

Graves says that about Christmas, 1803, a number were shot in the neighbourhood of Camberwell, from one of which, being but slightly wounded, his figure was taken. In 'Loudon's Magazine' it is stated that a fine specimen was shot near Coventry in December, 1830, where it appeared to associate with starlings, and that during the same month of the same year six were killed in the vicinity of Ipswich. The late Mr. W. Thompson records various instances of the occurrence of this bird in Ireland. In the British Islands it more frequently occurs in the north than the south, and Mr. Yarrell states that "the winters of 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1803, 1810, 1820, 1822, 1828, 1830, 1831, 1834, and 1835, are particularly recorded as having afforded opportunities of obtaining specimens in some one or other of various northern localities."

Although called the Bohemian Wax-Wing, it is not more common in Bohemia than England. In the central and southern parts of the European continent it is only an occasional visitor.

In northern Russia and the extreme north of Norway, according to C. L. Bonaparte, they are seen in great numbers every winter, being observed there earlier than in temperate countries. In northern Asia and Eastern Europe their migrations are tolerably regular. Very numerous flocks pass through Scania in November, and are again seen on their return in the spring.

But the species is not confined to Europe and Asia. "By a singular coincidence," says the Prince of Canino, "whilst we were proclaiming this species as American, it was received by Temminck from Japan, together with a new species, the third known of the genus." He says that his best specimen was shot on the 20th of March, 1825, on the Athabasca River, near the Rocky Mountains; and observes that the species appears to be spread widely, as he had been credibly informed by hunters that "cedar-birds of a large kind" had been shot a little beyond the Mississippi; adding that he is at a loss to conceive why it should never have been observed on this side of the last-mentioned river. Mr. Drummond in the spring of 1826 saw it near the sources of the Athabasca, and Sir John Richardson observed it in the same season at Great Bear Lake in lat. 65°, where a male, of which he gives a description, was shot on the 24th of May of that year. He also says that he observed a large flock of at least three or four hundred on the banks of the Saskatchewan, at Carlton House, early in May, 1827. They alighted in a grove of poplars, settling all on one or two trees, and making a loud twittering noise.