

2. From the low intervale lands nearly to the second mile of the carriage road *T. a. pallasii* outnumbers *T. u. swainsonii*.

3. From the last point to 3000 feet altitude *T. u. swainsonii* was the only one seen in any numbers.

4. From 3500 feet to the limit of stunted firs and spruces, *T. a. bicknelli* is the most abundant.

46. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—Saw nothing of the bird except on the way up the mountain by the carriage road. It was common as far as the second mile post, but none were seen beyond with the exception of a single specimen seen at an elevation of 3300 feet.

47. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—On July 12, 1886, a pair were seen at an altitude of 5080 feet on the Crawford Bridle Path. They may have been stragglers from the valley below, but as it was not during the migration, and there had been no storm for several weeks, it seems more likely that they had nested in some stunted firs and spruces on a southern slope near by. No others were seen.



THE BIRDS OF THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, THE GREATER AND THE LESSER ANTILLES, EXCEPTING THE ISLANDS OF TOBAGO AND TRINIDAD.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

[Continued from p. 51.]

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE.

GENUS *Columba* LINN.

Columba LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1735, and Syst. Nat. ed. 10, p. 162 (1758).

✓ *Columba leucocephala* LINN.

Columba leucocephala LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 164 (1758).—NUTT. Man. Orn. I, p. 625 (1832).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 299 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 235.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 301.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, pp. 585, 600.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 363 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).

- CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 137 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 134 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 565 (1884).
- Patagiænas leucocephalus* REICH. Syst. Av. (1851).—BP. Consp. II, p. 54 (1854).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 253.
- Patagiænas leucocephala* REICH. Syst. Nat. p. 25 (1851).—BP. Consp. II, p. 54 (1854).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 107.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—*ib.* GUNDL. 1874, p. 288; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 345 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish blue, showing slight reflections; crown pure white, bordered at the nape by a band of dark purple, and below it a cape extending upon each side of the neck of metallic green, showing blue in some lights, the feathers bordered with black; quills dark brown, becoming lighter upon the secondaries; underparts grayish blue; crissum plumbeous; tail very dark brown.

The female resembles the male, but is somewhat paler.

Length, 12.50; wing, 7.25; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .80.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

✓ *Columba corensis* GMEL.

- Columba corensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 783 (1788).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 235.—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 252.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 360 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 136 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).
- Columba portoricensis* TEMM. Hist. Gen. Pigeons, I, pl. 15 (1813).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 172 (1840).
- Columba monticolor* VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXVI, p. 355 (1818).
- Columba imbricata* WAGL. Syst. Nat. No. 48 (1827).
- Patagiænas corensis* BP. Consp. II, p. 54 (1854).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 108.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 299 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 289; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 344 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage slaty; top of head, throat and breast pale purple; a broad cape extending from the sides of the neck, over the upper back, of beautifully rounded feathers, showing bright, metallic purple when held in the light, each feather narrowly edged with dark brown at the base of the skull.

The sexes are similar, the female being slightly paler.

Length, 13.50; wing, 7.50; tail, 5.50; tarsus, 1.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Columba caribæa LINN.

Columba caribæa LINN. Syst. Nat. I (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 773 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. p. 603 (1790).—TEMM. Hist. Gen. Pigeons, 450 (1813-15).—SHAW, Gen. Zool. XI, p. 37 (1819).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 359 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Columba caribæa DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.

Columba caribæa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 291 (1847).

Patagiænas caribæa BP. Consp. II, p. 54 (1854).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.

—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—REICH. Handb. p. 65, tab. 230.—

GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 234 (1870).

Columba caribæa MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 301.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead and cheeks showing a faint olive, the rest of the head a dull purplish tinge; chin dull white; feathers of the nape and upper back showing golden green reflections when held in the light; rest of upper parts dull olive; breast showing a dull purplish tinge; rest of underparts pale reddish brown; upper surface of tail dark slaty brown, almost black, to within two inches of the tip, which is very pale brown; upper tail-coverts nearly covering the dark brown of the basal portion; under surface of tail dull white; primaries dark brown, narrowly edged with white on the outer webs, showing brightest on the second, third, and fourth feathers.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 14; wing, 8.50; tail, 6; tarsus, .90.

HABITAT. Jamaica and Porto Rico.

Columba inornata VIG.

