INTRODUCTION.

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Very generally dispersed over England, Scotland, and Ireland, and, as it breeds therein, must be regarded as a stationary species.

Genus Carpodacus.

Although the propriety of placing the Scarlet Bullfinch (Carpodacus erythrinus) and the Pine-Grosbeak (Pinicola enucleator) in the subfamily Pyrrhulinæ may be questioned, it is certainly the best situation I can assign to them in the British avifauna.

Of the genus Carpodacus about nine species are known, some of which inhabit America.

A native of North-eastern Europe and Asia, only two instances of the occurrence of which in this country are on record—one near Brighton, and another in Caen Wood, Hampstead, Middlesex.

Genus Pinicola.

Two or three very distinct species of Pine-Grosbeaks are now known, one of which frequents Norway, Lapland, and Russia; the other, *P. canadensis*, is as exclusively an inhabitant of the northern portions of America, Canada, and Hudson's Bay.

A very rare and inconstant visitor to the British Islands; still many instances are on record of its having been killed here.

Subfamily LOXIANÆ.

As the great forests of conifers are peculiar to the northern portions of the globe, so also are the members of the present remarkable group of birds, whose singularly constructed bills are especially adapted for extracting the seeds from the cones of these trees. Six or seven species are all that are known; and these are spread over the Old World, from Europe, throughout Northern Asia, to Japan, and in the New World from the Arctic regions to Mexico. Two species come to Britain at uncertain intervals to breed.