Central America and Colombia as far as the neighbourhood of Bogota. In Guiana, the Amazons valley, the province of Bahia in Brazil, and Eastern Bolivia we find a rather brighter-coloured bird, whose wing has the outer primary shorter than the fifth. This appears to be \textit{V. agilis} or \textit{V. chivi}, as it seems probable that these names apply to the same bird. On this latter point our materials are incomplete, as we have only one skin from Buenos Ayres, and this hardly differs from the more northern bird. On the whole we are disposed to keep \textit{V. chivi} (vel \textit{agilis}) distinct from \textit{V. olivaceus}, of which the latter only immediately concerns us here. Prof. Baird, however, on the faith of a single skin supplied him by Gould, traces \textit{V. agilis} to Guatemala\textsuperscript{7} \textsuperscript{10}; but, in the absence of any other testimony, we hesitate to follow him in this point. Accurate records of the localities of his specimens of birds was never a matter of much consequence to Gould; and it may easily be that a mistake occurred in this case.

\textit{Vireo olivaceus}, as thus restricted, is a very common bird in the Eastern States of North America, spreading westwards to the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the shores of Hudson’s Bay, outlying stragglers having reached Greenland, and even England. In its southern migration, though it occurs in Texas, it has only once been recorded from Mexico\textsuperscript{3}; and it is equally rare in Cuba\textsuperscript{14}. In Guatemala it, though not common, has been more frequently met with, and as high as 5000 feet in the Volcan de Fuego near Dueñas. But it does not seek only a mountain retreat in winter; for the records of its occurrence in Honduras and Panama give places at or near the sea-level where specimens have been obtained. In Costa Rica and Colombia it again affects the mountains.

The pensile nest of \textit{V. olivaceus} is well known in the States. It is placed between twigs of a forest tree, and is composed of fine strips of bark, fibres of plants, webs of spiders, &c. These are woven into a compact nest, which is always dependent from the twigs to which it is attached. The eggs are clear white, marked (chiefly at the larger end) with widely diffused spots and dots of red-brown\textsuperscript{10}.

\textbf{3. \textit{Vireo flavoviridis}.}


\textit{Vireo flavoviridis}, Baird, U.S. Bound. Surv., Zool., Birds, p. 12\textsuperscript{18}; Cones, B. Col. Vall. i. p. 490\textsuperscript{19}.

\textit{Phyllomanes flavoviridis}, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1861, p. 93\textsuperscript{20}.


\textit{V. olivaceo similis}, sed hypochondriis et crisco multo latius olivaceo-flavis distinguendus. (Descr. exempli ex Panama. Mus. nostr.)