first intermediate between the fourth and fifth; tail rounded. Male with the upper parts ash-grey; the feathers of the wings and tail brown, edged with grey; the head spotted with black; loreal space, a band beneath the eye, proceeding down the side of the neck, and a belt of triangular spots across the lower part of the fore neck, black; the lower parts, and a bar from the nostril over the eye, pure yellow; lower wing and tail-coverts white. Female similar to the male, but with the black spots on the neck smaller and fainter. Young similar to the female, with the tints paler, and the neck unspotted.

Male, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 9.

From Kentucky northward. Not found in the Atlantic districts. Migratory.

THE GREAT LAUREL.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, *Willd. Sp. Pl.*, vol. ii. p. 600. *Pursch, Flor. Amer.*, vol. i. p. 297.—DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *Linn.*—RHODODENDRA, *Juss.*

This beautiful species frequently attains a height of fifteen or even twenty feet. It is characterized by its oblong, acute leaves, its terminal umbels or clusters of pink campanulate flowers, the divisions of the calyces of which are oval and obtuse. It exhibits several varieties depending on the shape of the leaves, the colour of the flowers, and the comparative length of the stamens and style. The wood, which is tough and stubborn, is well adapted for turner's work. The species is found on all the moist declivities of our mountainous districts, from Carolina to Massachusetts.

BONAPARTE'S FLYCATCHING-WARBLER.

† MYIODIOCTES BONAPARTII, *Aud.*

PLATE LXXIII.—MALE.

Whilst I have the pleasure of honouring this beautiful new species with the name of so distinguished a naturalist as CHARLES LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Prince of Musignano, I regret that I am unable to give any account of its habits, or even of its manner of flight, and must therefore confine my remarks upon it within very brief space. The following extract from my journal contains all that I have to say respecting it.

"Monday, August 13, 1821. Louisiana.—On arriving at the Cypress

Swamp (about five miles from St. Francisville) I saw a great number of small birds of different species, and as I looked at them I observed two engaged in a fight or quarrel. I shot at them, but only one fell. On reaching the spot, I found the bird was only wounded, and saw it standing still and upright as if stupified by its fall. When I approached it to pick it up, it spread its tail, opened its wings, and snapped its bill about twenty times sharply and in quick succession, as birds of the genus do when seizing insects on wing. I carried it home, and had the pleasure of drawing it while alive and full of spirit. It often made off from my hand, by starting suddenly, and then would hop round the room as quickly as a Carolina Wren, uttering its *tweet, tweet, tweet* all the while, and snapping its bill every time I took it up. I put it into a cage for a few minutes, but it obstinately thrust its head through the lower parts of the wires. I relieved it from this sort of confinement, and allowed it to go about the room. Next day it was very weak and ruffled up, so I killed it and put it in spirits." To this account I have only to add, that I have not seen another individual since.

BONAPARTE'S FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa Bonapartii*, Aud. Orn. Biog., vol. i. p. 27.

Bristles longer than in the last, second quill longest; tail very long, nearly even; upper parts light greyish-blue; quills dusky brown, their outer webs greyish-blue, the two outer margined with white; middle tail-feathers and edges of the rest like the back; lower parts and a band on the forehead ochre-yellow, with a few faint dusky spots on the lower part of the fore neck. This species differs from the last chiefly in being of a more elongated form, in having the bristles much longer, the upper parts of a much lighter tint; in wanting the black band down the side of the neck, and the yellow band over the eye; the bill is straighter and more pointed, and the outer primaries are edged with white.

Male, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Louisiana. Only one specimen ever found.

THE GREAT MAGNOLIA.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, Willd. Sp. Pl., vol. ii. p. 1255. Porsch, Flor. Amer., vol. ii. p. 380. Mich. Arbr. Forest. de l'Amer. Sept., vol. iii. p. 71. Pl. i.—POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA, Linn.—MAGNOLIÆ, Juss.

The magnificent tree, of which a twig, with a cone of ripe fruit, is represented in the plate, attains a height of a hundred feet or even more. The bright red bodies are the seeds, suspended by a filament for some time after the capsules have burst. The trunk is often very straight, from two to four

Bonaparte's Flycatching - Warbler?
Great Magnolia. Magnolia Grandiflora.
 Male.

Audubon, John James. 1841. "Bonaparte's Flycatching-Warbler, *Myiodioctes bonapartii*, Aud. [Pl. 73]." *The birds of America : from drawings made in the United States and their territories* 2, 17–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.319186>.

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