Columba inornata VIG. Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 446.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 173 (1840).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 301.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 360 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 136 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Columba rufina GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 296 (1847).

Chlorænas inornata BP. Consp. II, p. 53 (1854).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 106.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—

SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—

GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 298 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, pp. 286, 312; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 343 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head, neck, underparts, and some of the wing-coverts dull purple; rest of plumage slaty; edges of outer webs of some of the wing-coverts white, distinctly marking the wings; chin dull white.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 14.50; wing, 8.50; tail, 5.50; tarsus, 1.10.

HABITAT. Greater Antilles.

GENUS *Engyptila* SUNDEV.

Engyptila SUNDEVALL, Stockholm Acad. Handl. 1835.

Engyptila jamaicensis (LINN.).

Columba jamaicensis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 283 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat.

I, p. 782 (1788).—TEMM. Hist. Gen. Pigeons, p. 495 (1813-15).

Columba frontalis TEMM. Hist. Gen. Pigeons (1813-15).

Goura jamaicensis SHAW, Gen. Zool. XI, p. 126 (1819).

Peristera jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 313 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.

Leptoptila jamaicensis SLOANE, Jam. pl. 262.—BP. Icon. Fig. t. 119; *ib.*

Consp. II, p. 73 (1864).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p.

302.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 242 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom.

Avium Neotr. p. 133 (1873).

Engyptila jamaicensis A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—

CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead dull white, shading into slaty gray on the top of the head; a cape of metallic purple, blue and gray, when held in the light; rest of upper surface olive; throat dull white, becoming slaty on the underparts; flanks and belly dull white; under surface of wings bright rufous; tail feathers slaty, tipped with white, except the two central ones, which are pale brown; primaries pale brown.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 6; tail, 4.25; tarsus, 1; bill .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Engyptila wellsi LAWR.

Engyptila wellsi LAWR. Auk, I. No 2, p. 180 (1884).—CORY, List Bds.

W. I. p. 23 (1885); *ib.* Revised List (1886).—WELLS, List Bds.

Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

SP. CHAR. *Female*:—"The front is whitish, with a slight tinge of fawn color on the anterior portion, and is of a bluish cast on the posterior;

the crown and occiput are dark brown; the hind neck is of a rather lighter brown; the back, wings, and upper tail-coverts are of a dull olivaceous green; the first outer tail-feather is brownish-black, narrowly tipped with white; the second is dark brown for two-thirds its length, terminating in blackish; all the other tail-feathers are dark umber brown above, and black underneath; the chin is white; the neck in front and the upper part of the breast are of a reddish fawn color; the middle and lower parts of the breast and the abdomen are creamy white; the sides are of a light fulvous color; the under tail-coverts are white, tinged with fulvous; the quills have their outer webs of a clear warm brown; the inner webs and under wing-coverts are of a rather light cinnamon color; the bill is black; the tarsi and toes are bright carmine red.

"Mr. Wells says the sexes are alike.

"Length, 12.25 inches; wing, 6.00; tail, 4.00; bill, .63; tarsus, 1.25." (LAWR., l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Grenada.

Engyptila collaris CORY.

Engyptila collaris CORY, Auk, III, pp. 498, 502 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead dull white; top of the head dark gray, showing a metallic tinge of purple on the nape; a cape of metallic purple showing greenish red reflections where it joins the back; back dark brownish olive; throat dull white; breast dull vinaceous, shading into dull white on the belly; sides dull red brown; under wing-coverts and under surface of wing rufous brown; primaries brown, having the inner webs heavily marked with rufous brown; tail slaty brown, two or three outer feathers tipped with white; feet red; bill black; iris dull white.

Length, 9.50; wing, 5.75; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

GENUS *Zenaidura* BONAP.

Zenaidura "BONAPARTE, Consp. II, 1854, p. 84."

Zenaidura macroura (LINN.).

Columba macroura LINN. S. N. ed. 10. p. 164 (1758), part.

Columba carolinensis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 286 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 176 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).

Zenaidura carolinensis SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 235 (San Domingo).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 129 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Perissura carolinensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)

(Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 301 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 298 (Cuba).

Columba (Zenadura) carolinensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1867) (San Domingo).

Recorded from Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Ectopistes* SWAINS.

Ectopistes SWAINSON, Zool. Jour. III, p. 362, 1827.

