; rostri a ricta 06,
tarsi 07. (Deser. maris ex San José, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

*Av. horni* fusco-niger; abdomen medio fulvescens.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA 7, San José 1, Barranca 1, Grecia 2, and Dota Mountains 1 2 (*Carmiol*),
Candelaria Mountains (*v. Frantzius* 8), Turrialba and Tucurriqui (*Arcé*); PANAMA,
Volcan de Chiriqui, Calovevora (*Arcé* 6).