


Supra luteo flavo-olivaceus, dorso imo et tectriceibus supraeaudalibus plumbeis; alis et cauda nigris, extus albo limbatis, illis albo bifasciatis; striis a naribus oculorum ambitu conjunctis et corpore subusque ad medium ventrem luteo flavis, loris ispis nigricantibus, abdomen imo et crissi albis; rostro et pedibus plumbeis. **Long. tota** 5-0, ale 2-0, cauda 2-0, rostri a rictu 0-65, tarsi 0-75. (Deser. exempl. ex San Gerónimo, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

**Hab. Eastern United States**15 and **British Provinces**8.—**Mexico**, Santecomapam (Boucard2), Orizaba (Sallet3), Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec, Gineta Mountains (Sumichrast5); **Guatemala**4, Coban, Choctum, Lanquin, San Gerónimo, Dueñas, Volcan de Fuego, San José de Guatemala (O. S. & F. D. G.); **Costa Rica** (v. Frantzius14, Endres), Volcan de Irazu (Rogers), Grecia10 (Carmiol), Punta Arenas (Down10), San José (Carmiol19); **Panama**, Volcan de Chiriqui11, Coaldevora11, Chitra (Arcé), line of railway (M·Leannan3), Paraiso station (Hughes).—**Colombia**712; **Cuba**9.

Many birds whose summer quarters are in the eastern section of the North-American continent are absent from Western Mexico in winter, are not common even in the Southern States of that country, and only become abundant in Guatemala and the countries lying further south. Thus the well-known eastern bird *Vireo flavifrons* has only been recorded from the State of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, till we come to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where it would appear to be more numerous. In Guatemala it spreads over the whole country, being equally abundant in Costa Rica. In the State of Panama, too, it is frequently found in collections made in that country in the winter months. In Colombia it would appear to be less common, but we have records of it from Minca, near Santa Marta12, and from Pirico, in the Magdalena valley7; we have also a trade skin from the neighbourhood of Bogota in our collection, the most southern point we know of its occurrence. Dr. Gundlach speaks of having frequently met with *V. flavifrons* in Cuba1; but he is uncertain whether it is a sedentary species or a migrant. In Guatemala, as already stated, it is common in the winter season. We observed it as early as September 10th, and thence till March. In the environs of Coban it is to be found more abundantly than elsewhere, frequenting the borders of the plantations and the trees of the gardens in the outskirts of the town.

In the United States it is a very familiar species; and Brewer gives a full account of its habits15. Like other Vireos it builds a pendent nest, which, however, may be distinguished by the profusion of lichens and mosses with which the outer portion is