The nest of *Vireo calidris* is described by Mr. E. Newton as shaped like an inverted cone, and composed outwardly of dried blades of grass, dead leaves, and wool, woven round the twigs, to which it was attached, with spiders’ webs, lined inside with finer blades of grass, and about three inches and a half in diameter and five in height. The eggs, three in number, are white, with a few black spots of different sizes chiefly dispersed about the larger end. This nest with its eggs was found on June 5th, 1858, in a manchineel tree in the island of St. Croix, and was suspended to the leafy part of a bough.

2. *Vireo olivaceus.*

*Muscicapa olivacea*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 327


*Vireo olivaceus*, Dresser, Ibis, 1865, p. 480; Cones, B. Col. Vall. i. p. 495.


**Supra olivaceus**, pileo cinereaco utrinque fusco marginato, loris fuscis, superciliiis sordide albis; subitus albus, hypochondriis vix fusco-olivaceo indutus; rostro et pedibus cornesis. Long. tota 5-0, als 3-0, caudae 2-0, rostri a ricta 0-7, tarsi 0-7. (Descr. exempl. ex Dueñas, Guatamala. Mus. nostr.)

**Obs. V. calidri similis, sine stria rictali fusca.**

**Hab.** Eastern NORTH AMERICA, north to Hudson’s Bay, west to the Rocky Mountains; Texas, Mexico, Jalapa (de Oca); Guatemala, Coban, Dueñas (O. S. & F. D. G.); Honduras, San Pedro (G. M. Whately); Costa Rica, San José (Carmiol), Dota Mountains (Carmiol); Panama, line of railway (M. Leannan).

—COLOMBIA; CUBA.

Prof. Baird recognized four species of this form in his ‘Review of American Birds’; but this number was reduced to two species, each with one variety, in the ‘History of North-American Birds’. Of these, *V. olivaceus* and *V. flavoviridis* have been unanimously allowed to stand as species distinct from one another; but the others, to which the names *V. agilis* and *V. chivi* have been applied, have experienced very varied treatment. Dr. Finshch* considers that, putting aside *V. flavoviridis*, only one species can be recognized, which he calls *V. olivacea*; the differences in the proportional lengths of the primaries, upon which Prof. Baird placed so much stress, he looks upon as individual variations not to be associated with the birds of any one district. Our selected series of Vireos of the *V. olivaceus* type consists of twenty specimens; and these are separable into two, perhaps three, races by the test of their wings. First we have the true *V. olivaceus* with the outer quill about equal to or a little shorter than the fourth. This is the North-American bird, which extends, probably in winter only, to

* P. Z. S. 1870, p. 565.