

and other herbage are sufficiently dense and the leaves of the trees sufficiently forward to screen it from sight. Common in England and the south of Scotland, but seems to be more rare in the north of that country ; and in Ireland, according to Thompson, it is extremely so.

Genus TROGLODYTES.

In the Old World the northern regions are those that are principally inhabited by the members of this genus ; in the New they range from the northern to nearly the southern extremity of the great continent of America. They are pert, lively little birds, which differ from the true *Sylvia* in many particulars, rendering it very difficult to assign them a place affinitively in any of the proposed systems.

113. TROGLODYTES EUROPEUS . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. LXIII.

COMMON WREN.

As implied in its specific appellation, this bird is a native of Europe, over which it is very generally dispersed and strictly stationary, inasmuch as it keeps in the vicinity of its breeding-place from year's end to year's end.

Family CERTHIIDÆ.

The members of this singular bark-loving family, which are but few in number, frequent the temperate regions of both the Old and the New World. Four species inhabit the great Himalaya Mountains ; and of these some visit the plains of India, and extend their range eastward to Japan. In America there are two, which are found in all parts of that country from the United States to Mexico.

Genus CERTHIA.

114. CERTHIA FAMILIARIS . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. LXIV.

TREE-CREEPER.

A resident species, generally distributed over the three kingdoms, and braving with apparent impunity the coldest of our winters.

Genus PHYLLOPNEUSTE.

The trivial name of Leaf-Warblers has of late years been applied to the members of this genus, a term which I regret not having employed in the body of the work. These delicate birds are so generally dispersed over the northern and temperate countries of the Old World that they may be regarded as universally diffused. They are all more or less migratory, moving backward and forward in accordance with the course of the sun. Three species arrive in Britain early in the spring.