than the Yellowhammer, both with us and on the continent, I may cite the following passage from Bailly's 'Ornithologie de la Savoie:'—"Although common in Switzerland and Savoy, it is less numerous than the Yellow Bunting, which it resembles in habits and manners. A small number only remain with us during the winter, the greater number retiring southwardly before the cold season commences, and returning again in pairs or small companies in March." Mr. Tristram says it is extremely rare in Algeria, only two or three pairs having been seen by him on the edge of the forest districts. The late Mr. Strickland observed that at Smyrna it haunts the vicinity of streams, and seems in that country to replace the Yellow Bunting.

Mr. Yarrell informs us that the nest "is generally built in furze, or some low bush; it is composed of dry stalks with a little moss, and lined with long hair and fibrous roots; the eggs are four or five in number, of a dull white tinged with blue, streaked and speckled with dark liver-brown; the length ten lines, by eight lines in breadth. The young are hatched in thirteen or fourteen days, and are supplied by the parent birds with insect food; when reared by hand, Colonel Montagu found grasshoppers most serviceable, with the addition of uncooked meat finely divided. Some years since, several old birds were observed, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight, to feed constantly on the berries of the woody nightshade, Solanum dulcamara; and a paste made of these berries, mixed with wheat flour and fine gravel, proved excellent food for some of their young birds, which were reared without difficulty.

A nest given to me by Mr. Bond closely resembled that of the Yellowhammer. It is outwardly composed of dried grasses, a little green moss, and a small quantity of wool, and lined with cow-hairs about three inches in length. Mr. Bond has seen as many as six nests in one season in the neighbourhood of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight (where the bird is known by the name of the French Yellowhammer), and says that the eggs are never more than four, and generally only three in number.

The adult male in summer has the crown of the head dark olive-grey, with a streak of black down the centre of each feather; over each eye a broad streak of yellow, below which is a streak of black passing from the bill around and behind the eye, which is succeeded by another streak of yellow; chin and throat black bounded below by a crescentic band of pale yellow; band across the back of the neck and another across the breast olive-grey; back and scapularies rich chestnut-brown, each feather edged with grey; wing-coverts dusky black broadly margined with chestnut; primaries and secondaries dusky, very narrowly edged with yellowish; upper tail-coverts yellowish olive; tail-feathers dusky black, the central pair tinged with red on the edges, the remainder narrowly edged with pale greyish white, the two outer ones on each side with a large oblong patch of white on the inner web, most extensive on the outer feather; on each side of the breast a patch of red feathers with pale edges; belly and under tail-coverts pale yellow; upper mandible deep brown, under mandible bluish white; tarsi reddish flesh-colour, toes rather darker; irides hazel.

The female differs in being browner on the head, in being brown instead of rufous on the back, and in having the throat, breast, and flanks yellowish olive streaked with brown.

The Plate represents both sexes of the size of life, on the Clematis vitalba after it has done flowering.