plants, and sustain themselves on the same kind of food. Their rallying-call is also similar. During very cold days they are in the habit of puffing out their feathers so as to appear twice the size they really are. The two sexes travel together, and are very much attached to each other. Towards the end of March this bird departs in great numbers to the fir-forests of Switzerland and of some parts of Germany for the purposes of reproduction. Nevertheless many pairs nest among our mountains, and in the same woods as the common species, but they are everywhere much less numerous. They build their nests at the same time, and of similar materials, attaching them firmly to the small twigs of the horizontal branches of the pines and firs. The female lays from seven to ten eggs, which are from 11 to 12 millimetres in length by from 8 to 9 millimetres in breadth, of a white or rosy hue, minutely spotted with very pale red, principally over the thicker end."

I know of no better-defined group of small birds than the members of the genus *Regulus*, a group which has many characters in common with the Tits (*Pari*), while at the same time we must not shut our eyes to its seeming alliance by means of the genus *Proregulus* to the *Phyllopneustæ*. The true *Reguli* inhabit the northern and temperate parts of the Old and New World. About three or four of these are inhabitants of the former, namely, *R. cristatus*, *R. ignicapillus*, *R. Maderensis*, and *R. Himalayensis*; while in America, according to Dr. Baird's 'List,' we find *R. calendula*, *R. satrapa*, and *R. Cuvieri*. With regard to the last-named species, I have never seen a specimen, and I believe there is not one existing in any museum. All these birds live on insects of the most minute kinds, such as aphides, midges, gnats, and the tiniest of coleoptera.

The male has a narrow band of buff across the forehead at the base of the bill; crown and crest rich fiery orange, bordered in front and on each side to the occiput with a band of black; above the eye a conspicuous streak of white continuous with the buff band across the forehead; lores and a short line behind the eye black, beneath the eye a small streak of dull white, and below this, from the angle of the beak, a narrow line of black; all the upper surface rich olive-yellow, brightest on the sides of the neck; wing-coverts olive, tipped with white, forming two bands across; wing-primaries and secondaries light olive-brown, the former tinged with grey at the base, and olive-yellow for the remainder of their length; the latter black at the base, and fringed with olive-yellow on their outer webs; tail light olive-brown, fringed with olive-yellow; all the under surface very pale brownish white; bill black; irides hazel; legs, toes, and claws brown.

In the female the bands on the cheeks are less conspicuous, the crest is lemon-yellow, and the general colouring is paler.

Mr. Jenyns states that the young may be distinguished from those of the common species by the greater breadth and length of the bill; by the cheeks, forehead, and sides of the neck being cinereous, without any appearance of the longitudinal streaks; by the crest being scarcely developed, and of a pale lemon-yellow; by the upper parts not being so bright, and the centre parts cinereous tinged with yellow.

The Plate represents two males and a female of the size of life, on a branch of the Larch (*Abies larix*) as it appears in the month of April.