b'. Pileus aut olivaceus aut cinereus; alae bifasciatae.

a". Subtus mediocriter albus; hypochondria flava.


*Muscioca* noveboracensis, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 947.


Supra olivaceo-virens, oculis flavo conspicillatis; alis et cauda nigricantibus, illis flavido-albo limbatis et bifasciatis, hac dorsi colore marginata; subtus albidos, pectore fusco lavato, hypochondriis flavis; rostro et pedibus plumbeis; iridibus (ave viva) albis. Long. tota 4-4, alae 2-3, caudae 1-85, rostri a rictu 0-65, tarsi 0-75. (Descr. exempl. ex Coban, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

_Hab._ Eastern United States, Texas.—_Mexico_; Real Ariba and Valle Real (Deppe), Jalapa (Sallés), Santecomapam (Boucard), Merida in Yucatan (Schott), Santa Efiegenia (Sumichrast); Guatemala, Coban (O. S. & F. D. G.); Honduras.—Bermuda; Cuba.

The “White-eyed Vireo,” by which name this species is known in the United States, visits Mexico and Guatemala during the winter months; but, though not uncommon in the former country, it appears to be very rare in Guatemala, as we only obtained a single specimen in November 1859, and none have since reached us from any other part of the country. Prof. Baird gives Honduras as one of the localities of this species on Mr. Sclater’s authority; but the collector’s name is not recorded. In Cuba, Dr. Gundlach tells us, its appearance is uncertain; and it is doubtless a bird of passage in this island; but in Bermuda it is not only a common bird, but a resident, breeding there regularly.

A specimen in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, also from Mr. Sclater, is marked as coming from “Colombia”; but this locality requires confirmation, as we have no other evidence of any thing like such an extension of its winter range.

In the United States it is one of the commonest and most widely diffused birds east of the Rocky Mountains, breeding in all parts of the Union. Its familiar habits and song are fully described by Brewer and Dr. Cones.

The nest is described as suspended from the ends of the twigs of low bushes, and as composed of very varied materials, all wrapped with strong vegetable fibres, the lining being finer stems of grass and dry needles of pine. The eggs are clear crystal-white, spotted about the larger end with fine dark purple and reddish-brown dots.

15. Vireo belii.

_Vireo belii_, Aud. B. Am. vii. p. 333, t. 485; Baird, Rev. Am. B. i. p. 358; Dresser, Ibis, 1865,