Sumichrast includes this species as one of the three migratory Tanagers of the State of Vera Cruz\textsuperscript{13}, and Mr. Sclater gives it a Mexican habitat on the authority of Bullock\textsuperscript{3}; but we have no evidence of our own to bring forward as to its occurrence in that country. In Yucatan, however, Mr. Gaumer says it is common near the town of Merida. In Guatemala it must be considered a very rare bird, for we never met with it ourselves, and only since our return did we find a specimen of a young male in a collection made in Vera Paz.

As we pass further south it has been more frequently noticed, and we have specimens taken at various points, from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and thence southwards as far as Bolivia.

The line of migration of this species conforms to a great extent with that of several species of the eastern portion of the United States. It is merely recorded from Mexico and Guatemala, becomes common in the southern parts of the great isthmus, and thence passes into western South America. A very similar line is taken by Turdus aliciae, Helminthotherus vermivorus, and Geothlypis philadelphia.

In North America Pyranga rubra is a familiar summer bird in the eastern province, as far north as Winnipeg and westwards to Texas\textsuperscript{9}. It builds late in May or early in June, making its nest in the horizontal branch of a forest-tree or occasionally in an orchard. The nest is nearly flat, with but a slight depression in the middle. Its base is loosely constructed of coarse stems of vegetables, strips of bark, and rootlets; upon this is wrought a neater framework, within which is a lining of long slender fibrous roots, mingled with stems of plants and a few strips of fine inner bark. The eggs vary from greenish blue to dull white. The spots vary in size and are more or less confluent, and are chiefly of a reddish or rufous-brown intermingled with a few spots of a brownish and obscure purple\textsuperscript{16}.

 Concerning the changes of plumage of this species, Brewer remarks\textsuperscript{10} that “early in August the male begins to moult, and, in the course of a few days, dressed in the greenish livery of the female, he is not distinguishable from her or his young family. In this humble garb they leave us, and do not resume their summer plumage till just as they are re-entering our southern borders, when they may be seen in various stages of transformation.” Unfortunately most of our southern specimens are without record of when they were shot; but three of our Central-American examples are young males in various stages of change, one from Calovevora being in almost full plumage. Our Bolivian example is also in change of feather; but all the rest of our specimens are adult males in their full red feathering, and one of them, from Remedios in Colombia, was shot, according to Salmon’s note, in September 1878. According to Brewer we ought not to find birds in breeding dress south of the United States at all, still less in September!

In Cuba Dr. Gundlach found Pyranga rubra under precisely similar circumstances to