Description of a New Species of Vireo
From Arizona.

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Vireo Zeregaë* sp. nov.
Zerega's Vireo.

Description. — Adult in breeding plumage (Type No. 4846 ♀ ad. Fossil Creek, Arizona, July 5, 1886: E. A. M.). Form long and slender, with the long, pointed wings, straight commissural line and slender bill characteristic of the subgenus Vireosylva to which this species belongs.

An acute spurious primary extends two-fifths of the way to the end of the wing, the tip of which is formed by the 3rd, 4th and 5th primaries, which are nearly equal, the 6th, 2nd, 7th, etc. being successively shorter. The tail is even. Bill compressed, with the culmen straight for its basal half, then slightly curved and but little hooked at the tip.

The colors of the dorsum exhibit no striking contrasts, the back being brownish olive-gray, virescent posteriorly, with crown ashy-fuscous. Wings and tail plain fuscous.

* Named in honor of Louis A. Zerega, an accomplished naturalist of New York City.

without bands or pale edging to the feathers; but the secondary quills, and probably the rectrices also in fresh unfaded plumage, have ~~a~~ greenish edges. Beneath whitish medially, washed upon the sides and breast with brownish-olive; more greenish upon the flanks. Under tail-coverts, crissum and lining of wings soiled sulphury-white. A light superciliary stripe, buffy at the base of the bill, extends backwards, becoming whitish posteriorly and ending at the occiput. Lores faintly sooty. The front, nape, paroties and sides of the neck are washed with yellowish-brown. The bill is dark horn-color on maxilla, and paler at the tip of the mandible, which ^{latter} is flesh-color at base. Legs, feet and claws, bluish-gray.

Dimensions*. - Length, 140; alar expanse, 233; wing, 76; tail, 58; culmen, 11; bill, measured from nostril, 8; gape, 15; tarsus, 16.5; middle toe with its claw, 14; claw alone, 4.6. The primaries extend 17 mm beyond the secondary remiges.

Young in perfect first plumage (from No. 4,847, ♂, Fossil Creek, Arizona, July 5, 1886: E. A. M.). Colors somewhat paler and brighter than in its parent, above-described. A faint rusty edging to the greater wing-coverts produces

* Given in millimetres.

an obscure wing-bar. The superciliary stripe is broader and whiter. Lores scarcely dusky. The brownish color upon the sides of the head and nape is more distinct, and there is a washing of the same upon the sides of the breast and rump. The back and edges of the quills are greener. The chin, throat and abdomen are nearly pure white. Under tail-coverts, axillars and lining of wings, pale sulphur-yellow. A broad band of brownish-olive extends across the breast. The ^{irides,} bill, tarsi, feet and claws, ~~are~~ ^{those of} resemble the adult, but are somewhat paler.

This ^{bird} ~~species~~ has no specific affinities with any other species of the genus. Vireo gilvus, its closest ally, differs ^{from it} so markedly in size and coloration as to require no comparison.

Habits.—On the last of June, 1886, I started, with two companions, for a hunt in the spur of the Mogollon Mountains east of Fort Verde, Arizona. After riding five days, we descended into the cañon of Fossil Creek, several thousand feet deep, and made a camp at night, on July 4th, after a hot and fatiguing ride. We picketed our animals and retired for the night with the voice of the mountain lion in our ears and the prospect of a bear-hunt in mind. When I awoke, at sunrise, on the following morning, the first thing

to arouse my senses was the savory odor exhaling from a pan of bacon, and fishes fresh from the neighboring stream, that were frying merrily at our camp-fire; and the next moment I was listening to the melodious voice of this strange bird. Although I made diligent effort, it was not till late in the forenoon that I procured specimens of the new Vireo. Then a parent bird was shot in a black walnut tree (*Juglans nigra*), in the act of feeding one of its young, which ^{was chirping lustily for food and} was also killed by the same shot.

The song of GREGG's Vireo is more like that of the Warbling Vireo (*V. gilvus*) than any other species that I have heard, but is louder and in some way different.

As they were heard singing at several places along Fossil Creek, it is quite probable that this Vireo will prove to be not uncommon there and elsewhere in similar localities.

Gypseus Guadalupeensis, Watson. A spot on middle of S. Arm, & a diamond-shaped spot half in Arm & half on N. Arm about the middle of the line.

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