Ectopistes migratorius (LINN.).

Columba migratoria LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 285 (1766).

Ectopistes migratoria SWAINS. Zool. Journ. III, p. 362 (1827).—GUNDL.

J. f. O. 1856, p. 112 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 302 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 300 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Zenaida* BONAP.

Zenaida BONAPARTE, Geog. and Comp. List. p. 41, 1838.

Zenaida zenaida (BONAP.).

Columba zenaida BP. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. V, p. 30 (1825).—WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 744.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 177 (1840).—AUD. Bds. Am. V, p. 1 (1842).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866).

Zenaida amabilis BP. List, 1838; *ib.* Consp. II, p. 82 (1854).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 307 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 253.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 253.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 302.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 301 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, pp. 298, 312; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 346 (1878).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 138 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 128 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 569 (1884).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above olive brown; top of the head and underparts pale purplish brown; sides of the body and under wing-coverts bluish; tail-feathers, with the exception of the central ones, bluish,

with a black band about an inch from the tip; a slight streak of metallic blue below the ear; quills dark brown; secondaries tipped with white; feet red.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10; wing, 6; tail, 4.30; tarsus, .80; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Zenaida spadicea CORY.

Zenaida spadicea CORY, Auk, III, pp. 498, 502 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—General upper plumage dark olive brown, rufous brown on the forehead and showing a tinge of very dull purple on the crown, apparently wanting in some specimens; a sub-auricular spot of dark metallic blue; sides of the neck and nape rich metallic purple; chin pale buff, shading into rich rufous chestnut on the throat and breast; belly brown, showing a slight vinaceous tinge; upper surface of tail brown, the feathers showing a sub-terminal band of black, and all the feathers except the central ones tipped with gray; primaries dark brown, almost black, faintly tipped with dull white; the secondaries broadly tipped with white; under wing-coverts gray; bill black; feet red.

Length, 9.60; wing, 6; tail, 3.75; tarsus, .75; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

A specimen of *Zenaida* taken in Little Cayman differs somewhat from *Z. spadicea*, being lighter colored and having the metallic feathers of the neck somewhat differently colored—paler and less in extent. I have separated the Little Cayman bird provisionally and with much hesitation, and have proposed the name *Zenaida richardsoni* for it (see Auk, IV, p. 7, 1887), should further investigation prove them specifically separable.

Zenaida martinicana BONAP.

Zenaida martinicana, BP. Consp. II, p. 82 (1854).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 241 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 132 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 43.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 492.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Columba (Zenaida) martinicana SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 585.

SP. CHAR.—Top of head, cheeks, and upper throat pale rufous brown; narrow line of dark blue on the cheek; chin dull white; feathers of

the sides of the neck tipped with metallic purple; throat tinged with pale lavender; underparts dull bluish white; back olive brown, shading into chestnut brown on the rump; central tail-feathers brown; rest of tail-feathers slate color at the base, succeeded by a band of black, and tipped with white; quills dark brown, showing an indistinct white edging on the outer primaries, tipped with white; bill black.

Length, 10; wing, 6; tail, 4; tarsus, .75; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Zenaida rubripes LAWR.

Zenaida rubripes LAWR. Auk, II, p. 357 (1885).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1886).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

SP. CHAR. *Female*;—"The front is of a light brown tinged with vinaceous; the upper plumage is olivaceous-brown, with a dull reddish tinge, which is most observable on the back; the hind part and sides of the neck are grayish, the latter glossed with golden changing to light violet; the two central tail-feathers are olive brown; the outer web of the first lateral feather is pale rufous; the bases of the four outer ones are brownish-cinereous, with their ends largely pale rufous, the two colors separated by a black bar; the other tail-feathers are dark cinereous with a subterminal black bar, on the under side the color of the basal portion of the tail-feathers is blackish cinereous; the primaries are dark umber-brown, the secondaries brownish-black, both narrowly edged with white; the tertials are the color of the back, and are marked with four conspicuous oval spots of black; the under wing-coverts are light bluish-ash, the flanks dark ashy-blue; behind the eye is a small spot of black, and another below the ears; sides of the head and the chin pale vinaceous, the latter lighter in color; the under plumage is of a reddish cinnamon color, rather dull on the throat and breast, but somewhat brighter on the abdomen and under tail-coverts; bill black; tarsi and toes carmine red.

