It is probable that this species is a winter visitor to Southern Mexico, but we have no positive evidence to prove that it is so. The bird does not appear in Sumichrast’s lists.

In California, *M. heermanni* appears to be abundant, and nests were found by Dr. Cooper at Santa Cruz; one of these was placed in a willow-tree close to the stem, about three feet from the ground; it was constructed of coarse grass-stems and leaves, and lined with finer grasses and horsehair. The eggs were greenish white, spotted and blotched with purplish brown chiefly at the larger end.

PEUCAEA.


*Peucaea* may be distinguished from *Melospiza* by the plumage being destitute of spots beneath, its somewhat more curved culmen, its weaker claws, and rather narrower tail-feathers; otherwise the two so-called genera are very similar.

The species of *Peucaea* are almost as indefinite as those of *Melospiza* as regards their differential characters. We recognize four Mexican species which are easily distinguished *inter se*, but *P. botteri* is but slightly removed from *P. estivalis* and *P. boucardi* from *P. ruficeps*. On the other hand both *P. cassini* and *P. notosticta* are definite enough.

The genus is divisible into two sections, one containing the species with no rictal stripes, but with the bend of the wing yellow; the other has rictal stripes and the wing-bend white.


1. *Peucaea botterii.*


Supra cinereo-rufescens, capitis et interscapulii plumis medialiter fusce-nigris, harum autem marginibus rufesc-centibus fusce mixtis; alis nigriantibus, tectricibus omnibus pallide fusce late, remigibus rufo angusto, extus limbatis; cauda producta migrantibus, rectricum externarum apicibus valde dilutioribus pallide cinereis; subbus ochraceo-albidos, pectore cinerascenitore, gula clariore, præcipue ad latera rufescens; camptero flavicante; rostro corneo, tomis pallidis, pedibus flavis. Long. tota 6-0, alae 2-5, caudae 2-0, rostri a rictu 0-5, tarsi 0-85. (Descr. maris ex Atlisco, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)