

the winter there, took their departure in March. In the first of those years they were scattered over a considerable part of Europe, and early in January were seen near Edinburgh. Savi observes that they are not seen in Tuscany except in very severe winters, and that the years 1806 and 1807 were remarkable for the number of them which entered Piedmont, especially the valleys of Lanzo and Suza.

It has been said that it is always rare in France, and that of late years it has become scarce in Italy and Germany; but Bechstein observes that in moderate seasons it is found in great flights in the skirts of the forests throughout the greater part of Germany and Bohemia, and that it is to be seen in Thuringia only in the winter: if the season be mild in very small numbers, the greater portion remaining in the north; if the weather be severe, it advances farther south.

The Bohemian Chatterer must be considered only as an occasional visitant to the British Islands, though Pennant says that they appear only by accident in South Britain, but that about Edinburgh they come annually in February, and feed on the berries of the mountain ash; adding that they also appear as far south as Northumberland, and like the fieldfare make the berries of the white thorn their food; he records the death of one which was killed at Garthmeilio in Denbighshire in a fir-tree during the severe frost of December, 1788. Latham, in a note to this statement, says that the late Mr. Tunstall informed him that in the winter of 1787 many flocks were seen all over the county of York, and that towards the spring a flock of between twenty and thirty were observed within two miles of Wycliffe, his place of residence. Bewick states that in the years 1790, 1791, and 1803 several of them were taken in Northumberland and Durham as early as the month of November. Selby says that in the winter of 1810 large flocks were dispersed through various parts of the kingdom, and that from that period it does not seem to have visited our island till the month of February, 1822, when a few came under his inspection, and several were again observed during the severe storm in the winter of 1823. Montagu says that he received it out of Staffordshire, and that he has known others killed in the more southern counties in the autumn and winter. In Mr. Ren-  
nie's edition of the '*Ornithological Dictionary*' (1833) it appears that one had been shot in the park of Lord Boringdon at Saltram in Devonshire, and that not less than twenty had been killed in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk during the last three winters.