species, nor have I heard of any having been seen there. Its song is at times mellow and agreeable, and in captivity it becomes gentle and familiar."

"This species," says Prince Charles Lucian Bonaparte, "inhabits during summer the remotest regions of North America. Its range is widely extended; for we can trace it from Labrador westward to Fort de la Fourche, in latitude 56°, the borders of Peace River, and Montagu Island on the north-west coast, where it was found by Dixon. Round Hudson's Bay it is common and well known, probably extending far to the north-west, as Mackenzie appears to allude to it when speaking of the only land-bird found in the desolate regions he was exploring, which enlivened with its agreeable notes the deep and silent forests of those frozen tracts. It is common on the borders of Lake Ontario, and descends in autumn and winter into Canada and the Northern and Middle States. Its migrations, however, are very irregular. It is seldom observed elsewhere than in pine swamps and forests, feeding almost exclusively on the seeds of these trees, together with a few berries. All the specimens I obtained had their crops filled to excess entirely with the small seeds of Pinus inops. They kept in flocks of from twenty to fifty, and when alarmed suddenly took wing all at once, and, after a little manœuvring in the air, generally alighted again nearly on the same pines which they had left, or on the naked branches of some distant, high and isolated tree. In the countries where they pass the summer, they build their nest on the limb of a pine, towards the centre; it is composed of grasses and earth, and lined internally with feathers. The female lays five eggs, which are white, spotted with yellowish. The young leave the nest in June, and are able to join the parent birds in their autumnal migration. When a deep snow has covered the ground in the northern countries where these birds are numerous, they appear to lose all sense of danger, and, by spreading some favourite food, may be knocked down with sticks, or even caught with the hand, while busily engaged in feeding. Their manners in other respects also are very similar to those of the Common Crossbill."

Independently of the smaller size and more slender form of the bill as compared with that of *L. bifasciata*, this bird may at all times be distinguished from that species by the red colouring of the adult male being suffused with a rich vinous hue, which is particularly conspicuous on the head, neck, and breast; in the arrangement of the colouring and markings the two species are very similar, each having the wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two distinct bands, and the wings and tail black, narrowly margined with yellowish white; under tail-coverts blackish brown, broadly margined with white.

The female has the whole of the head, neck, upper part of the back, breast, and flanks suffused with fine orange-yellow, the centre of the feathers being dark olive, giving the head and back of the neck a mottled appearance; lower part of the back fine yellow; the remainder of the plumage as in the male.

I have remarked that males taken in summer in high northern regions are very much richer in colour than those found to the southward, the red of the body being deeper and the black of the wings and tail more intense.

The Plate represents a male and a female on the Common Larch (Abies Larix).