"The color of the feet in the dried specimen is quite bright; in the living bird it is doubtless much more so. The tail has fourteen rectrices.

"Length, fresh, 9.50 inches; wing, 5.25; tail, 3.38; bill, .62; tarsus, .75." (LAWR., l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Grenada.

GENUS *Melopelia* BONAP.

Melopelia BONAPARTE, Consp. II, p. 81, 1854.

Melopelia leucoptera (LINN.).

Columba leucoptera LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 164 (1758).

Turtur leucoptera GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 304 (1847).

- Zenaida leucoptera* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861 p. 80, (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).
Melopelia leucoptera MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 302 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 301 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 297 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 131 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

This species has been recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and San Domingo.

GENUS *Columbigallina* BOIE.

Columbigallina BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 977.

Columbigallina passerina (LINN.).

- Columba passerina* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 285 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 787 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 179 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, pp. 586, 601.
Columbigallina passerina ZELEDON, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 112 (1885).—CORY, Ibis, 1886, pp. 472, 474; *ib.* Auk, III, p. 502 (1886).
 “*Columba (Goura) passerina* BP. Obs. Wils. 1825, No. 181.—NUTT. Man. I, p. 635 (1832).”
 “*Chamæpelina passerina* SWAINS. Zool. Journ. III, p. 358 (1827).”
Chamæpelina passerina BP. List, 1838, p. 41.—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 311 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859); *ib.* XI, p. 96 (1866).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).—BREWER, *ib.* VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80; *ib.* 1874, p. 175.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 302.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 133 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 389 (1874).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 349 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 43.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 139 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 127 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 569 (1884).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).
Chamæpelina trochila A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 253.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1872, p. 653.
Columba (Chamæpelina) passerina BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866).
Chamæpelina bahamensis MAYNARD, Am. Exch. & Mart, Jan. 15, 1887.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish olive, showing a bluish tinge upon the nape and crown; underparts reddish purple, becoming ashy on the

sides; under wing-coverts and quills showing reddish brown, the latter margined and tipped with dark brown; middle tail-feathers like the back, the others dark brown, two outer feathers tipped with white; upper surface of wing showing large spots of bluish purple; bill and feet yellowish, the former becoming dark at the tip.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6.30; wing, 3.30; tail, 2.60; tarsus, .50; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Geotrygon* GOSSE.

Geotrygon GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 316, 1847.

Geotrygon cristata (TEMME.).

Columba cristata TEMME. Hist. Gen. Pigeons, p. 449 (1813-15).—SHAW, Gen. Zool. XI, p. 40 (1819).

Geotrygon sylvatica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 316 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.

Geotrygon cristata BP. Consp. II, p. 70 (1854).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 300.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 243 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 134 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead black, shading into grayish olive on the top of the head; a malar stripe of pale rufous; breast, sides of the neck, and upper back forming a broad collar of beautiful metallic purple; held in the light it shows bright golden green; back and wing-coverts dark purple, tinged with blue, showing chestnut in some lights; rump dark green; under surface of wings rufous brown; belly slate color; sides and flanks rufous brown; the first six primaries bright rufous, shading into green on the tips and inner webs; secondaries green; upper surface of tail green.

Length (skin), 11; wing, 6.75; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.05; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Geotrygon mystacea (TEMME.).

Columba mystacea TEMME. Hist. Gen. Pigeons, p. 473 (1814-15).—SHAW, Gen. Zool. XI, p. 56 (1819).—"REICH. Syst. Av. t. 257, b. f. 3382."

Geotrygon mystacea BP. Consp. II, p. 71 (1854).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 243 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 134 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 475.

SP. CHAR.—Forehead brownish, shading into green on the top of the head; sides of the neck and upper back bright metallic green, becoming bright purple with bluish reflections on reaching the back; stripe of white on the cheeks, passing from the lower mandible; rest of upper parts dark olive green; upper portion of throat dull white; becoming brown with greenish reflections on the breast; underparts dull purplish white, becoming dull white on the belly; under tail-coverts chestnut brown, tipped with white; primaries deep rufous chestnut, olive at tips; tail-feathers, except the two central ones, chestnut, shading to dull olive at the tip.

Length, 11; wing, 6.50; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe, Santa Lucia, and Grand Terre.

