Genus Ficedula.

A form which appears to be intermediate between the Willow-Wrens and Sedge-birds.

122. Ficedula hypolais . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. LXXI.

Yellow-browed Warbler.

An accidental visitor to England and Ireland; common in Holland and other parts of Europe and North Africa, from which latter country it migrates north in spring, filling the dwarf woods and osier-beds of France and Holland with its melodious voice.

Family CALAMODYTIDÆ.

Ornithologists will, I am sure, agree with me in considering that the Sedge-birds constitute a very distinct family. The numerous species, which have been divided into many genera, are very generally distributed over the older-known portion of the earth's surface. They are semiaquatic in their habits; the greater number frequent both large and small beds of sedges and other herbage growing in the vicinity of water, and feed upon insects. They are well represented in the British Islands, over which the species are generally distributed. In the present work these birds have been classed under the generic titles of *Acrocephalus*, *Calamoherpe*, *Calamodyta*, *Lusciniopsis*, and *Locustella*.

Genus Acrocephalus.

The members of this genus are the largest birds of the family; and one or other of them form part of the avifaunæ of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

123. Acrocephalus turdoides . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. LXXII.

Thrush Warbler.

Besides inhabiting the continent of Europe and the neighbouring countries, the Thrush Warbler finds its way to England, as will be seen on reference to the letterpress opposite the Plate on which the species is represented. It can only be regarded as an accidental visitor.

Genus Calamoherpe.

What has been said respecting the distribution of the members of the last genus is equally descriptive of those of the present one.

124. Calamoherpe arundinacea . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. LXXIII.

Reed-Warbler.

A true migrant, arriving late in April. Nests in the lilac and other trees of the shrubberies, and in most