As in *Progne*, the nostrils open upwards without any overhanging membrane; but the size and general coloration of the species is very different from that of the members of *Progne*. The feathers of the forehead are erect and bristling, instead of lying flat as in *Progne*; and the commissure of the maxilla is in a simple curve, and not sinuated. The tarsi, except just the proximal end, are bare, and the rump rufous.

1. *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota.*


*Hirundo americana*, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 1017.


Supra chalybeo-cerulea, alia et cauda nigricantibus; plumis dorsi medii albo marginatis, fronte lactescenti-alba, nuca fusca, uropygio rufa; capitis lateribus em gizzie rufa, mento et plaga pectorali nigris; corpore subitus reliquo albo, pectore, hypochondriis et crissu pallide fuscis; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 5-3, alia 4-15, cauda 1-95, rostri a recta 0-55, tarsi 0-5. (Descr. maris ex Washington, U. S. Mus. nostr.)

2 mari omnino similis.

_Hab._ NORTH AMERICA generally. TEXAS. — MEXICO (*De Saussure*), Mazatlan and Tepic (*Grayson*); PANAMA (*McLeannan*), at sea, off west coast of Central America (*J. M. Dow*).—BRAZIL; PARAGUAY.

Dr. Cones has given an excellent account of the early history of this bird in North America, tracing it from the first notice of the species in the paper published by J.R. Forster in the ‘Philosophical Transactions’ of 1772, to the time it was named *Hirundo lunifrons* by Say in 1823. When compiling their ‘Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium,’ Scleater and Salvin were unable to separate the South-American bird of this genus from that found in North America, and, rejecting Gmelin’s title *H. americana* as of too uncertain application, decided to adopt that of Vieillot, *H. pyrrhonota*, as next in date. On reexamining the question, we believe this view to be sound; we therefore use the name *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* as the common title of this North- and South-American species. It further seems reasonable to suppose that the southern birds are only in Brazil and Paraguay in the winter months, and migrate from one continent to the other according to the season. This supposition is borne out by the fact that the ten specimens obtained by Natterer in various parts of Brazil were all shot in the months ranging from September to March. Vieillot’s description was based upon that of Azara, who obtained a single specimen of this Swallow in Paraguay, which he bought in the month of April, and never met with another.