✓ *Geotrygon caniceps* GUNDL.

Columba caniceps GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 315 (1852).

Geotrygon caniceps GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 110.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 300 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 295.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 134 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead whitish, shading into slate color on the top of the head; the feathers of the nape showing greenish and purple reflections when held in the light; back purple; rump steel blue, showing greenish reflections in the light; throat pale, becoming slaty on the breast, with slight reflections in the light; underparts pale slate color, showing rufous on the abdomen, and deep rufous brown on the crissum; under surface of wing reddish brown; primaries olive brown, showing rufous brown on the inner webs.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10.50; wing, 6; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.20.

HABITAT. Cuba.

✓ *Geotrygon montana* (LINN.).

Columba montana LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 281 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 772 (1788).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601.

Peristera montana GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 475 (1844-49).

Geotrygon montana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 320 (1847).—BP. Consp. II, p. 72 (1854).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 109.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 235.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 300.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 294; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 348 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 43.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San

Domingo, p. 132 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 473.—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Columba (Geotrygon) montana BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866); *ib.* X, p. 257 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above purplish brown, becoming light brown on the wings; throat dull white, becoming pale purple on the breast; belly pale brown, becoming brownish white on the under tail-coverts.

Female:—Upper parts greenish brown; forehead light brown, the color extending upon the cheeks and sides of the head; breast chestnut brown.

Length, 9.25; wing, 6; tail, 3.25; tarsus, 1.

HABITAT. Antilles.

✓ *Geotrygon martinica* (GMEL.).

Columba martinica GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 781 (1788).

Columba montana AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 382 (1834).—NUTT. Man. I, 2nd ed. p. 756 (1840) (not of LINN.).

Zenaida montana BP. Geog. & Comp. List, 1838.

Oreopeleia martinicana REICH. Syst. Nat. Av. p. 25 (1851).

Geotrygon martinica BP. Consp. II, p. 74 (1854).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 108.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 134 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 293; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 347 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 141 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 133 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 571 (1884).

Oreopeleia martinica BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 607 (1858).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 299 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 242 (1870).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 393 (1874).

Columba (Geotrygon) martinica BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above chestnut rufous; crown and neck with metallic reflections of green and purple; back showing brilliant purple reflections, becoming less distinct on the rump; a band of white from the base of the lower mandible, under the eye, to the side of the neck, bordered below by a streak of dull purple; underparts showing the breast pale purple, becoming dull white on the throat and abdomen; primaries bright rufous, becoming darker at the tips; tail rufous; legs light red; bill red, tip horn color; iris light brown.

The sexes appear to be similar.

Length, 10.75; wing, 6; tail 4.25; tarsus, 1.05; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Starnœnas* BONAP.

Starnœnas BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, 41, 1838.

✓ **Starnœnas cyanocephala (LINN.).**

Columba cyanocephala LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 282 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 174 (1840).

Starnœnas cyanocephala GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 324 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 108 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 299 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 291 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head bright blue; a narrow line of black extending through the eye, meeting at the nape, immediately joining a band of white which passes under the eye from the lower mandible and chin; throat glossy black, narrowly banded with white on the last black feathers of the lower throat, forming a white edging to the black throat; the feathers on the sides of the neck narrowly tipped with blue; upper parts purplish brown on the back, shading into olive brown on the lower back and rump; wings and tail brown; breast tinged with purple, shading into rufous brown on the belly; under surface of tail-feathers dark brown, almost black; basal portion of bill and feet deep red.

Length, 11; wing, 6; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .50.

Cuba, common in parts of the interior. On several occasions I have seen the living birds offered for sale in the markets of Havana. Jamaica (*Albrecht*).

✓ *Turtur risoria* of authors is claimed to have been introduced into the West Indies many years ago; I have a specimen in my cabinet labelled "San Domingo." It has also been recorded from St. Bartholomew, Cuba, and Jamaica.*

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO.

BY CHARLES WICKLIFFE BECKHAM.

DURING the year 1883 I spent several months at Pueblo, Colorado, and devoted considerable time while there to the birds. The results of my observations, nearly all of which were made in

* *Turtur risoria* SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Acad. För. 1869, p. 586 (St. Bartholomew).

Turtur risorius MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 302 (Jamaica).

Turtur risorus A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).



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