

and the second and third are longest; in *pusilla* the first is rather shorter than the sixth, and the fourth is visibly longer than the second, though the third, or longest, very little exceeds either of them. The specimen brought home by Mr. King differs from the one referred to above, solely in being about a quarter of an inch longer from the point of the bill to the end of the tail; but the proportions of the other parts are the same.

THE ARCTIC BLUE-BIRD. (*Sialia arctica*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 209. t. 39.

A single bird of this species was killed by Mr. Dease at Great Bear Lake, on Sir John Franklin's second expedition. Since then, the same gentleman has sent me four specimens from New Caledonia, where it is pretty common, and is known to the natives by the name of "Thlee-ooday." Mr. King's specimen proves that it goes as far east, on the shores of Great Slave Lake, as the 105th meridian. All the individuals that I have seen agree exactly in the colours of their plumage, as well as in other respects, with the one figured in the Fauna Boreali-Americana. In one specimen only, the first quill feather almost equals the second, but in none does it exceed it, as is the case with *Sialia Wilsonii*.

TENNESSEE WORM-EATER. (*Vermivora peregrina*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 221. t. 42. f. 2.

Mr. Audubon says that this species is very rare in the United States; but it would appear to be more common in the fur countries, having been found by Sir John Franklin's party, as well as by Captain Back's, in both instances in the 53d parallel of latitude.

YELLOW-TAILED GNAT-CATCHER. (*Setophaga ruticilla*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 223.

This singularly-coloured and lively little bird is very common in the Brazils, and in the islands of the Caribbean Sea. It arrives within the limits of the United States early in March; and in May reaches the Saskatchewan, where it may be seen sporting about among the lower branches of the large willows that grow in that swampy district.

REDDISH-BROWN TITLARK. (*Anthus Aquaticus*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 231. t. 44.

Mr. Audubon informs us, that this titlark is met with in every part of the United States; but does not breed there. It was seen on Sir John Franklin's second expedition on the Saskatchewan, and Mr. King obtained two specimens at Fort Reliance on the 3d of June. It probably breeds in the latter quarter, or still farther north.

TREE BUNTLING. (*Emberiza canadensis*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 252.

Three specimens of this bunting were obtained by Mr. King at Fort Reliance, which is farther north than it was previously known to range; but it most probably goes to the limit of the woods. Its winter quarters are, according to Mr. Audubon, in the United States, north of the Ohio.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK. (*Coccothraustes Ludoviciana*.) F. B. A. 2. p. 271.

Mr. King obtained a specimen of this charming bird on Lake Winipeg, and has made a note of its irides being red. Audubon and Wilson state them to be hazel.